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THE TIMES

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Dr Kissinger near the end of the road?
Louis Heren, page 16

Price freeze enalty for firms that pay big rises

overnment is considering penalties against employers ree to pay increases outside ial contract guidelines drawn the TUC, Mrs Williams, ry of State for Prices and ner Protection, made clear second day of the Commons debate yesterday.

Although the minister said the matter of the penalties was still open to consultation with industry, it is clear, our Parliamentary Correspondent writes, that offending firms might be trapped between a union threatening a strike and a government threatening to veto price rises for those giving way to excessive wage demands.

Wilson threat clarified

Noyes
ntary Correspondent
ster

yers were given a grim in the Commons yester- the Government is con- severe penalties against ho agree to increase utside the social con- delines.

Williams, Secretary of Prices and Consumer n, speaking on the day of the Budget de- rified for the first time e general election the ade by the Prime Min- ring a campaign press ce in Cardiff that harsh ntrols would be the last defence for the Govern- the social contract j.

igh she said that price s were still open to con- with industry, it was hat the proposals, if might place many a desperate position. A might find itself d between a militant hreatening strike action Government refusing to firm that had given in on demands to recoup costs by increasing

rring to the possibility of he productivity deduction ose penalties on firms that settlements outside the contract, Mrs Williams ne was not talking about laborate apparatus for ng which settlements were outside the agreement. The nment had had enough of ards and pay codes. ld it be right, she asked, price code to impose an al penalty where the in salary or wage nt was very high? emphasized that the

TUC restraint & petrol warning 2
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City reaction 21

matter would have to be discussed with all sides of industry because the Government believed that the serious-minded elements of the unions and companies wanted to get it as right as possible. Mrs Williams said that the Government was not committed at present and wished to listen to opinions.

The Secretary of State's proposal means that a wage settlement outside the guidelines laid down by the TUC would be taken into account in any application for a price rise. Under the Chancellor's proposals announced yesterday, manufacturers will be able to pass on in higher prices four-fifths of increased costs due to wage increases.

From the Tory front bench, Mr Robert Carr, the shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer, described Mr Healey as 'a zig-zag Chancellor". Some people, he suggested, might call what he had done a fine tuning of the economy, while others might suspect him of drunken driving.

Running through the Budget proposals there seemed to be a dangerous belief that inflation and unemployment were separate problems. But inflation, Mr Carr said, was the most dangerous threat to full employment in Britain.

The cause of our crisis was that we were living beyond our means and if we did not beat inflation there would be no hope of avoiding heavy and prolonged unemployment.

Mr Carr said Mr Healey had put industry in an economic kidney machine which might save its life for this winter and next year, but industry would have to come back for repeated help, not because the disease was incurable but because the necessary remedy was being withheld.

Mr Carr suggested that we appeared to be nearing a free-for-all wage explosion with the powerful and ruthless forging ahead while the weak and responsible went to the wall. Mr Healey's programme for national recovery consisted of a boost to industry and agriculture, severe restraint on public spending, borrowing and personal pay increases and protection for those in need.

Mr Carr condemned Mr Healey for introducing "a half-truth, half-way Budget", which was waging a "phoney" war against inflation without restoring industry to full health.

Our Political Staff writes: The Chancellor will wind up the Budget debate tonight. Mr Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, will open for the Government, and Mrs Thatcher will lead for the Opposition and make her first speech in the House as a full shadow minister for Treasury subjects.

The Finance Bill embodying the Budget proposals will be published early in December. It is forecast as a bulky and complicated measure, with at least six pages dealing with capital transfers.

The White Paper reviewing public expenditure and giving estimates for the next five years will appear early in January.

Discussions with local authority associations on the level of the rate support grant will continue over the next few weeks, and the Government will announce its decisions before Parliament rises for the Christmast recess.

Pit ballot swings against NCB bonus plan

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Early returns yesterday in the miners' ballot suggested that the National Coal Board's productivity scheme would be rejected.

More than 60 per cent of Kent miners have voted against acceptance of the incentive deal on which the board and the Government are pinning their hopes for energy supplies in the winter. Kent is a small, militant coalfield, but miners at the Seham and Easington collieries, both modern, highly productive pits in the traditionally moderate Durham coalfield, which might have been expected to go for the coal board's package if it was to gain acceptance, have also voted strongly in favour of the recommendation by the executive of the National Union of Mineworkers to reject the scheme.

First indications in Yorkshire, centre of a militant campaign, point to a comfortable majority against the proposed agreement. The vote in Yorkshire, by far the biggest coalfield, is critical because a large majority there will carry many of the smaller, moderate coalfields where the men are likely to be equally divided.

Polling continues today. Eleven of the 18 areas of the union have been advised by local leaders to reject the scheme.

Miners' leaders yesterday set in motion a substantial pay claim for 250,000 pit workers. The union's negotiators decided to seek an early meeting with the coal board on basic wage rates and began collecting evidence to support this winter's claims. That material will be supplied by union office staff and the Trade Union Research Centre at Ruskin College, Oxford.

No figures will be put on the claim until next month's meeting ig the union side of the industry's joint negotiating committee. Left-wing members of the miners' executive, who failed narrowly to get the annual policy-making conference to adopt increase targets of £13 to £20 a week, are urging a figure of up to £30 a week to accommodate cost-of-living rises.

The union negotiators yesterday decided to recommend this morning's meeting of the national executive to ask branches and areas to curtail excessive overtime by confining extra work to the hours necessary for safety and efficiency. Overtime represents about a tenth of all shifts worked, although there are many differences from pit to pit. If implemented, the decision is unlikely to affect production.

Photograph, page 2



Lady Lucan leaving Gerald Road police station yesterday. Report, page 2.

Mr Arafat brings 'an olive branch and a gun' to UN

From Peter Strafford
New York, Nov 13

Mr Vassir Arafat, the leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), today made a powerful statement of the Palestinian case before the United Nations General Assembly, attacking the policy of Zionism and calling for the return of the Palestinians to their homeland.

But he said that he did not come in a vindicative or vengeful frame of mind, and he launched an appeal to the Jews to abandon the attitudes of Zionism and join in his "common hopes" for Palestine.

"I have come bearing an olive branch and a freedom fighter's gun", he concluded. "Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand."

Mr Arafat's visit to the United Nations has been the high spot so far of this autumn's meeting of the General Assembly. It has been a great triumph for him, because of the recognition that it accords the PLO, and it has caused enormous problems for the Americans, who have to protect him while he is here.

Mr Arafat arrived by air from Algiers early htis morning, and was immediately ushered into a military helicopter which flew him to the grounds of the United Nations. Meanwhile, the streets around the United Nations were thick with policemen, and strict security was clamped on the building itself.

Mr Arafat appeared before the General Assembly today in his Arab headdress and wearing dark glasses. He was given a standing ovation when he walked on to the platform, and the clapping continued for a long time after he had finished.

The Israel delegation was not present in the chamber for his speech. Mr Yosef Texoah, the Israel permanent representative, was due to make a reply later in the debate.

In his speech. Mr Arafat made no specific suggestions of what he might be trying to gain in negotiations, or what he might want from the General Assembly debate, which is due to continue for the next two weeks. His main objects appeared to be the setting out of the basic Palestinian case, and the refutation of the notion that the Palestinians were just terrorists.

The difference between revolutionaries and terrorists, he said, lay in the reason for which they were fighting. It was the justice of the case which determined the right to struggle. in the Palestinian case as in others.

He did, however, speak at length of what he described as his dream—a democratic state in Palestine in which Christians, Jews and Muslims would live side by side. He asked why tne Jews, who had often fought against discrimination in other countries, should refuse this.

Speaking as chairman of the PLO, he said, he was calling upon Jews, one by one, to turn away from the "illusory promises of Zionist ideology and Israel leadership". That way, he said, lay bloodshed. war and thraldom, whereas the PLO offered a free choice far from the present leadership and the "Masada complex".

The Palestinians, he said, did not wish to shed one drop of either Arab or Jewish blood, nor did they delight in the continuation of the killing. The killing would end as soon as there was a just peace, based on the aspirations of the Palestinian people.

It was a long speech, which lasted about an hour and a half. In the course of it, Mr Arafat went back to 1881, took in the Balfour Declaration and

Continued on page 8, col 5

South Africa reacts angrily to exclusion by United Nations

From Michael Knipe
Cape Town, Nov 13

South Africa today recalled the head of its United Nations mission and angrily protested at the General Assembly's decision to exclude the republic from all its sessions and committees.

Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, announced that South Africa would withhold its contribution to the United Nations budget and said that the South African delegation sent specially to the General Assembly session was also being recalled. The Government would decide "in its own time" what further action it would take.

The General Assembly's action wa sanother example of illegal action on the part of the United Nations and an evasion of its own charter, Mr Vorster said.

"A body that is continually talking of democracy and wanting to prescribe to others finds it possible in its armour of self-righteousness to deprive a member state of its right to defend itself when such improper proposals are under consideration", the Prime Minister said.

Dr Hilgard Muller, the Foreign Minister, said: "I think the whole thing is deplorable. It is most irresponsible and immature, not to mention the fact that it is totally illegal. It reminds one of spoilt children."

Clearly Mr Vorster's Government will reassess its United Nations membership in the light of the Assembly decision, which was more drastic than expected. However, the impression here is that in spite of its display of anger it will seek to repair its links with the world organization rather than sever them completely.

The Government is likely to realize that it will be harder to get back into the United Nations than improve its international image as a member.

The Government has taken no practical action to substantiate verbal hints of its change of heart on racial matters. On the contrary, Mr Vorster has made it clear that he intends no changes in the Republic's internal race policies and Dr Mulder, the Minister of the Interior and of Information, said last night that promise of surprising developments within the next six months did not mean that South African police units in Rhodesia would be recalled.

There appears to be considerable confusion in Government circles judging by the odd mixture of reformist and conservative speeches during the past few weeks.

Civil servants also have failed to back up the Government talk of reform with action. Responding to a Cabinet Minister's suggestion that there was no reason why whites should not share cultural things with Coloureds, the administrator of the Cape Province has flatly refused to drop the colour bar at the Nico Malan theatre in Cape Town. He claims the suggestion was that "cultural matters" could be shared, "not cultural amenities or facilities".

There has been no sign of a change of heart in the field of justice either. Detentions without trial, bannings and forced removals are continuing unchecked.

Football results

Chester 3, Leeds 0
Colchester 0, Southampton 0
Newcastle 3, Fulham 0
Manchester United 3, Burnley 2
Chelsea 3, Coventry 3

Victory over smallpox within reach

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Nov 13

The world is close to realizing "a true public health miracle"—the total eradication of smallpox, according to Dr Halfden Mahler, the director-general of the World Health Oragnization. He appealed for a minimum of £1m needed to complete the smallpox eradication campaign, first launched in 1967.

He pointed out that the savings in dispensing with the need for vaccinations would be far greater than the £21m so far spent on the campaign.

"For, once smallpox is eradicated, vaccination against smallpox will no longer be needed since man is the only reservoir for this virus. Once we stop the infection in man, the disease is finished for ever."

Dr Mahler said that Pakistan today had no outbreaks, Bangladesh had 78 and India 717.

In Ethiopia, the only other country where the disease still lingered, no cases had been found for the past 10 days. On Friday, 100 medical teams with helicopers would begin a three-month search for the disease in areas where it was last reported.

e rises s than ibles in '5'

stopher Warman
overnment
ondent

Crosland, Secretary of r the Environment, said ament yesterday that he the average rise in c rates next year will than 100 per cent". He en asked about reports es might be increased er cent, 80 per cent or 0 per cent in the coming

rosland added that in his ions with the local y associations about ear's government rate grant he had very much d the implications for c rate rises.

associations are being andably cautious as they their case, but their e is broadly that govern- osts, then either reduced or vastly increased e inevitable.

individual authorities rates to double next thers predict an increase lf, still alarmingly high. rosland answering ques- n the House, described organization of local nent, executed by the nservative government, eful and extravagant. To by Mr Graham Page, local government mini- r a rate moratorium next nd a 100 per cent rate grant thereafrer, he "I enormously admire ntellectual audacity now u are in opposition, con- e incredible caution you as a minister".

ay Cross warning, page 4
amentary report, page 14

s thrown at Queen's car

e eggs were thrown from wd as the Queen entered fter touring a new build- ociety headquarters at west Yorkshire, yester-

of them hit the car as it rowing away, and an was splashed. Another d on the pavement where ieen had been standing She appeared unaware incident. Later a woman arged and will appear in oday.

s selling prices
of Ireland up
Sch 135; Belgium, Efr 100; Dkr 5.25; Finland, FMk France, Frs 2.50; Germany, 70; Greece, Dr 70; Holland, 50; Italy, Lire 350; Luxem- f 16; Malta, Rc; Norway, Kr Portugal, Esc 10; Spain, Pes eden, Skr 5.00; Switzerland, ; Yugoslavia, Din 9.

Rail fares may rise 30% next year

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

Rail fares may go up by about 30 per cent next year if the Government requires the railways board to eliminate its deficit by raising charges.

An increase of 12½ per cent in January is already almost certain to replace that stopped by the Government before the election. British Rail said last night that another and probably larger increase was likely "earlier in the year than might be expected".

Despite a 12½ per cent rise in fares and freight rates last June, yielding £70m a year, British Rail will probably finish 1974 with a £150m deficit compared with £50m in 1973. That is after receipt of subsidies amounting to more than £100m.

Even if costs rise by only 15 per cent in 1975, there might be a shortfall of more than £250m on present levels of subsidy, to be met either by higher charges or additional government grants.

If the Government doubles the subsidy on non-paying passenger services to £200m, which could be done under the new Railways Act, which comes into effect on January 1, British Rail might still be left with a £150m deficit.

That would require a second rise not long after January, to give a 20 per cent increase in the year.

If the Treasury insist on keeping passenger subsidies at about the present level, an increase of 30 per cent or more in fares and charges in 1975 would be needed.

Overseas trade further into the red

Britain's overseas trade moved further into the red last month. Figures released yesterday by the Department of Trade, show that the deficit was £440m, while the current acount deficit was £335m. These figures compare with £373m and £335m in September.

The recent deterioration of the trade position follows several months of steady improvement. It is particularly significant that the non-oil deficit increased sharply last month to £110m, compared to £72m in September and £56m in August.

Page 21

Confidence in gilts shaken

Confidence in the gilt-edged market suffered yesterday under the weight of the huge Budget deficit, the bad October trade figures and a pound that stayed ominously weak. With hopes of bringing inflation under control vanishing, the yield curve again steepened and War Loan, for instance, fell ¾ to 20½.

Hopes of even a technical rally soon seem faint

Page 21

Heath agreement on review expected

Many Conservative backbenchers expect Mr Heath, when he faces the 1922 Committee tonight, at the House of Commons for the first time since the election, to indicate that he is willing to authorize an examination of the argument for revizing the procedure for electing a Conservative leader (our Political Editor writes).

Leading article, page 17



Pat Eddery, aged 22, became the youngest champion jockey for 49 years on the last day of the 1974 Flat racin gseason yesterday at Haydock Park. Eddery's 148th winner came in the season's last race. Lester Piggott, the only rider in a position to catch Eddery, drew a blank with his five rides, and finished second in the championship with 143 wins.

Page 11

EEC prices benefit

To applause from the European Parliament, Mr George Thomson, the former Labour Minister, affirmed in Strasbourg yesterday that lower food prices had resulted from Britain's membership of the EEC. Less than 1 per cent of the rise in British food prices had been due to membership, said Mr Thomson, who is the European Commissioner for regional policy. Quoting subsidies and guarantees for his argument, he said that even that small adverse effect was "outweighed by the beneficial efects".

Page 6

Navy yards denial

Reports that one or more of Briton's four naval dockyards are to be closed under the forthcoming Defence Review were dismissed as ludicrous yesterday by Mr Judd, Under-Secretary for the Navy. Mr Judd also hinted at an expansion of rescue services and suggested that the Navy would be making a contribution in that direction. Our Defence Correspondent considers that the timing of Mr Judd's announcement is significant.

Page 4

Vittorio De Sic dies

Vittorio De Sica, the film director, died in Paris yesterday. He was 73. His early work, among them **Bicycle Thieves**, revolutionized the postwar world cinemas, introducing the phrase neo-realism.

He had been in Paris on a private visit coinciding with the release of his latest film **The Voyage**. The cause of his death was not immediately given, but he was reported to have died of cancer.

Obituary, page 19

Teachers' pay: Part of the increase awarded by the Houghton committee will be paid as a lump sum in January 2

Car safety: Europe urged to set up a standard annual vehicle testing system much tougher than the present British test 2

Dr Ramsey's auction: Gifts received during tours abroad are among items for sale today at the retiring Primate's Canterbury palace 4

Water: Householders to be provided with meters and paid £10 for giving details of use under pilot scheme to assess demand 4

Rome: New doubts arise over Signor Moro's chances of forming a cabinet and ending Italy's government crisis 6

UN food conference: Conclusion of talks exposes the reluctance of rich sttaes to help developing countries in need 8

Features, pages 13 and 16
Bernard Levin and Ronald Butt review Mr Healey's Budget measures; Robert Lowe outlines a compromise to end the dispute over private beds. Page 16
Shopping around: Sheila Black. Page 13
Diary: Oxfam find a growing market for Third World crafts and second-hand clothes amid the threats of inflation and recession. Page 16
Leader, page 17
Letters: On homes for young criminals from Mr Nicholas Hinton; euthanasia and cancer from Professor T. Symington and Dr R. L. Carter; tied housing from Mr John Mackie.
Leading articles: 1922 Committee; Tied houses.
Sport, pages 10 and 11
Golf: Walker Cup team chosen; Racing: Final day of the flat season.
Arts, page 12
David Robinson takes a look at the forthcoming London Film Festival, and Charles Lewsen at the Tokyo Kid Brothers.
Obituary, page 19
Vittoria de Sica.
Books, pages 19, 20
Reviews of novels by Richard Adams, A. Alvarez, Margaret Forster and William Sonsom.
Business News, pages 21-27
Stock market: Substantial losses in gilts bring a similar setback for equities. The FT index ended 5.2 down at 186.2. Pages 24, 26
Financial Editor: Relief in sight for Unilever; lending terms and the new Lever-type bank; Courtaulds' operational gearing. Page 23
Business features: The Government's dilemma over financing its borrowing needs, by Tim Congdon; David Blake on how market forces could affect price rises. Page 23
Business Diary: The head of Hoover in America to retire; British employee benefit consultancy to open branch in United States. Page 23

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HOME NEWS

Armed police guard Lady Lucan at a secret address

By Clive Borrell

Armed policemen were guarding Lady Lucan at a secret address last night after she had insisted on being released from hospital to attend the High Court, where the future of her three children was being considered by a judge in Chambers. The search for Lord Lucan, on warrants alleging his attempted murder and the murder of their children's nursemaid, continued yesterday both in Britain and abroad.

Lady Lucan, aged 35, who has been seriously ill with head injuries since the attack at her home in Lower Belgrave Street, London, last Thursday, wore a specially tailored hat to cover the bandages before leaving by the emergency entrance of the hospital. She was driven in a police car to Gerald Road police station for an interview with Det Chief Supt Roy Ranson, who is in charge of the investigation.

After cross-checking statements she had made while in hospital, Lady Lucan was driven to the High Court, where Mr Justice Rees was considering the future of the three children of the marriage. The couple were married in 1963, but have been separated for some time and the children are wards of court.

After more than an hour of deliberations at which both Lord and Lady Lucan were represented by counsel, no decision about the children's future was announced. After the hearing Mr Norman Turner, the Official Solicitor, who was one of the parties, said: "I can say not a word."

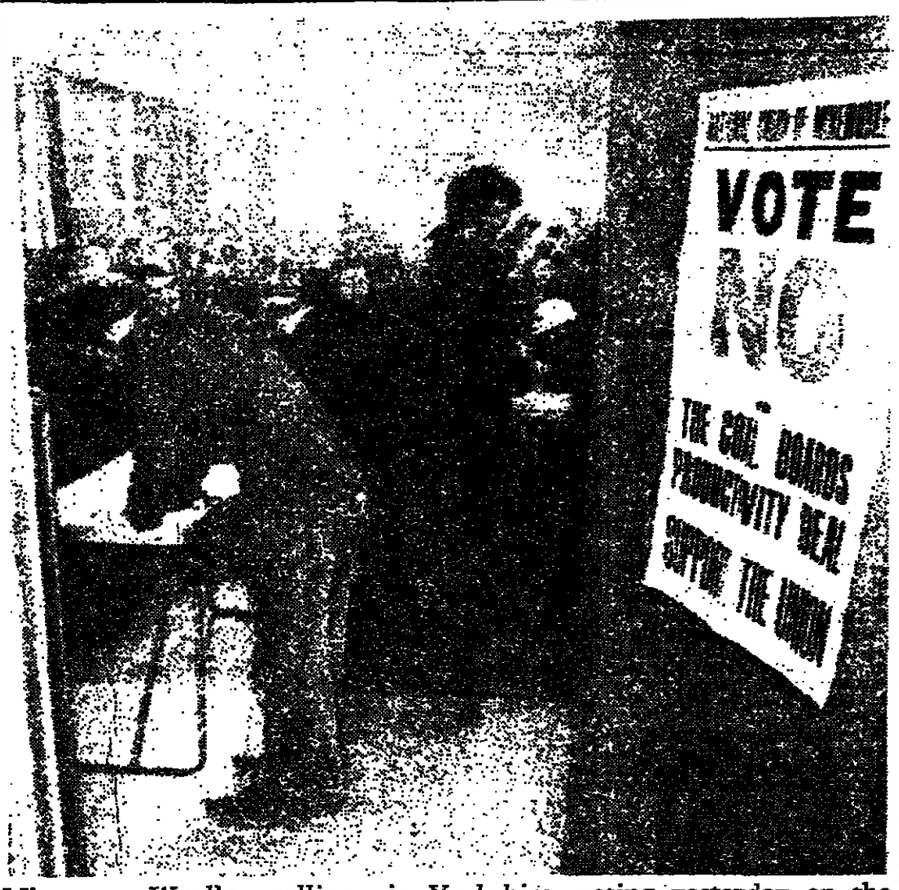
A year ago Lady Lucan was granted custody of the children, with reasonable access to them for Lord Lucan. Mr William Shand-Kydd, brother-in-law of Lord Lucan, was aslo present at the court with his wife, Christina, Lady Lucan's sister. Lady Lucan, accompanied by police officers, left by car from the judge's private entrance after she had been given a document from the court. Its contents were not disclosed.

The police then drove Lady Lucan back to Gerald Road for another interview with Mr Ranson before she was taken to a secret address. Four armed detectives will guard her night and day.

At Westminster Coroner's Court the inquest on the nursemaid, Mrs Sandra Rivett, aged 29, was adjourned until December 11 "to await events". Evidence of identification was given by her husband, Mr Roger Rivett, a security officer, of Coulsdon, Surrey.

Murder squad detectives have received no word from Lord Lucan for a week, although the attack on his wife and the murder of Mrs Rivett has been widely publicized. Interpol has been aske dto detain him if seen abroad. Warrants for Lord Lucan's arrest have been received in France and by other European police.

Many of his friends, including Mr Shand-Kydd, have appealed to him to report to the police, and some have offered to act as go-betweens with the police if he is prepared to meet and confide in them.



Miners at Woolley colliery, in Yorkshire, voting yesterday on the productivity scheme.

Warning not to sell dearer petrol yet

By Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

Garage and filling station proprietors were warned last night that they would be liable to prosecution if they introduce higher prices for petrol before next Monday. Mr John Smith, Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy, gave the warning after receiving reports that some garages had already introduced the 8½p a gallon increase.

"The increase in value-added tax does not come into force until midnight on Sunday", he said. "It is illegal to charge higher prices than the maximum price now allowed."

The Petroleum Retailers Association met officials at the Department of Energy yesterday to press their case for higher margins to deal with the increased costs imposed by the raising of VAT on petrol from 8 per cent to 25 per cent in the Budget.

Earlier the association sent a telegram to Mr Varley, the Secretary of State, warning him that some of the 2,000 members of the organization were proposing to refuse any new deliveries of petrol if their margins were not increased.

Mr Geoffrey Atkinson, secretary of the association, said the plight of the smaller retailers was desperate. Without an increase in margins there would be a reduction in service, including shorter opening hours, and possibly charges for water and air, which have been free so far.

He also said that many retailers would not be able to continue to accept credit cards for petrol when the new VAT rate was introduced. Charges made by the card operators would account for two fifths of the gross profit on a gallon of petrol.

It seems that the announcement of further petrol price rises, asked for by the oil companies, will not be introduced for several weeks. Most of the big oil companies have asked the Price Commission for 3p to 4p increases across the board but it is thought that the Department of Energy will load most of the proposed rise on to petrol, increasing the price by a further seven or eight pence.

Benefits for 15m: The package of social security increases foreshadowed in the Budget will cost £1,125m and the benefits will be shared by a total of 15 million individuals and families, Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, said yesterday (our Social Services Correspondent writes). The package includes two measures to ease supplementary benefit regulations, to allow people to earn more before benefit is cut and to retain their savings.

The increases, which will be paid from the week beginning April 7, 1975, together with those in July, amounted to increase in social security of nearly a half since Labour took office in February, Mrs Castle said.

The supplementary benefit changes, apart from increasing rates in line with other social security benefits, represent the first change in earnings and capital "disregards" since 1966.

Farmers' criticism: The Budget was strongly criticized yesterday by the National Farmers' Union, which said that nothing had been done to relieve the grave financial crisis in the industry (a Staff Reporter writes).

A statement covering all union branches in Britain said there was bitter disappointment that no measures had been taken to bring tax relief or to resolve the industry's liquidity crisis.

Boy not to receive damages of £44,390

Clifford Snelling, aged 10, not get a penny of the £44, damages he was awarded months ago for severe road dent injuries.

The Court of Appeal yes day, with regret, made the sion in allowing an appeal Mr Walter Whitehead, the driver, against whom the ages were awarded by the Court on May 8.

The court ruled that Whitehead, a car enginee Ruden Way, Epsom Do Surrey, was not to blame fo accident. He had appeale the issue of liability, not o amount of damages.

Mr Justice Forbes had in the High Court how the of Foresters Drive, Wallin Surrey, now had to be t like a baby because of the dent near his home in 1969.

He could not talk, his were bad and he had dressed and fed. He could only when supported b parents. He had a menta of one or two and would be able to do even the sim job. He would probably ha enter an institution by th of 16.

Lord Justice Ormrod yesterday that the boy s out of the house witho parents knowing. The ev was that Mr Whitehead across the mouth of a cros when he heard a crash. Th on his bicycle, had co with the nearside of his c

Lord Justice Ormrod's was very doubtful if Mr Whitehead's failure to see hi the cause of the accident. was nothing he could reas have done to avoid it.

Mr Whitehead would reached the point of no before he was able to se approaching boy. In thos cumstances he was not gent.

"It is a conclusion I co with some regret", the said. The law might so changed so that accident v should receive damages r less of liability, but the had to decide matters on t as it was.

Lord Justice Stamp a Justice Brightman agreed.

The court gave judgme Mr Whitehead but at the r of his counsel did not mal order of costs against the father, Mr Peter Snelling 42, a removal contractor had brought the action.

The court granted Mr Sn leave to appeal to the Ho Lords.

Shot colonel 'warned police about two accused men'

Lieutenant-Colonel John Stevenson, commanding officer of the army camp at Otterburn, Northumberland, warned the police about two of the men alleged to have killed him, a jury at Durham Crown Court was told yesterday.

Det Serfeant Stanley Marshall said he questioned Sean O'Conaill, one of the defendants, in March, two days after receiving information from Colonel Stevenson. He went with a Special Branch sergeant to the Percy Arms Hotel, at Otterburn, where O'Conaill was working, and searched his room.

Mr O'Conall, aged 40, an hotel porter, of Sulgrave Road, Washington, co Durham, is one of the three men who deny murdering Colonel Stevenson, aged 53, on April 8.

Sergeant Marshall said he found a replica Colt .45 revolver a starting pistol and two knives when he went to see Mr O'Conaill, who denied having any real guns. Mr O'Conaill tol dhim and the Special Branch officer that the weapons made him feel secure. He was worried lest the UDA should find out about his sympathies.

Sergeant Marshall was asked by Mr Angus Stroyan, QC for defence of Mr O'Conaill, if he regarded Mr O'Canaill as a serious IRA risk. The officer replied: "I would say so, without any doubt. In the present situation you must regard everyone like that with serious consideration."

Mrs Delyth Stevenson, Colonel Stevenson's widow, said in a written statement that it had come to her notice and her husband's that two "Irishmen" were working at the Percy Arms. Her husband got in touch with the police about the matter.

Her statement said: "We had no connexion with Ireland. Neither my husband, nor I had ever visited that country." She had no knowledge of anyone who would wish to harm the colonel.

The other defendant, described by the Stevensons as an "Irishman", is Raymond Kane, aged 34, also a porter at the Percy Arms, of Stapleton Road, Bristol. The third defendant is Barry Reid, aged 25, a labourer, of Brierly Gardens, Otterburn.

Mr O'Conaill has denied charges of attempting to murder Det Inspector David Burn and Det Constable Keith Wills.

He also denies alternative charges of wounding the officers with intent to cause griecous bodily harm. He also pleads not guilty to possessing a Webley revolver with intent to endanger life and using a firearm to resist arrest.

All three are jointly charged with possessing offensive weapons, the Webley, and imitation revolver and a knife. Mr O'Conaill admits that offence and Mr Kane and Mr Reid plead not guilty.

The trial continues today.

New pay restraint move by TUC

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Union leaders yesterday paved the way for stricter adherence to the wage restraint guidelines in the TUC's social contract with the Government, after welcoming the "positive steps" of Mr Healey's Budget.

At a sparsely attended meeting of the TUC Economic Committee, the unions applauded the Chancellor's measures as a further government instalment of its side of the social contract, and discussed the grounds for a further appeal to wage negotiators to exercise self-discipline in pay bargaining.

The issue will be taken up at the monthly meeting of the TUC General Council next week, on the basis of an economic committee discussion document which offers scope for more scrupulous observance of the social contract negotiating advice.

In particular, union negotiators are likely to be asked to give more emphasis to the "twelve-month" rule which says workers should not receive more than one big increase each year.

The six representatives of the economic committee which has 14 members, at yesterday's meeting also agreed that the TUC's minimum wage target of £30 a week should be used honestly, to establish a reasonable standard of living for the lower-paid, rather than as a cynical instrument to "jack up" differentials enjoyed by the higher-paid.

A lively discussion on the necessity for repeating and re-emphasizing the code of conduct for negotiators is expected at thhe general council meeting. There are almost certain to be strong left-wing objections to what will be seen as a "tightening" of the voluntary incomes policy.

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, who flew from Budapest, where he was on an official delegation, to attend yesterday's meeting, said the economic committee thought the Budget contained very positive steps which would be helpful both economically and in terms of social justice at the present time.

He said the committee discussed developments in collective bargaining, and that discussion will be continued at next Wednesday's meeting of the general council.

A report from yesterday's discussions would be made to the general council "and their discussions would be on the provisions of that", Mr Murray said. There will be no direct recommendations, but the report is expected to make clear the need for a further elucidation of the wage restraint obligations accepted by the unions as their contribution to the social contract.

Mr Murray defended the unions' record, arguing that there had been many settlements within the TUC guidelines.

He would not be drawn on the details of a confidential TUC background paper which has disclosed widespread evasion of the "twelve-month" rule, but added that union leaders yesterday "recognized what we have always affirmed, that it is necessarily a flexible policy".

The kind of "reminder" that may be sent out to negotiators would not be "clarification", Mr Murray insisted, because the guidelines were already perfectly clear. All that they were doing was "reviewing the situation and considering whether they will take further steps to remind unions of the guidelines in the social contract, and to remind them of the other parts of the contract".

From that vague description, it may intelligently be inferred that the exercise will an appeal to the unions to interpret the guidelines in the spirit of the basic recommendation that there can be no increase in real living standards in the coming year.

Dustmen's ban delays Glasgow clean-up

From Our Correspondent
Glasgow

Glasgow's 380 dustment, who recently returned to work after a four-week unofficial strike over a pay claim, yesterday imposed fresh sanctions, including an overtime ban, which Mr David Jackson, the city director of cleansing, said would seriously delay the clearing of the backlog of rubbish.

Mr Jackson said the corporation was not prepared to pay overtime while the men continued banning work on Saturdays and Sundays. He said the men had also decided to restrict the number of loads, would not man snow watch vehicles, and refused to transfer to spare vehicles for refuse collection.

Mr Archibald Hood, the shop stewards' convener, said they were seeking support from other unions whose members work for the corporation.

TUC staff vote may cut links with union

By Our Labour Staff

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW) may be virtually cut off from day-to-day contact with the TUC by industrial action in support of striking clerical staff at AUEW headquarters in Peckham, south London.

Last week TUC office staff voted to black communication with the AUEW in sympathy with the strikers, whose two-week action has severely affected the working of Britain's second largest union.

Mr Hugh Scanlon, president of the AUEW, said yesterday that Apex, the union representing many of the office staff, had violated agreed procedure by instructing members to strike before negotiations had been exhausted.

The AUEW's offer to increase the London weighting allowance from £52 to £208 a year was still open.

Farm research budget to be cut by £1m

By Our Science Correspon

The Government has o a cut of about £1m in a rural research aimed at p Britain more self-sufficie food production. That is a per cent of next year's b

Dr H. C. Pereira, chief tist at the Ministry of A ture, told a conference Farmers Club in London day that the main effect be on the Agricultural Re Council.

Dr Gregor Henderson there would be abou unfilled jobs for senior sci at the council's 31 esti ments by next March. would be a cut of a tent

Some of the council's re animals would have t slaughtered and several term experiments on diseases and the develop vaccines would be curtail

Princess Margaret

Princess Margaret is and has cancelled her engagements today. Sh understood not to have recovered from a severe is remaining indoors at Ke ton Palace.

Teachers to get pay rise as lump sum

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

The 400,000 teachers in England and Wales are to get some part of their pay increases awarded by the Houghton committee in January. That was decided at a meeting of the Burnham committee, which fixes teachers' salaries, in London yesterday.

The management panel on the Burnham committee rejected a request from the teacher unions to continue with threshold increases after they end this month. Instead they offered a lump sum for all teachers on account of the Houghton report. The teachers will get the increase in their January pay packets.

Mr Edward Britton, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said: "This is a very satisfactory solution. Most teachers will receive more b ythe end of January in the way of a lump sum than they would have done if threshold payments on the present basis had been continued."

He explained that: most teachers got very little from cost-of-living percentage pay increases because their salaries were so low. For example, a threshold increase of 1 per cent was worth only 40p a week in the teacher's pay packet.

The amount of the lump sum will be negotiated at a Burnham committee meeting after Lord Houghton's committee reports. The report is not expected until the end of this month at the earliest. Teachers would not normally have received any increased pay resulting from it until April.

Rent strike: The National Union of Students is likely to approve a national rent strike at its conference at the end of this month. Thousands of pounds will be withheld from universities and colleges.

The union said yesterday that students at nine colleges and universities were occupying their administrative blocks as part of its "week of action" campaign to secure higher grants.

Students in Coventry occupied the city's council house and the police were called in when the students from Warwick University and Lanchester Polytechnic occupied the first floor.

The students' campaign will culminate in a march in London on Friday. But the union's executive is calling for a rent strike next term because of the Bovernment's decision not to include students living on the college campus in the rent freeze extension.

Halsbury inquiry on pay of radiographers to continue

By John Roper
Medical Reporter

Lord Halsbury's resignation as chairman of the Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration will not affect his inquiry into the pay of the eight professions supplementary to medicine, including radiographers.

That is an entirely separate matter, as was Lord Halsbury's recent inquiry into the pay of the nursing profession.

Doctors were concerned last night about how long it will be before the Prime Minister appoints a successor to Lord Halsbury on the review body.

When Lord Kindersley, chairman, and the whole of the review body resigned in June, 1970, because they considered that their independence had been put at risk by the Government's decision to refer their award for doctors to the National Board for Prices and Incomes, it was a year before Lord Halsbury and a new review body were appointed.

Despite the difficulty in finding someone willing to take on such a difficult post, a chairman should be appointed long before a year elapses.

But, with their 18 per cent interim pay claim lying with the review body since last August and preparations already in hand for the next full claim due to be met in April next year, the British Medical Association would like to see a new chairman appointed within a few weeks rather than months.

The medical profession will want to be convinced that the new chairman is well aware of the royal commission that set up the review body and its conclusion that in fixing pay awards it must be completely independent

Arms plot by UDA men prosecution says

From Our Correspondent
Winchester

Three officers in the Ulster Defence Association plotted to smuggle arms and explosives from Canada to Britain, it was alleged at Wichester Crown Court yesterday.

The three, including the commander of the Leeds area UDA unit, denied conspiring to contravene the Firearms and Explosives Acts between June last year and April this year.

They are Roy Rogers Forbes, aged 26, a law student and former Leeds councillor, of Derwentwater Terrace, Headingley, Leeds, a lieutenant in the UDA; John William Griffiths, aged 49, a contract cleaner, of Linden Road, Beeston, Leeds, described as the Leeds area UDA commander; and John Gadd, aged 26, a works study engineer, from Liverpool, said to be an officer of high rank in the UDA.

Mr J. Hampden Inskip, QC, for the Crown, told the jury: "The arms and ammunition were required either for training in this country or for use in Northern Ireland."

Last March rifles, ammunition and detonators were found in a container unloaded from a ship which docked at Southampton from Canada. The sender's name was Mr B. Griffiths, 55 Cedar, Richmond Hill, Ontario.

In an alleged statement to the police Mr Forbes said Mr Gadd and Mr Griffiths were members of the UDA. "We were approached by a man from Belfast, who asked us to take part in a plan to obtain arms for Ulster to defend the border if the British troops pulled out."

Mr James Pettigrew, of Eastern Street, Leeds, said he was a UDA sergeant and secretary of an Orange lodge in Leeds. He had been on a two-day exercise on the Yorkshire Moors with eight men during which Mr Forbes was present.

The manoeuvres were carried out "in case we were called to Ulster to repulse the other ones, the IRA . . .

The trial continues today.

Rees appeal as Ulster toll rises by three

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

With the number of sectarian murders in Northern Ireland since the beginning of the month rising to 17 yesterday, Mr Rees, Secretary of State for the province, issued his strongest statement yet about the new wave of terror.

"The murders and attempted murders in the past few days have been carried out by individuals and organizations who have abandoned completely any semblance of concern for the people and future of Northern Ireland", he said. "These organizations are doing the greatest damage, both to their own community and to Northern Ireland as a whole."

He appealed for information, saying that "some people must know something that could bring the killers to justice. Earlier, Mr Rees had been told that 32 people were being interviewed by the police in their inquiries into the killings.

The three latest murder victims were named yesterday as Joseph Taylor, aged 17, a petrol pump attendant, shot dead in Belfast; Mr Joseph Elliott, a Roman Catholic, shot on a road in Londonderry; and Mr Michael Brennan, a Catholic teacher shot as he played table tennis in a youth club. All three were killed on Tuesday night.

About fifty members of the official IRA's youth movement took over a Roman Catholic secondary school in Andersonstown yesterday. Many of the invaders carried hurley sticks and some of the 800 pupils were assaulted in the takeover, which was used to give the school an enforced lecture on the Republican view of education.

Postmistress shot

Mrs Gwen Voisey, aged 65, a postmistress, was seriously ill in hospital last night after be'n shot in the stomach when she surprised three men at the rear of her small post office at Bourne End, Buckinghamshire. The men escaped empty handed.

Europe urged to set up tougher vehicle tests

A call for a standard European car road safety test much tougher than the present British test was made yesterday by Mr Marcus Jacobson, chief engineer of the Automobile Association.

He told a conference on corrosion in London that a survey on nearly a thousand road accidents showed that almost 1 per cent of cars involved had brake failure probably due to corrosion.

Mr Jacobson said it could be argued that 1 per cent was a tolerable level, but could Britain really tolerate 2,500 perventable accidents every year?

He said the Government should carry out rust tests to decide what degree of corrosion on vital structures and subsystems, such as brakes, suspension and steering assemblies, was tolerable before compulsory scrapping.

EEC propsal: The European Community has proposed an annual car inspection test that would be much more comprehensive than the British test (our Motoring Correspondent writes). Based on the German system under which 150 items on the car are looked at, it would include a check for corrosion.

Breath tests: The number of road accidents in Scotland dropped last year despite a big increase in breath tests, a police chief said yesterday (the Press Association reports).

Pilot scheme for neighbourhood councils set up

By Our Local Government Correspondent

An attempt to bring local government closer to the people it serves is to be launched in Sunderland. A pilot scheme called Ward Watch is to be promoted by the Labour-controlled council with Conservative backing.

Councillor Len Harper, chairman of the management committee, said yesterday: "Lots of people have lost confidence. We want them to know that what they say means something and that it will be listened to and acttd upon."

Residents in pilot areas will be given explanatory leaflets, and ward councillors will set up committees of representatives

1973 air safety record best for decade

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Last year was the safest for British airlines for a decade, according to statistics published by the Civil Aviation Authority. Airliners on the British register carried 28,200,000 passengers during 1973, of whom 104 were killed in one accident. The 1972 figures were 25,800,000 passengers carried with 118 killed, also in one accident.

Using the number of fatal accidents to every 100,000 stage flights, 1973 was the safest year for British airlines for 10 years. The figure was 0.19. In 1972 it was 0.20, in 1971 0.21, and in 1964 0.27. The worst was 1967, with 0.74 after 226 deaths in three accidents.

The fatal accident in 1973 involved a Vanguard airliner which crashed near Basle, on April 10 while on a charter flight. There were no fatal accidents to airliners on scheduled services, but five people died in an air-taxi accident in Norfolk in January.

Scheduled airlines had no fatal accidents during the year and carried 17,300,000 passengers on 378,100 flights. They reported eight accidents, ranging from pieces of an aircraft falling off in flight to undercarriage collapses on landing.

Charter airlines notified three accidents, including the Basle crash. They carried 10,900,000 passengers in 143,500 flights.

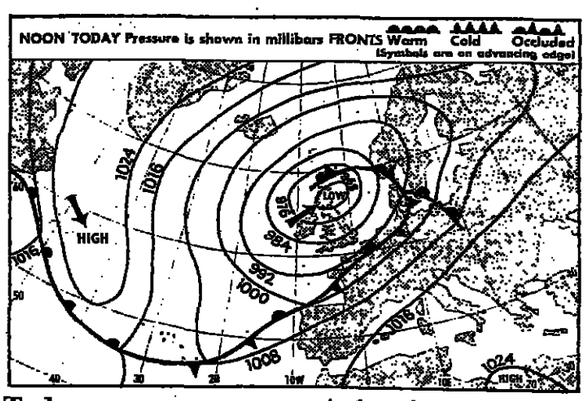
Near misses in the air increased from 32 in 1972 to 40 last year. Twelve incidents (10 in 1972) were found to have contained a significant risk of collision.

Total aircraft movements in British airspace during 1973 rose to 5,600,000 in 1973 as against 5,500,000 the previous year.

British investigators have established with virtual certainty that a bomb in a baggage hold caused the crash of an American Trans World Airlines Boeing 707 off Greece on September 8, with the loss of the 88 people on board.

Investigators led by Mr Eric Newton, a principal inspector of accidents in the accident investigation branch of the Department of Trade, were called in by the Greek aviation authorities after the crash because of their experience with aircraft disasters involving explosives.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 7.16 am Sun sets: 4.13 pm
Moon rises: 7.51 am Moon sets: 4.20 pm
New moon: 12.53 am.
Lighting up: 4.43 pm to 6.48 am.
High water: London Bridge 1.31 am, 7.1m (23.4ft); 1.48pm, 7.1m (23.4ft). Avonmouth, 7.01 am, 13.3m (43.7ft); 7.20 pm, 13.3m (43.6ft). Dover, 10.51 am, 6.7m (22.1ft); 11.13 pm, 6.7m (21.9ft). Hull, 5.45 am, 7.4m (24.4ft); 6.09pm, 7.4m (24.2ft). Liverpool, 11.02 am, 8.9m (29.2ft); 11.22 pm, 8.7m (28.6ft).

A deep depression will move slowly NE, over the Western Isles, maintaining a strong SW airstream over most areas of the British Isles.

Area forecasts:

London, SE, SW, Central S England, East Anglia, E Midlands, Channel Islands: Bright intervals, showers, perhaps longer periods of rain; wind SW strong or gale; max temp 10°C (50°F).

W Midlands, Wales, E, NW, central N, NE England, Lake District: Bright intervals, showers; wind SW strong or gale; max temp 9°C (48°F).

Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, E, SW, NW, Scotland, Aber Glasgow, central Highlands, Firth, Argyll, N Ireland: M cloudy, showers or longer pe of rain; wind mainly S to moderate or fresh, locally str max temp 8°C (46°F).

Caithness, Orkney, Shetl Mostly cloudy, showers or lo periods of rain, wind mainly fresh or strong, locally gale; temp 7°C (45°F).

Outlook for Friday and S. day: Showers or longer perio rain, but sunny intervals. near or a little below normal

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

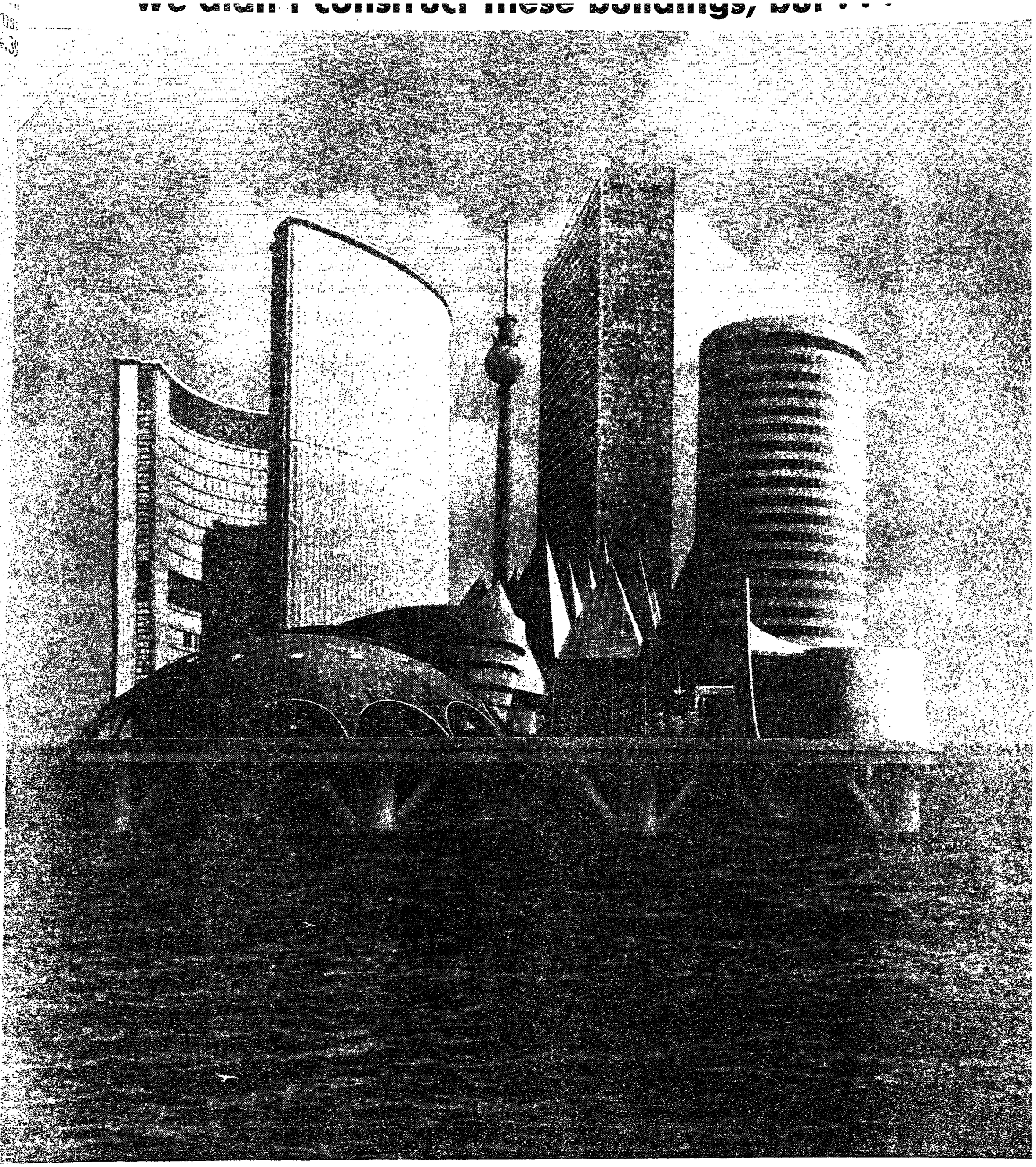
	C	F		C	F		C	F
Algiers	f 21	70	Cologne	c 9	48	L Palmas	s 21	70
Amsterdam	r 8	46	Copnhgn	c 7	45	Lisbon	f 17	63
Athens	s 18	64	Dublin	c 11	52	Locarno	c 8	46
Barcelona	s 22	72	Edinburgh	r 6	43	London	r 10	50
Beirut	f 25	77	Inverness	r 3	37	Luxembrg	c 7	45
Belfast	c 9	48	Funchal	f 23	73	Madrid	c 13	55
Berlin	c 4	39	Geneva	c 10	50	Majorca	c 17	63
Biarritz	r 15	59	Gibraltar	f 18	64	Malaga	f 18	64
Birmingham	r 9	48	Guernsey	r 11	52	Malta	s 21	70
Bristol	d 10	50	Helsinki	c 3	37	Manchstr	c 9	48
Brussels	r 10	50	Innsbruck	c 8	46	Moscow	c 2	36
Budapest	s 7	45	Istanbul	c 14	57	Munich	c 9	48
Cardiff	r 10	50	Jersey	r 11	52	New York	c 11	52
Nice	c 15	59
Nicosia	s 29	84
Oslo	s 8	46
Paris	c 10	50
Rome	r 15	59
Ronldsway	r 10	50
Stockhlm	r 6	43
Tel Aviv	s 29	84
Tenby	c 10	50
Vienna	s 11	52
Warsaw	c 7	45
Zurich	c 10	50

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London: Temp: max, 6 am 6 pm, 10°C (50°F); min, 6 pm 6 am, 6°C (43°F). Humidity, 6 88 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 0.15in. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, nil. mean sea level, 6 pm, 991.3 m bars, falling.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

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COSTAIN

HOME NEWS

Navy minister meets dockyard men and promises no closures

From Our Correspondent
Dunfermline

None of Britain's four naval dockyards will be closed in the foreseeable future, Mr Judd, Under-Secretary of State for the Navy, said at Rosyth dockyard yesterday.

Reports that the Rosyth and Devonport yards might be closed and reopened as North Sea oil bases were ludicrous, he said.

Whatever the outcome of the Defence Review, to be published shortly, "we are going to require four naval dockyards whose main priority will be to keep our Fleet up to scratch. And the dockyards are, broadly speaking, fully loaded with work".

When spare capacity occurred, "we should have to balance this with the amount of naval defence work that could be brought back from private contractors with the contribution the yards could make to other national economic priorities, such as North Sea oil development."

Mr Judd hinted at an expending role for the Navy and air rescue services, which might be taken out of Ministry of Defence control.

As a result of the Law of the Sea conference Britain might have extended responsibility, if she had an exclusive 50-mile economic zone.

"As a nation self-sufficient in energy by the 1980s, we should have to take out insurance policies for the protection of resources including fishing and I would certainly see the Navy making a firm contribution in this direction", Mr Judd said.

There was also the matter of traffic control and policing seaways in order to avoid collisions and accidents. An analysis in depth was being prepared

Mr Derek Stubb's a leader of the dockyard workers, said Mr Judd had given the assurances they wanted.

Rosyth's programme was extensive and included work on Polaris nuclear submarines, which represented two fifths of work at Rosyth. "However, in slack periods the workers would welcome a spin-off into North Sea oil," Mr Stubbs said.

Significant timing: This is the most categorical assurance yet given on the future of the four naval dockyards (our Defence Correspondent writes). Its timing, two or three weeks before the promised parliamentary *statement on the Defence Review* makes it particularly significant.

Rosyth had not been considered most at risk. That doubtful honour fell to Portsmouth.

Mr Judd's reference to the importance of protecting North Sea oil interests come as no great surprise. The present government has always placed a high priority upon the Royal Navy's duties in home waters and Mr Mason, the Secretary of State for Defence has commissioned a long-term study.

It all falls into the new pattern of priorities which should emphasize Britain's defences at home, followed by Europe, with East of Suez and even British responsibilities on Nato's flanks coming a very poor third.

Ratepayers' 'rebellion' warning on Clay Cross

From Our Correspondent
Chesterfield

Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, will be warned today that he will face a rate rebellion throughout north-east Derbyshire if ratepayers are forced to bear the financial burden of the Clay Cross affair.

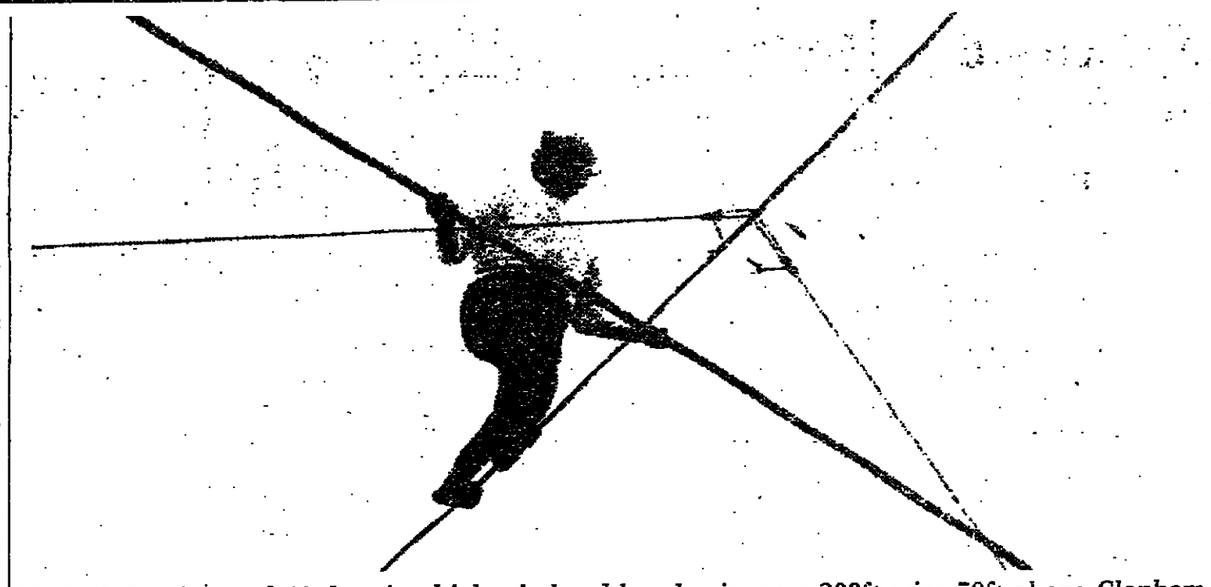
A delegation from North East Derbyshire District Council, which took over Clay Cross in April, will tell Mr Crosland to settle the matter, not expect the council to do so for him.

At a meeting yesterday of the district council's policy committee Mr Robert Cochrane, leader of the council, said he would tell the minister that 18 out of the 24 parish councils in the new district had indicated that they had no intention of paying any of the Clay Cross deficit.

The delegation will ask the minister to tell the authority now to recover the deficit. It will be suggested to him that a separate rate should be levied for Clay Cross.

During the debate yesterday Councillor Roger Foster, leader of the minority Conservative group, said: "The auditors' report on Clay Cross paints a picture of a disgraceful state of affairs and deplorable mismanagement over the last two years. Many people in north-east Derbyshire will not be prepared to meet a rate levied to meet these costs."

Councillor John Dunn, secretary of Clay Cross Labour Party, urged the delegation to ask Mr Crosland to lift all penalties and surcharges on the rent "rebels".



Karl Wallenda, aged 69, braving high wind, cold and rain on a 300ft wire 70ft above Clapham Common, London, without a safety net. He was calling attention to world starvation.

Prison population still falling

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

A further fall in the prison population was disclosed yesterday in the annual report of the Prison Department. The average last year was 36,774, 1,554 fewer than in 1972. The downward trend began in 1971 after a steady increase over the previous 26 years.

Although there was slightly less recorded crime in 1973, a more important reason for the decline is the fall in custodial sentences for men.

Changes in the rules now mean that all time in custody counts towards sentence and more prisoners are now granted parole. At present about two fifths of all prisoners eligible are successful.

The largest absolute reduction was in the male adult sentenced population, which fell by 1,206 to 22,786. There was a fall of almost 200 in the adult borstal population.

The number of women and girls in custody remained high, with average populations of 704 and 323 respectively, the report says. The figures are higher than in 1972, and will continue to make overcrowding inevitable, until the rebuilt Holloway prison is completed.

Generally, the fall in the prison population reduced overcrowding, but it remained high, particularly in local jails.

It is towards reducing that and meeting any further population increase that the building programme has been modified. The start of new projects will provide places for about two thousand inmates. The department obtained clearance for further schemes which, when completed, will provide about 1,200 places. Work began on a new prison at Featherstone in Staffordshire and on extensions to existing prisons, borstals and detention centres.

More than £2m was spent on education for people in custody, with remedial classes first priority. Literacy tests given to 22,249 prisoners, 9,791 borstal trainees and 9,069 detention centre trainees disclosed that about 6 per cent had reading ages below eight years, 8 per cent between eight and 10, and 26.5 per cent between 10 and 12.

At the other end of the scale, 3,291 people who entered for the GCE examination gained 2,900 passes, a success rate of 70 per cent. Four prisons have facilities for Open University courses. Thirty-eight people sat for end-of-year examinations in 49 subjects. They obtained four distinctions, two merit awards and 42 passes.

Increasing costs and prices and shortages of fuel, materials and components help to turn a profit of £318,689 by prison industries in 1972-73 to a loss of £506,387 in 1973-74.

The report says the average cost of maintaining an inmate in 1972-73 was about £1,840, compared with £1,620 in the previous financial year. Allowing for inflation, the average cost fell slightly.

Report on the work of the Prison Department, 1973 (Stationery Office, £1.10).

'Indefinite jail for recalcitrant people'

By a Staff Reporter

Prisons will contain recalcitrant people indefinitely, Professor Stanley Cohen, Professor of Sociology at Essex University, says in the latest issue of *New Society*.

He foresees the increasing use of what he calls medical technology, because scientists and technicians are beginning to show they have the power to be more effective custodians.

Especially in the United States, he says, new technological advances in behavioural control have a science-fiction quality. His predictions are based upon his view of the way trends are developing.

The movement against the use of imprisonment at all for whole categories of offenders means that a hard core of recalcitrants and incorrigibles are being left behind. The trend in Britain is to send more people to prison for longer.

"I am not suggesting that the idea of the full indeterminate sentence will catch on in Britain . . . but modified forms of the principle will continue to grow", he continues.

To maintain security and prevent escapes and disturbances among that hard core, there is increasing pressure to develop further the idea of segregating troublemakers.

Referring to techniques, especially in the United States, of aversion therapy, Professor Cohen says that brain surgery is being advocated to put troublemakers into a state referred to by the California Department of Corrections as "temporarily dormant".

He cites an impression of what is being considered on behaviour control: "In the very near future, a computer technology will make possible alternatives to imprisonment. The development of systems for telemetering information from censors implanted in or on the body will soon make possible the observation and control of human behaviour without actual physical contact.

"Through such telemetric devices, it will be possible to maintain 24-hour-a-day surveillance over the subject and to intervene electronically or physically to influence and control selected behaviour. . . . The possible implications for criminology and corrections of such telemetric systems is tremendously significant."

Perils of attraction: Studies into the way appearance influences decisions suggest that a person who has pleaded guilty to a criminal offence might be sentenced much more severely if he or she was unattractive, Mr Ray Bull, a London psychiatrist, says in *New Society*. A study in the United States showed that when a person made such judgments in a laboratory setting, the attractive individual got a shorter sentence (6.5) than the unattractive defendant (9.2 years). The studies were made in artificial settings and thus it was debatable whether such effects would operate in real life.

Gifts from abroad in Primate's auction

From Penny Symon
Canterbury

If one owns enough fu ture to fill two palaces ; also has received gifts many visits abroad it is im sible on retirement to fit it into a small cottage in Oxfo shire.

So an unusual auction will be held today at the w end palace of the Archbis of Canterbury, who is 70 to and retires tomorrow after years.

Five hundred lots cove wide range and are expe to net more than £6,000. Ramsey does not have to income tax or value-added ta the sum and he is expecte keep the money himself.

Yesterday was viewing and the public, mostly mi aged women, grasped opportunity to poke round palace. Views of the cath were admired from the dows, and one wo exclaimed that the items w make more than they worth because of where came from. She had her ey the vacuum cleaner.

Most of the rooms open, and the furniture other household goods n laid out for inspection. of glasses, finger b decanters, ovenware and ing bowls stood in the kit while the spare dinner an sets were on view in an a ing room.

In this bedroom lurke enormous George III gany wardrobe, a ches drawers and various prints engravings of his palace Canterbury and in Lam The curtains, too, will b for auction, as well as six chairs, sheets, blankets, lows, bathmats and a cooker.

Dr Ramsey has trav more than any of his pre sors and many of the were presented to him on seas tours. An African c wood table lamp, a mo skin cloak, walking sticks an ivory box were among items listed under brica which might not delight donors overmuch, but Dr sey simply cannot fit al gifts in at Cuddesdon

Visitors were showing interest in two Russian cabarets, comprising saucers, spoons, forks dishes, a gift from the Ru Orthodox Church. There i a teaset from Vietnam.

Mr Walter Brindle, Dr sey's butler for 13 years, is also retiring, said: "I we leave here the place w quite empty. Some furn belongs to the Church Co sioners and goes with palaces, but that is all away."

Mr Robert Webb, the tioneer in charge today, was not unheard of for t to dispose of their w goods in this manner.

"We did one for the deacon about eight years when he retired", he sai expect this sale to make than £6,000 easily, although the silver is a dr think some of the ar chests and sideboards are valuable. There are no res on any of the items."

Anger over Hereford redevelopment plan

From John Young
Planning Reporter
Hereford

A public inquiry opens next week, in an atmosphere loaded with frustration and ill-feeling, into proposals for redeveloping some six acres close to the centre of Hereford.

Pagebar Investments Ltd, of London, last week rejected an appeal by the city council to withdraw its development application. The company says it is determined that the inquiry shall go ahead, although there is little chance of government approval.

The city council is furious with the county authorities for rejecting a scheme for a smaller adjoining site which it had prepared in partnership with Taylor Woodrow. The new county council embraces Herefordshire and Worcestershire; the former Herefordshire council fought the amalgamation and there is still strong feeling that councillors in Worcester have no business interfering

Taylor-Woodrow has reluctantly withdrawn from the joint project, which was for offices, shops, storage and a car park on land acquired by the city

The plans, had circumstances been different, would probably have been readily approved. But on November 19 last year, less than three weeks after Taylor-Woodrow's application, Pagebar came forward with a much larger scheme. It was opposed by conservationists and councillors.

It would also have involved the loss of the second oldest bowling green in Britain Pagebar offered to dig up the turf and replant it on the roof of the proposed new car park.

Pagebar said, the scheme "resulted from the findings of an independent inquiry commissioned by the county of Hereford and carried out in 1962." Three areas were nominated then for possible future *redevelopment, including the land now under discussion.*

It was however clear that, if Pagebar's scheme on its own was too large, there could be no question of allowing both it and the Taylor Woodrow project to go ahead concurrently. To try to resolve the conflict, the Department of the Environment earlier this year called in both schemes for a public inquiry.

In June the new county council decided to oppose the Pagebar scheme and the inquiry, and in September unexpectedly announced that it would also oppose Taylor-Woodrow's plans.

When Taylor-Woodrow withdrew, Pagebar offered to sell the freeholds on its site to the city in return for a long lease. But relations were too embittered for any compromise.

National Trust acquires two Lakeland farms

From John Chartres
Manchester

The National Trust, which is already the biggest private landowner in the Lake District with a freehold of about 80,000 acres, has acquired two more farms and nearly a thousand acres of fell land for permanent preservation.

The farms have been acquired under the will of Commander E. C. Wrey, a lover of the Lake District, by an arrangement with the Treasury in lieu of estate duty. They are Underhelm Farm at Grasmere and Fieldhead Farm in Eskdale.

Underhelm is tucked in beneath the southern slopes of Helm Crag overlooking Grasmere and the 80 acres of land is visible from the A591 road. A flock of 220 sheep graze the common fells around Easedale Tarn. The farm is let to Mr Norman Hind and will be kept in use as a traditional hill farm. A cottage adjoining the farm has already been restored and modernized by the National Trust and is let to a young farm worker.

Field Head, of 119 acres, lies at the foot of Eskdale under Birker Fell. With it comes a flock of sheep, which grazed on Ulpha Fell, and the tenant, Mr Terence Pitts, will continue to work the farm.

The third and largest acquisition is Castlerigg Fell, nearly a thousand acres of land on the east side of Derwentwater extending from the road around the lake up to the skyline. It has been bought by the National Trust out of funds given to it by the public for the preservation of the Lake District and with the help of a £10,000 grant from the Countryside Commission. The land includes Falcon Crag, popular with climbers, and the summit of Bleaberry Fell. The purchase will enable a public footpath to be created linking existing National Trust property at Great Wood and Ashness.

Photograph, page 19

Population curbs challenged by Warrington

From a Staff Reporter
Manchester

Warrington New Town Development Corporation has challenged two of the options put forward by Cheshire County Council in its structure plan for the country.

Mr David Binns, the Corporation's general manager, says that the second and third options in Cheshire's scheme would reduce the planned growth of Warrington.

The corporation supports Cheshire's "first option," which accepts a population growth in Warrington of about 44,000 up to 1986 and about 32,000 extra jobs.

Cheshire's second option envisages a population growth of about 37,000. The third option foresees a growth of 25,000 and Mr Binns says that *would leave Warrington to* "go it alone" in competition with other areas.

Small man's resentment led to four deaths

A coroner's court at Tor yesterday recorded verdic murder against Michael Br a man who shot three p dead at the local employ exchange on October 3.

A verdict of suicide recorded on Mr Brown, w body was found at exchange. Aged 31, he suff from a condition known pituitary infantilism, and only 4ft 6in tall.

His victims were Miss Yeo, aged 27, of Pre Paignton, Mr John La aged 25, of Newton Abbot, Mr Kenneth Watkins, aged of Livermead, Torquay.

Mr Henry Sykes-Balls, coroner, was told that le found in Mr Brown's fla Church Road, Torq referred to his exasperatio not getting a suitable job to prejudice because of small stature.

Detective Inspector O. Johns said Mr Brown wa patient of Dr M. J. Atwill, said in a statement that Brown was mentally adju to his condition, and in he (the doctor) had no qua about signing a shotgun cer cate for him

An employment officer Mr Brown had declined sev job openings.

Home meters to assess demand for water

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

The Severn-Trent Water Authority is planning to install meters in 600 homes chosen at random at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, in the new year to obtain detailed information on use of water so that it can plan for demand.

The authority's policy and resources committee will be asked to approve the experiment today. Yesterday, an official said: "This is not the thin end of the wedge for general metering of domestic supplies. We shall be choosing homes at random. As we are asking for a lot of information, residents will be perfectly free to refuse to take part."

The authority serves a population of 8,500,000, and domestic consumption and waste accounts for two thirds of the total volume of water supplied and reclaimed.

The experiment over the next four years will cost about £105,000 and it is hoped to extend it to 5,000 homes at a further cost of £150,000.

Householders will be asked to make daily meter readings and keep a diary of water use. They will be paid £10, and will not be charged for any cost exceeding their normal water charge.

Forecasting domestic water use in Britain has been based on extrapolating rates of growth in total water consumption or the growth of population and demand a head. It is felt that the technique should be supplemented by forecasts based on a more analytical approach.

The authority is seeking to discover how much water is used for flushing lavatories, personal hygiene, cooking and drinking; how much in washing machines and dishwashers, and how much in gardening and car washing.

Details should emerge about waste. The authority aims to discover why, for example, 24 gallons is used a head a day in Birmingham and 26 in Wolverhampton, compared with 43 gallons in Gloucester, Cheltenham, north Staffordshire and Nottingham. Efficiency of the distribution systems accounts partially for the difference.

'Stolen' Cyprus fruit watch

Customs and Excies officials were warned yesterday to watch out for Cyprus citrus fruit allegedly stolen from the island by Turkish occupation forces and exported to Britain under false documents.

Mr Michael Erotokritos, the Cyprus Government's commercial counsellor in London, said lemons and grapefruit had been plundered from groves in and around Kyrenia and Morphou.

Child rape alleged

Bernard Farr, aged 40, a lorry driver, of Chestnut Road, Northampton, was remanded in custody until November 20 when he appeared before Northampton magistrates yesterday accused of raping a girl aged six.

Professor Dahrendorf gives warning about the inflation mentality

By a Staff Reporter

The reason inflation seemed incapable of solution today was that people saw it in the perspective of expansion, Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science, said in his first Reith lecture on BBC Radio 4 last night.

"Apparently our imagination does not suffice to imagine different ways of tackling problems; and yet this is expectly what we have to do if we want to cope", Professor Dahrendorf said. He is giving the lectures under the general title of "The New Liberty—Survival and Justice in a Changing World".

There was little disagreement that persistent creeping inflation undermined the foundations of free society; and nothing confirmed more dramatically the already widespread suspicious about the inability of governments to implement their promises than the continuation of two-digit inflation rates.

"Inflation has become the medium of a more or less hidden redistribution struggle between those who are able to keep pace, because of their market capacity, and those who are not. The potential of this conflict, like all concealed struggles, is nasty. It includes the danger of a return of variants of fascism".

Professor Dahrendorf said that another three or four years of two-digit inflation would change the free world irrevocably. But an inflation mentality had spread, making is increasingly difficult to lend credibility to programmes of stabilization.

Inflation was a phenomenon of expansion, belonging to a world in which people had been reared on the expectation of a permanent increase in the amount of money available to them. They pressed for such an increase even when it was not warranted by an equivalent growth in production.

The historical alternative to expansion was not stagnation but improvement—qualitative rather than quantitative development. Growth must become a question of better rather than more.

If you employ men and women the Equal Pay Act is your business

The Equal Pay Act has two simple basic aims:

- to ensure equal pay and conditions for men and women employed on the same or broadly similar work, or work that has been given equal value under a job evaluation scheme.
- to remove discrimination from collective agreements, employers' pay structures and wages orders.

But it may not be so simple for *you* to introduce equal pay; it has to be thought out, costed, planned and negotiated.

The Act took all this into account. Employers were allowed well over five years, from May 1970, when the Act became law, in which to complete their arrangements for introducing equal pay.

This generous transitional period is now drawing to a close.

By 29 December 1975 everyone who employs men and women will have to comply with the Equal Pay Act. And this applies to every firm, no matter how large or small.

If you haven't already started making arrangements for equal pay, you'd be wise to start now. Time is moving on.

If you have any doubts about the full obligations of employers under the Equal Pay Act, you can find out quickly and easily. The Department of Employment has published "A Guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970" and an explanatory leaflet "Equal Pay—What are you doing about it?". These give the addresses of Conciliation and Arbitration Service Regional Managers who can help you with any problems. Either or both of these can be obtained *free* by completing and returning the coupon to:

H.M.S.O. (LS1A), Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9NY.

Please send me a copy of:

A Guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970..... ☐

Equal Pay—What are you doing about it?..... ☐
(revised 1974)

(*Extra copies can be supplied on request*)

Name
(BLOCK CAPITALS, PLEASE)

Position

Organisation

Address

T/1

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT.

what are you doing about it?

هكذا في الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

OME NEWS

overnment accused f criminal neglect ver livestock crisis

Staff Reporter

ming unions in Wales d be unable to hold their bers in check after next unless the Government the "grim reality" of the in the livestock section of sh agriculture. Mr Emlyn ison, QC, Liberal MP Montgomeryshire, said in lon yesterday. He accused Government of criminal ect towards the country's tock producers.

Hooson, the Liberal Party's ultural spokesman, added: ery legitimate means of pareentary pressure has been ght to bear on the Governand so far there has been esponse. The sands of time quickly running out and I it is already too late to many farmers from ruin."

e said he had never known overnment to be so insene to the plight of a great stry as the present governt was in the present live- crisis.

r Hooson was speaking after demonstrations by Welsh ers against the import of beef cattle and on the day r the funeral of Mr William erts, aged 57, a Montgomerye farmer, who committed ide.

t the inquest on Mr Roberts coroner said: "There is no bt he was depressed and is attributable solely to the cultural crisis. The very n and bleak prospects for the re affected him."

he crisis, Mr Hooson said, having a devastating effect the social fabric of Welsh "Welsh culture depends n a virile and prosperous mmunity living in the rural as of Wales.

With literally thousands of mers facing ruin, the very ts of Welsh social and cul- al life are threatened with truction. Our villages, rket towns, our schools, our igious establishments are all threatened by the present crisis.

"This is why the farmers are so militant, and I think that their militancy will increase."

Mr Hooson, who was accompanied by representatives of farming organizations, said there was a desperate need for the immediate introduction of a guaranteed price for livestock.

One young farmer, Mr Tom Jones, who has an upland farm in Montgomeryshire, said: "It is bad for young people to see that democracy does not appear to be working. Because we are in a minority we appear to be swept aside.

"If the situation continues you will have anarchy, and when the agricultural community starts talking in these terms a breakdown in this country will be imminent. With a socialist government in power I cannot understand why they do not realize the pain these people are suffering."

Mr Hooson, Mr Jones and union representatives all agreed that the difficulties were caused by low market prices and high feed costs, which meant that farmers were selling at a substantial loss. The irony of the situation was that they had been actively encouraged to change to beef production.

Plea for help now: Welsh Nationalist MPs yesterday told Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, that expected action to introduce an emergency support programme for beef might come too late for Welsh farmers, particularly hill farmers, who had already sold their stock (the Press Association reports).

The three Plaid Cymru members said after their meeting with Mr Peart that he appeared to accept that the situation was one of unparalleled crisis and they expected him to give a firm statement on government action immediately after his return from EEC talks in Brussels on Monday.

Shelter wants abolition f most tied housing

David Leigh

The abolition of most tied using, with council licensing id supervision of any remaining tied houses, is proposed by ne Shelter organization in a eport published yesterday.

Tied housing, with all its equities, is a bigger sector han rented furnished accommodation in Britain, the report ays. "One of man's basic needs as become a bargaining counter nd we have reached a situation here many people are seduced nto the tied housing trap because of the shortage of cheap using in cities and in rural eas."

There are more than a million d dwellings in Britain, where e house goes with the job and sing a job may mean homelessss with little legal protection, elter says.

Some farmworkers' tied cotges must remain, the report ds. Dairy stockmen must be se to their herd. But local uncils should license essential ed houses, ensuring that they e in good condition, and aranteeing a council house hen the worker leaves the ouse.

All other farm cottages should e let under the protection of e Rent Acts, after a transition eriod. That would exert pres- re on rural councils to proide enough suitable alternative ousing in their area, with overnment money if necessary.

The Shelter report, prompted y the number of eviction cases at come before the organizaon, appears at a time when ressure is growing for reform f agricultural tied housing. In pite of the opposition of the ational Farmers' Union, which ays it would be difficult to run arms without the tied houses, he Government has promised ome legislation.

The National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers has een hampered in its long campaign by lack of industrial ower and an inability to have lectoral influence on the abour Party because rural seats usually return Conservatives. But it is in a stronger position now than for some time.

The abolition of tied cottages was included in Labour's manifesto, and Mr Freeson, Minister for Housing and Construction, has promised interim legislation to make it easier for evicted workers to obtain a six-month "breathing-space" from the courts.

The Government has promised eventually to abolish tied cottages and bring them under the protection of the Rent Acts. That will also involve persuading rural councils to acquire more housing.

The farmworkers' union, which sees the abolition of tied houses acting to push up farm wages and improve conditions, says there are many empty cottages on farms.

The farmers' union said the Shelter proposals would be divisive, if stockmen had only tied cottages. "Obviously there will be a need for amendments to the system as time goes by, but our argument is that there is a need to continue the system. There is majority support for its retention."

A study of the tied cottages system is being undertaken by the Tavistock Institute for Human Relations, with part finance from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. That may provide a basis for legislation.

The Shelter report says miners also have many tied houses. Up to half of the coal board's pit cottages are occupied by retired or former miners, and there is pressure in some areas from miners themselves, or from the board, to put working miners back into them.

Shelter's report says that discharged Servicemen suffer from having lived in tied housing. Almost all London boroughs will not take Servicemen's applications on need alone, but need residence qualifications.

Tied Accommodation. Shelter, 76 Strand, London, WC2. 50p.

Leading article, page 17

In brief

Mason loses libel action

Mr Cyril Davis, aged 65, a builder and Freemason, of Broadlands Avenue, Shepperton, Surrey, yesterday lost his High Court libel action against the widow of a fellow Mason who accused him of disgraceful behaviour.

The jury gave a verdict in favour of Mrs Vivienne Denham, aged 49, a shorthand typist, of Burpham, Guildford, Surrey, after Mr Justice Bristow had held her accusation, in a letter to the Grand Secretary of the United Lodge of England, to be an occasion of qualified privilege. She was awarded her costs.

Wounding charge

A man has been charged at Nottingham with malicious wounding after the death of Arthur Scrimshaw, aged 57, of Redcliffe Gardens, Nottingham, a former police sergeant, who was found collapsed in the transport yard where he worked as a security guard, the Nottinghamshire police said yesterday.

Woodland survey

Women's Institutes in Devon have been called in by Devon County Council to help to investigate the disappearing woodlands of the county. A fifth of the broad-leaved woodlands have been changed to conifers or felled.

£10,000 lesson on rates

Lincolnshire County Council is spending £10,000 to give householders an explanation of the rate levy before announcing its 1975-76 budget.

Former police chief's son robbed women

Stephen Cartledge, aged 22, son of the former Assistant Chief Constable of Bath, was placed on probation at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for three years for robbing women in the West End of London.

Mr Cartledge, a student of Lower Almondsbury, Bristol, pleaded guilty to taking a car without consent on May 14 this year; robbing Caterina Ocello of £5 on August 4; robbing Geoffrey Sumner of £1 on August 12; and robbing Josephine Ward of £10 on August 13.

Det Sergeant Thomas Wheatley said Mr Cartledge was asking for other offences to be considered. Including the ones in the indictment, he admitted 11 robberies, one attempted robbery, one burglary, 14 motoring offences and one offence of theft from a car.

Dr Walter Neustatter, a consultant psychiatrist, said Mr Cartledge was suffering from a psychoneurotic element.

Judge Griffith-Jones, the Common Serjeant, said Mr Cartledge should undergo treatment and during the next year should live in a hospital as long as doctors required.

Minister's son sentenced for gas theft

From Our Correspondent
St Albans

Stephen Balogh, aged 28, son of Lord Balogh, Minister of State for Energy, got fed up with the evidence of a pornography trial and planned to enliven it with laughing gas, it was stated at St Albans Magistrates" Court, Hertfordshire, yesterday. But he was seen acting suspiciously by the police.

Mr Balogh, a solicitor's clerk, of Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill, London, spent 12 days in jail accused of contempt of court. He had been given a six-month sentence by Mr Justice Melford Stevenson for the alleged offence but the Court of Appeal quashed the sentence and conviction.

Mr Balogh pleaded guilty yesterday to stealing nitrous oxide from a hospital. He was given a two-year conditional discharge.

Science report

Astronomy: Missing mass of galaxies

The "missing mass" of galaxies has long been a puzzle to astronomers. It is fairly well known how the brightness of a star is related to its mass (the amount of matter it contains) and by extending that knowledge to galaxies it is possible to estimate how much mass they contain. Using a completely different approach, astronomers can also estimate the total mass of all the galaxies in a cluster, by calculating how much matter is needed for gravity to stop the cluster from flying apart.

But the two techniques often give widely different answers. The mass of the visible stars in galaxies often is nowhere near enough to explain how they can exist in stable, gravitationally bound clusters.

It seems that the only explanation is to postulate that there is "extra" dark matter contained somewhere within clusters of galaxies. It might be in the form of black holes, to take a fashionable possibility. It might exist as dust and gas in the spaces between galaxies, although that seems unlikely, according to the latest X-ray observations. Or it might exist as cold gas and dust directly associated with individual galaxies, a possibility investigated in detail by Dr Jaan Einasto and colleagues at the W. Struve Astrophysical Observatory in Estonia.

In one study, the Estonian team have estimated the masses of galaxies that occur in pairs, using the dynamic evidence of their motions relative to one another. Spectroscopic measurement of the Doppler shift of the light from those galaxies enables the astronomers to work out the speed with which one galaxy orbits the other, and from that measurement it is a simple matter to determine the masses of the galaxies. The technique suggests that the invisible coronas of the galaxies may contain 10 times as much mass at the total of the visible stars.

Now, in a paper in *Nature*, the same team has made a slightly different approach, by investigating the properties of families of galaxies, like the system made up of our own galaxy and the Magellanic Clouds. Once again, it seems that 10 times as much matter is present than can be seen in visible stars, and that the matter is distributed throughout a broad region of space—a galactic corona—rather than concentrated in black holes or dead stars.

The evidence comes from a study of our galaxy and its companions and the three spiral galaxies M31, M81 and M101 and their companions. According to Dr Einasto's group, "it seems that elliptical companions are strongly concentrated around the parent galaxies whereas non-elliptical (spiral and irregular) ones populate preferentially the peripheral regions".

That segregation, they say, is connected with the presence of interstellar gas in the companion. Ellipticals contain hardly any such gas, but spiral and irregular galaxies contain a lot. And the only agent capable of producing the segregation (according to the Estonians) is an interaction with gas surrounding the parent galaxy.

According to that idea, the "original" gas in the ellipticals has been blown away by gas from the parent—a kind of "coronal wind". That would stop star formation early in the evolution of the nearest galaxies, leaving them as compact ellipticals, while more distant companions would not be effected and could develop the more sprawling features characteristic of spirals and irregulars.

Since the boundary between the two kinds of galaxy will occur at a distance that depends on the amount of gas in the corona and its extent, that provides a clue to the mass of the parent galaxy. With those new estimates of the amount of mass in galaxies the "missing mass" puzzle is eased but not completely resolved.

Many cosmologists, for example, have suggested that the entire universe ought to be gravitationally closed or bound. Without such a restriction, we have a situation of creation at a definite point in time (in the "big bang") with permanent expansion for infinite time. That is not entirely a pleasing prospect and offends the aesthetic sensibilities of some cosmologists.

Even with the revised mass estimates, the universe seems to contain, in the form of galaxies, only a fifth of the matter needed to make it a self-contained closed system, which is required by such ideas as the oscillating or cyclical theories of cosmology.

So while Dr Einasto's group have found out where some of the missing mass is, others will no doubt continue to investigate the possibility that more invisible mass might exist in intergalactic space.

By Nature-Times News Service

Source: Nature, November 8 (252, 111; 1974) and July 26 (250, 309; 1974).

(C) Nature-Times News Service, 1974.

Quick Gate Check-In. Makes a European Superflight faster on the ground.

If you're off to Europe on business from Heathrow and you've no heavy baggage, speed straight from your car through passport control and security...

...don't check in till you get to the departure gate.

Quick Gate Check-In is one of the things that make a Superflight super. And only British Airways has it. Ask your travel agent.



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We'll take more care of you.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACT 1948 In the Matter o. HALCYON HOLIDAYS Limited Nature of Business: Tour Operators
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 7th October, 1974
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS on 28th November, 1974, at the Grand Hall, Connaught Rooms Great Queen Street, London W.C.2. at 10.30 o'clock
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.
The Court has ordered that Notice of the First Meetings of Creditors of the Company shall with certain exceptions be by advertisement only in specified newspapers, including Daily Telegraph, Daily Express, Daily Mail, Daily Mirror, The Guardian, The Sun The Scotsman, The Belfast Telegraph.
Persons claiming to be creditors of the above-named Company and wishing to attend and vote at the Meeting should if they have not already done so send particulars of their claims to the Official Receiver, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD, from whom forms of proof of debt and proxy can be obtained.
Proofs of debt and Proxies to be used at the Meetings must be lodged with the Official Receiver not later than 12.00 o'clock on Tuesday the 26th day of November, 1974.
The meetings are called for the purpose of determining whether a Liquidator shall be appointed in place of the Official Receiver and whether a Committee of Inspection shall be appointed. Creditors' prospects of receiving a dividend in due course from the liquidation funds will not be prejudiced or diminished in any way by absence from the meeting of creditors.
A. T. CHEEK, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of MARINE SALVAGE & SURVEY SERVICE Limited (NO.1) of 1966
Notice is hereby given that a FIRST and FINAL PAYMENT to PREFERENTIAL CREDITORS is intended to be DECLARED in the above-named Company and that Preferential Creditors who have not already proved their claims are to come in and prove such claims on or before the 25th November, 1974, after which date the Official Receiver and Liquidator of the above-named Company will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Company having regard only to such Preferential Creditors as shall then have proved their claims.
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Liquidator, Inveresk House, 346 Strand, London WC2R 0HJ.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of SUPERSTORES Limited. No. 001462 of 1967.
Notice is hereby given that a FIRST and FINAL DIVIDEND to CREDITORS is intended to be DECLARED in the above-named Company and that Creditors who have not already proved their claims are to come in and prove such claims on or before the 29th November, 1974, after which date the Official Receiver and Liquidator of the above-named Company will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Company having regard only to such Creditors as shall then have proved their claims.
A. T. CHEEK, Senior Official Receiver and Liquidator, Inveresk House, 346 Strand, London, W.C.2.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1967. CENTASELL Limited Trading as Keenplan of London.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Laurence Gerrard & Co., One Old Bond Street, Piccadilly, London W1X 3TD, on Friday, the 22nd day of November, 1974, at 12.00 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 7th day of November, 1974.
By Order of the Board,
D. S. SHAW,
Director.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of J. MENDOZA & SONS, Limited. Nature of Business: Builders.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th October 1974.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS
CREDITORS 29th November, 1974, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 10.15 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.45 o'clock.
N. SADDLER, Official receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of Q GLAZE CONSTRUCTION Limited. Nature of Business: Builder.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th October 1974.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS.
CREDITORS 28th November 1974, at Room 339 Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6NP at 11.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of WAPLE FURNITURE Limited Nature of Business: Kitchen Furnishers.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th October 1974.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 29th November 1974, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.
D. A. WILLIAMS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of DAVIS BLNSTED & PARNERS Limited Nature of Business: Publishers of books and periodicals
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 7th October, 1974
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 28th November, 1974, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10.30 o'clock
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.45 o'clock
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of UNIVERSAL RADIOGRAPHY Limited Nature of Business:: Industrial radiography
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th October, 1974
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS
CREDITORS 27th November, 1974, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock
D. A. WILLIAMS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of CREATIVE MERCHANDISING SERVICES Limited Nature of Business: Investment dealer.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th October 1974.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS
CREDITORS 28th November, 1974, at Room 339 Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6NP at 3.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3.30 o'clock.
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of FINANCE INVESTMENT RESEARCH STUDY & TRADING Ltd Nature of Business: Consultants to firms & organisations
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st October 1974
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 29th November 1974, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock
D. A. WILLIAMS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of WILLIART ENTERPRISES Limited. Nature of Business: General merchants.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th October 1974.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS
CREDITORS 28th November 1974, at Room 339 Templar House, 81 High Holborn London WC1V 6NP at 2.15 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 2.45 o'clock
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of FINSBURY SQUARE INVESTMENTS Limited. Nature of business: Share dealers.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st October 1974.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS
CREDITORS 28th November 1974 at Room 339 Templar House, 81 High Holborn London WC1V 6NP at 10.15 o'clock
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.45 o'clock
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

NOTICE Any person knowing of the whereabouts of HUBERT SPENCER MAYO TRIBE, last known address 5 BAULEYS LANE, FULHAM, LONDON, S.W.6, please contact Robert Paley, Matilla & Co., Solicitors, 39 North End Road, W.14. Tel. 603 6942, 603 3710.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICES TO CREDITORS MITCHELL GEE Limited (formerly GEE ADVERTISING Limited)
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before Monday 9 December, 1974 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned ALAN RICHARD MARTIN SIMMONS at 23 Essex Street, Strand, London WC2R 3AW the LIQUIDATOR of the the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated 8th November, 1974.
A. R. M. SIMMONS, Liquidator

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967, and in the Matter of MACDONALD HALL & CO. Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation).
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Kenneth Russell Cork of the firm of W. R. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of 19, Eastcheap, London, EC3M 1DA, the Liquidator herein on Thursday, the 28th day of November 1974, at 13.15 p.m. to be followed at 12.30 p.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-up to date.
Dated this 8th day of November, 1974.
K. R. CORK, Liquidator

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of DISTRIBUTEX Limited, Nature of Business: Exporters, importers, manufacturers, agents, brokers, general merchants & dealers.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st October, 1974.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 27th November, 1974, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD at 11.30 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 12.00 o'clock.
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of DOWNE RIDING CENTRE Limited. Nature of Business: Proprietors of riding school & livery stables.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th October, 1974.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 27th November, 1974, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD at 10.15 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.45 o'clock.
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of EUROSTAR FASHIONS Limited Nature of Business: Manufacturers & distributors of ladies underwear.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st October, 1974.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 29th November 1974, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10.15 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.45 o'clock.
D. A. WILLIAMS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of ANDREWS EXPRESS Limited Nature of Business. Forwarding agents.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th October 1974.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 27th November 1974, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 3.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3.30 o'clock.
D. A. WILLIAMS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of MINVANE Limited.
By order of the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE dated the 18th July, 1974 I, PETER A. MICKLER, of Tansley Witt & Co., Pearl Assurance House, 7 New Bridge Street, Newcastle Upon Tyne NE1 8HG, have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above named Company.
Dated this 6th day of November, 1974.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

BRAZIL RAILWAY COMPANY

(Incorporated in the State of Maine, U.S.A.)

To the Holders of an Issue of Secured Debentures, secured by Trust Deed dated 6th June, 1919, between the Company and the Metropolitan Trust Company Limited and others.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Clause 17(A) of the Consolidation Agreement, dated 18th July, 1917, and of the above-mentioned Trust Deed, dated 6th June, 1919, a Meeting of the Holders of the said Debentures (hereafter referred to as "the Debentures") will be held at 8 St. Bride Street, London, E.C.4, on Thursday, 21st November, 1974, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the following purposes:—
(1) Electing for a period of five years commencing on 1st January, 1975, the Representative on The Joint Committee of the Debentures.
(2) Considering what action should be taken to appoint a Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the cessation of business by the Metropolitan Trust Company Limited.
By Order of the Board of Directors
BRAZIL RAILWAY COMPANY
D. DOYER, Secretary
7th November, 1974.

Holders of Debentures to Bearer must obtain from the Bank, Trust Company or other Authorised Depositary at which their Debentures are deposited a Voting Certificate or Deposit in the prescribed form entitling them to attend personally or by Proxy at the meeting. Registered holders of Debentures may attend the Meeting in person without production of a Voting Certificate of Deposit: if they desire to attend by proxy they must obtain a Voting Certificate of Deposit for their Debentures in the manner above-mentioned. Copies of the form of Voting Certificate of Deposit and Proxy can be obtained at any of the Offices mentioned below.
Voting Certificates of Deposit and Proxies should be deposited as early as possible before the date of the Meeting at any of the offices mentioned below:—
NEW YORK: The Chase Manhattan Bank, 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza.
LONDON: Messrs. Binder Hamlyn Singleton Fabian, 8, St. Bride Street, London EC4A 4DA.
PARIS: Société Générale, 29 Boulevard Haussmann, 9 ème and Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, 3 rue d'Antin, 2 ème.
BRUSSELS: Banque Lambert, 24 Avenue Marnix, Brussels 5.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT 4½% STERLING LOAN OF 1910
The Bank of Tokyo, Limited, are instructed by the Japanese Government to announce that the COUPONS due 1st December, 1974 NO. 129 detached from enfaced bonds will be paid on and after 2nd December, 1974.
They should be presented for payment at the Bank of Tokyo, Limited, 20/24, Moorgate, London, EC2R 6DH, listed on the forms provided, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. They must be left at least five clear days for examination prior to payment.
In accordance with the Exchange Control Act, 1974, coupons can only be accepted from and paid to an Authorised Depositary.
Coupons cannot be accepted through the post.
For THE BANK OF TOKYO Limited.
M. INOUYE.
Director and General Manager.
14th November 1974.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity: (1) Royal Patriotic Fund (2) Royal Naval Relief Fund (3) Soldiers' and Airmen's Effects Fund (4) Royal Military Benevolent Fund
Scheme governing the investments
Ref.: 207476-8-9-11
The Charity Commissioners propose to ESTABLISH a SCHEME for this and other purposes. Copies of the proposed Scheme will be supplied on written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, S.W.1, quoting the reference above, and may also be seen at that address.
Objections and suggestions may be sent to the Commissioners within one month from today.

WEST EUROPE

Abortion reform Bill given approval by French Cabinet

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Nov 13

The Council of Ministers today approved a new Bill on abortion which is very liberal in comparison with existing legislation, dating back to 1939. In the past two or three years, however, this has practically fallen into abeyance.

The new Bill will be put to a free vote in Parliament before the end of this month. It will come up against strong opposition from the ranks of the Government majority and can only go through from the ranks of the Government majority and can only go through with the support of the Opposition, which is more than problematic in the present state of political tension between right and left.

The Opposition, in any case, favours completely free abortion and will probably consider the Bill inadequate. It is hard to see it saving th eGovernment from an awkward parliamentary predicament by its votes.

President Giscard d'Estaing, who considers this Bill a fundamental element of his programme to liberalize French society, told the Cabinet that "it provides a measured and human solution to one of the most difficult problems of our time, a problem which will continue to raise for each individual the grave and painful question of his responsibilities to towards life, responsibilities from which no law can set him free".

The law is neither repressive nor permissive. It makes, the Government spokesman said, a clear distinction between abortion before and after the tenth week of pregnancy. Before the tenth week a woman can consult a physician and, after a week to consider it, demand an abortion. The operation will be carried out in a hospital or clinic and will not be paid for by the health service. Minors under 18 will have to obtain the permission of their parents.

After the tenth week abortion will be allowed only in exceptional cases, where there is a danger to the health of the mother or of the child, attested by two physicians.

An important provision of the new Bill is the suspension for five years of the penalties under the code for all abortions which do not conform to the revised law.

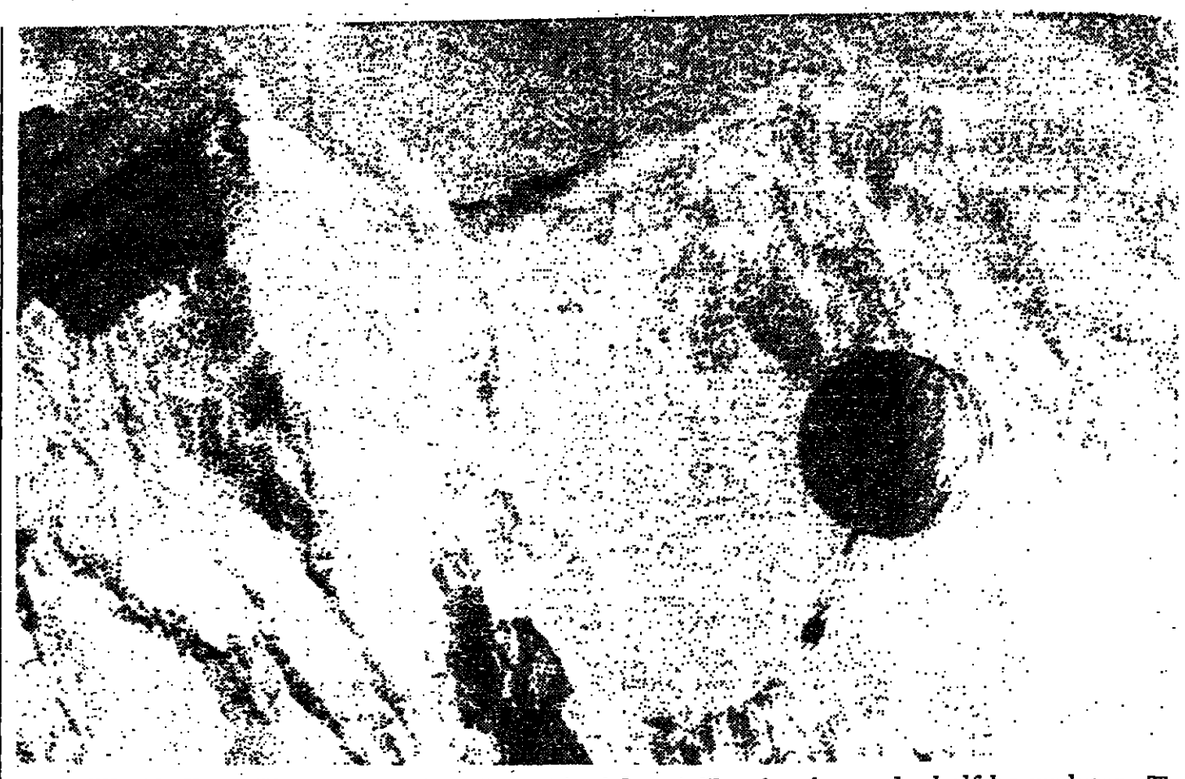
Mme Simone Veil, the Minister of Health, said in an interview earlier this week that the aim of the law was to protect the woman's health. That was why it had to be a medical act, carried out in recognized hospitals or clinics, and only in the first 10 weeks of pregnancy.

"I think in any case that abortion is a serious act, that women must know this and only resort to it after much reflection and when they have no other choice. The fact that it is not covered by the health service proves that we are trying to deter women from it as much as possible."

In the Senate debate on free contraception, which has now become law, Mme Veil had called this "the most effective deterrent against abortion". She said abortion could not be regarded as a method of birth control. "It must remain exceptional."

The Roman Catholic Church, except for a progressive fringe, has always strongly opposed any form of legalized abortion. The French bishops now meeting at Lourdes are preparing a vigorous condemnation of the new Bill.

The Protestant Federation of France, however, takes a more liberal view. In a document to be published later this week, entitled *The Bible and Sexuality*, it said the law should bring abortion out of the present clandestinity which was tragic for women. It approved of it, however, in one case only—when the life of the mother was in danger.



A gas-filled balloon flies over the Alps from Munich to Milan in nine and a half hours later. The crew of two registered temperatures of −25°C (−13°F).

No news for French as printers go on strike

From Richard Wigg
Paris, Nov 13

Printers marched through the centre of Paris this afternoon during a protest strike which has left France without newspapers, except for a few small dailies in the provinces, for 24 hours.

Journalists joined in the protest, which is over the difficulties the economic downturn is causing to newspapers, magazines and the printed word generally. News agencies closed down for 24 hours.

The protest came against the background of the continuing postal workers' strike, now in its fourth week, with a renewed clash between M Pierre Lelong, the Secretary of State for Post and Telecommunications, and union leaders, apparently putting a settlement still farther away.

Today also the postmen demonstrate doutside the Ministry, and hospital employees who began a strike today, paraded at the Ministry of Health.

The printers, whose banners showed they were from journals as different as *Le Figaro* and *L'Humanité*, say that thousands of jobs will be in jeopardy unless the Government takes immediate steps—like abolishing the value added tax on paper and ordering publications at present printed in neighbouring countries—usually cheaper—to return to France.

The printers' fight is symbolized for them by the plight of Neogravure, France's largest printing concern, which has obtained a stay of bankruptcy proceedings while the Government searches for ways to make it viable.

The economic crisis has brought to light that the extensive investment undertaken in earlier years was often ill-planned. Higher paper and fuel costs, coupled with reduced advertising in the French magazine world, has kept much of Neogravure's new capacity idle.

French journalists' unions largely sympathize with the printers' union in their demand that the Government should now hold a round table conference to thrash out the future of the French press

Moro Cabinet chances in doubt

From Our Correspondent
Rome, Nov 13

Fresh doubts about Signor Moro's chances of forming a government were being expressed today as he discussed his draft programme with centre-left parties.

As the government crisis entered its forty-second day urgent problems awaited attention. Yesterday workers' cost of living allowances went up by 15 points as the cost of living continued to rise at a rate of about 23 per cent.

Today there was a virtual news blackout with staff of the broadcasting company (RAI) and newsagencies striking to press demands for a democratic reform of the RAI. Its contract with the Government expires at the end of the month with no prospect of a new one in sight. They were also demanding measures to guarantee the freedom and plurality of the press against attempts by financiers to gain control of it.

Journalists in five regions were also on strike. Their areas will be without newspapers tomorrow.

All over Italy regional, provincial and municipal councils staged an "autonomy day" *yesterday to demand more in*dependence from the central bureaucracy, more efficient administrative methods and "an end to corruption, waste and parasitism".

This demand to run local affairs without interference from Rome is seen also as a chance to keep at least regional and local administration functioning during the frequent crises and changes of government.

The doubts which have grown about Signor Moro's attempts to form a government, come after a period of optimism at the end of last week about his plans to create a Christian Democrat minority government supported in Parliament by the Socialists and Republicans, but probably not the Social Democrats.

Signor Moro was drawing up a draft programme at the weekend. Yesterday, as outgoing Foreign Minister, he attended *the meeting of* EEC foreign ministers in Brussels. At the same time resistance was growing among more conservative elements of his Christian Democrat Party about the prospect of such a government relying mainly on Socialist support.

Such a combination was regarded as too left-wing and too susceptible to influence by the Communists. Many of the conservative Christian Democrats share the Social Democrats' desire for a new general election, in which they hope to gain votes lost by the discredited right-wing Italian Social Movement.

W German union leader is freed

From Dan van der Vat
Bonn, Nov 13

A West German trade unio official whose arrest on susp cion of espionage w announced yesterday returne home early today after a judg had refused to issue a dete tion order.

Herr Walter Böhm, head the Trade Union Federation office for liaison with the Go ernment in Bonn, was thoug to have spied for East German

Last night, as the law he requires, an investigating judg examined the evidence to esta lish whether further detentic appeared justified. The judg was not satisfied by submission from the Federal Attorn General's office

The Attorney General's offi said today that the judge h ruled there was no "pressi suspicion" against Herr Böh and therefore the conditions f the issue of an investigato detention order remained unfu filled. But investigations Herr Böhm and his wife wou be "pursued with vigour", t spokesman added.

India to benefit most from revised EEC trade plan

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Nov 13

Exports from some 120 developing countries stand to benefit in 1975 from improvements in the EEC's system of generalized trade preferences agreed last night by its Council of Ministers. India will gain more than most, and already has given the 1975 scheme a warm welcome.

The Community helped to pioneer the idea of encouraging exports from poor countries by reducing or removing import duties on them up to certain limits when it introduced its scheme in 1971; but the British Government regards the plan as unduly restrictive, and Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, called for a "substantial improvement" in it during his Luxembourg renegotiation speech of June 4.

Last night Mr Peter Shore, the Trade Secretary representing Britain, expressed satisfaction at the improvements, and welcomed the council's decision to review the scheme's complicated machinery. The Dutch, who suggested the review, feared that the improvements would barely keep pace with inflation.

Sir Christopher Soames, the Vice-President of the European Commission responsible for external relations, said the value of the scheme to the developing world had been increased by about 15 per cent for 1975; barriers to trade would be reduced by cutting the list of "sensitive products" subject to quotas from 51 to 16 products.

General in plane dispute put on retired list

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Nov 13

The Cabinet today decided to put General Paul Stehlin, the author of the controversial letter alleging the superior merits of American combat aircraft over the French Mirage, on the retired list compulsorily.

The General said in a statement tonight that he had taken the matter before the Conseil d'Etat, the highest administrative court.

Some of the more extreme Gaullists might press for his resignation or the raising of his parliamentary immunity and his prosecution for conduct damaging to the national interest. But the Government is believed to regard the Stehlin affair as now closed.

Norwegians' chance to win bridge title

From a Bridge Correspondent
Tel Aviv, Nov 13

When play began on the fin day of the open series of t European bridge championsh five countries still had t mathematical possibility taking the title and three them were still realistic co tenders.

France in first place playe their penultimate match again Italy lying third. Norway, o point behind France, have th easiest final day of the thr main contenders and the chanc therefore of taking the title f the first time.

The British team who yeste day lost to France and Switze land are just in the top he of the table while the Britis women after winning both yesterday's matches against th Netherlands and Germany hav moved into eighth place.

Open series after 11 rounds:
France 233, Norway 232, Italy 224, Sweden 228, Switzerland 220, Portugal 211, Belgium 185, Israel 181, Greece 180, Britain 180, Iceland 150, Turkey 15 Denmark 147, The Netherlands 14 Yugoslavia 134, Austria 127, Irelan 108, Finland 102, Germany 87, Spai 74.

Women series after 11 rounds
Italy 175, France 136, Sweden 14 Switzerland 127, Spain 120, Denmar 114, Ireland 110, Great Britain 1 Belgium 93, Israel 88 3, The Neth lands 83, Greece 82, Norway Germany 59.

Cheaper for Britain to stay in EEC

From David Cross
Strasbourg, Nov 13

From the point of view of food prices it has now become cheaper for Britain to remain a member of the European Community, Mr George Thomson, the European Commissioner for regional policy, said today.

To loud applause from members of the European Parliament in Strasbourg the former Labour Minister added: "British food is now, on balance, cheaper than it would have been if the United Kingdom had not been in the Community."

He agreed with the British Government estimate earlier this year that less than 1 per cent of the rise in British food prices had been due to membership of the Community.

Conceding that as passionate pro-Marketeer he had a vested interest in bringing these facts home to the British public, he reminded parliamentarians of the various steps taken by the Community to help keep down British food prices. These included a special EEC consumer subsidy for butter, measures to subsidize British imports of cereals and the recent agreement to guarantee supplies of British sugar and subsidize them

Community farm prices had risen only modestly at a time of unprecedented increase in world prices, particularly for sugar and cereals, he added. "While the common agricultural policy (CAP) is thus assisting consumer interests, it is fair to say that certain Community measures taken in the consumers' interest have prevented farmers from taking advantage of high world prices."

In a separate debate on future economic development along the border between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic, Mr Thomson announced that his regional policy staff in the Commission were looking at ways of easing problems for people living in frontier areas.

Britain agrees £7.6m aid programme for Gibraltar

By Our Diplomatic Staff

Britain has agreed to a £7.6m aid programme for Gibraltar over a three-year period.

The Government accept the need for aid beyond the current programme for 1974-75, as "a continuing fulfilment of their undertaking to sustain and support Gibraltar in the difficult circumstances caused by the Spanish restrictions (on the Gibraltar frontier)".

Mrs Judith Hart, Minister of Overseas Development, proposed that aid be made available for three years with a review of progress after the second year. The Government will also consider fresh proposals including those for a recreation centre and extension of the airport. Technical assistance, mainly through teacher training, will also continue.

The Gibraltar programme is concentrated upon education and housing to prevent young people leaving while Spanish pressure continues.

Before leaving London yesterday Sir Joshua Hassan, Chief Minister, said he was "not unhappy" with this aid.

The night is young.
You're fresh out of money.
NatWest could do something about it.
When you have a NatWest Cashcard, you can get £10 at any hour of the day or night. From any of over 300 NatWest cash dispensers. It's unexpectedly useful. Collect a '24 hour Cashcard Service' leaflet from your local branch.

Out of petrol.
Out of money, too?
NatWest could do something about it.
When you have a NatWest Chequecard, you can write a cheque for £30 or less and know that it's guaranteed by NatWest. So does the garage. So you can fill up and be on your way quickly.
Ask the manager of your local NatWest branch about a Chequecard. He'll tell you how to get one.

Spending's easy.
Saving isn't.
NatWest could do something about it.
Trying to save can be very frustrating. Until you have a NatWest deposit account. You put money in it when you can and NatWest pay you interest on your savings. So you end up with more than you put in. And it's always there for the asking. Get a Deposit Account leaflet at your local branch or write to: The Manager, Communications Department, National Westminster Bank, 22 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1DU.

National Westminster Bank

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

How much sugar do we need?

Mr. Peart is going to Luxembourg on Monday to argue the case for the British housewife with the Common Market.

She needs sugar, and she needs it urgently.

Sugar comes from two sources–beet, grown in Europe, and cane, grown in the Commonwealth.

Each year we eat 2,650,000 tons of sugar. And because of the beet crop failure we are only growing 650,000 tons ourselves.

Which means we have to import **two million tons.**

We used to get it from the Commonwealth but our last supplies run out in February.

And Europe, too, has a sugar shortage.

Unless the U.K. has long term assurances of receiving the 1.4 million tons of Commonwealth sugar and can purchase the balance on the world market, we'll be **two million tons short.**

We must have that agreement **now.** It takes two months to import sugar. It takes years to grow it.

When the Common Market ask the question, how much do you need? Mr. Peart will give them the answer. Straight.

Two million tons. Now.



Issued by the Board of Tate & Lyle Limited in the interests of their employees, their shareholders and the people of Great Britain.

'I can't face my future'

'I'm hungry, I live in a slum, have no hope of being properly educated and little chance of growing up to enjoy a decent life. Please help me!'

The world's population is growing faster than our ability to provide our teeming millions with food, housing, education, jobs and medical care.

At Population CountDown we're trying to help in a unique and lasting way.

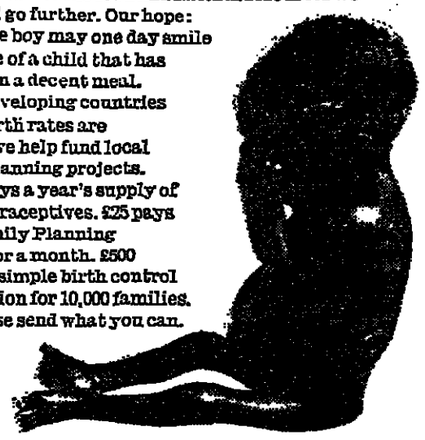
We're sponsored by the Family Planning Association and we're raising funds to help people understand the need to limit the size of their families.

The result: the food and natural resources we have will go further. Our hope: this little boy may one day smile the smile of a child that has just eaten a decent meal.

In developing countries where birth rates are highest we help fund local family planning projects.

£5 buys a year's supply of oral contraceptives. £25 pays for a Family Planning worker for a month. £500 provides simple birth control information for 10,000 families.

Please send what you can.



To: Population CountDown, Dept T.18
P.O. Box 7LB 24/30, Gt. Titchfield St., London. W1 01-580 7331/2

Here is my donation of £_____ Giro 638356

Tick for more information_____

Mr/Mrs/Miss_____

Address_____

"SAY WHEN"
New report on Britain's population. Send 50p for copy ☐ (tick)

Population Count Down

(Registered Charity No. 232189)

This week in The Listener

The 1974 Reith Lectures

Starting this week, The Listener is printing the six 1974 BBC Reith Lectures. Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, Director of the London School of Economics, considers whether our civilisation can survive the pressures of pollution, overpopulation and the economic crisis, and achieve a new liberty for the individual in an equal and just society.

The Other Way

Dr. E. F. Schumacher, who accurately predicted the current energy crisis sixteen years ago, is guardedly optimistic about the current food and fuel shortages and the future. He writes about a more appropriate use of modern technology which could make us more self-sufficient and which might even make the working week an enjoyable experience.

A Decision-Maker

Christopher Chataway, a former Minister for Industrial Development, interviews Sir Arnold Hall, Chairman and Managing Director of the Hawker Siddeley Group, whose 1973 sales of over £500 million ranged from Trident airliners to garden furniture.

The Unsettled Peace

John Tusa is currently writing in The Listener, describing the course of the Cold War in Europe from the end of World War Two, through crises and confrontations, up to the recent moves towards detente.

The Listener

At your Newsagent now: 12p.

This week in
The Times Higher Education Supplement

SIR KEITH JOSEPH
ON
UNIVERSITIES

'... separate the vocational aspects of higher education from the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake.'

'... the polytechnics must be reinforced in their proper function as institutions of advanced vocational training and a number of existing universities might usefully be converted to the same purpose.'

Also:

Edward Shils on where universities went wrong in their relationship with governments.

THE TIMES
Higher Education
SUPPLEMENT

Every Friday, price 10p.

OVERSEAS

Food talks disclose reluctance of rich states to help needy

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Nov 13

The world food conference was tonight approaching its final three days with what one informed official participant described as "just some slight hope" of ending with a degree of achievement.

Pessimism arose after accounts of an unsatisfactory luncheon meeting at which some sort of commitment had been hoped for from the principal grain-producing countries to keep available sufficient supplies of cereals to provision the poorest nations until the next harvest.

At the same time, a resolution put forward originally by a group of developing countries, among them oil producing countries calling for the establishment of an international find for investing in agriculture in developing countries was running into serious criticism from some of the developed countries. So much so, that doubts were expressed as to whether it would provide any effective basis for approaching the main issue of increasing agricultural production.

The unfortunate United States delegation remained at the centre of criticism, while Americans attending in an unofficial capacity continued to embarrass them still further. Senator George McGovern, one of the Democratic Party's Congressional advisory committee, described the situation at a press conference this morning as comparable with the Munich crisis in 1939.

He said: "We are all in the same boat and that boat is sinking." He then proposed that the nations of the world should all reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent, which would produce a worldwide set-aside of $20 billion (about £8,700m) a year. Simultaneously, the oil-exporting nations should earmark 10 per cent, of their new oil income, amounting to $7 billion.

"I then propose that these military and oil profit set-asides totalling $27 billion be turned over annually to an international food authority to give us the means for ending hunger on this planet."

He knew that among other difficulties the American delegation had been persuaded last week into sending a cable to Washington asking for authorization to announce here that one million tons of grain would be made available, and had then been left without an answer. They were still awaiting an answer from Washington tonight.

The luncheon meeting was one of a series of contacts organized by Dr Addeke Boerma, the director-general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), to establish the real needs of the hungry countries and the readiness of the great cereal producers to make supplies available. There already had been agreement that this group of exporters and representatives of nations in difficulties should meet on November 29 and it had been hoped by the FAO that some sort of commitment could be announced

Instead, the American representatives decided that estimates of needs were still too varied to justify a meeting at policy level and the Soviet Union failed to appear.

A high conference official commented after the luncheon that countries were still not ready to sacrifice immediate national interests in favour of international interests. His comment could be regarded as a reflection on the conference. He added that the difference between American estimates of requirements and those prepared by the FAO was in the region of 1,500,000 tons of cereals.

American officials were extremely reluctant to discuss the luncheon—at which it is fair to say that the prospect of really substantial and prompt aid for the Bangladesh famine victims and India's under-nourished citizens sharply diminished—and referred inquirers to Dr Boerma himself. When asked if he would comment, Dr Boerma said "No" and disappeared. So did Mr Dick Gregory, the American comedian, who was supposed to have begun a 24-hour fast last night to protest against the failure of President Ford to authorize the American delegation to make available immediately one million tons of grain for famine areas.



Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestinian guerrilla leader, acknowledges the applause of his supporters before addressing the United Nations General Assembly.

Arafat warning of a new war

continued from page 1

the partition of Palestine, and returned to the present. It all went to show, he said, that Zionism should be linked with imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, and racialism.

Mr Arafat referred to the decision by the General Assembly yesterday, by which South Africa was excluded from this autumn's sessions. The same thing, he suggested, could happen to Israel.

He also gave a warning about a fifth war in the Middle East, which he accused Israel of preparing for. Such a war, he said, could mean nuclear destruction and "cataclysmic annihilation." Eric Marsden writes from Jerusalem: Nablus, the chief town of the northern part of the West Bank, was the focus of demonstrations in support of the PLO today to mark Mr Arafat's appearance at the United Nations. Elsewhere, including East Jerusalem, guerrilla plans for a total commercial boycott were thwarted by strong security measures.

Shops remained closed throughout the morning in Nablus and children boycotted school and held demonstrations in favour of the PLO. There were scuffles at one secondary school as police moved in to break up the demonstration. Shopkeepers reopened their premises in the afternoon after Military Government officials had warned a delegation of merchants of severe consequences if the strike were not called off.

There were incidents on a smaller scale between Arab demonstrators and police at Jenin near Nablus, but an attempt to secure a boycott failed. Shops in Ramallah opened late after a tour by security patrols and a brief demonstration at a school was broken up.

Beirut, Nov 13.—Several thousand people, including lightly armed Palestinian commandos in battle gear, marched through Beirut today

All organizations affiliated to the PLO observed a holiday. Palestinian refugees, students and schoolchildren flocked to join the marches as they headed towards the PLO offices.

The mass-circulation Lebanese newspaper *An-Nahar* said Mr Arafat spoke to the United Nations about a state "which he has not yet built, has not taken over and has not yet entered".

Rockefeller admission on Goldberg book

From Fred Emery
Washington, Nov 13

Mr Nelson Rockefeller today admitted it was he, and not his brother Laurance whom he blamed repeatedly a month ago, who first authorized financial backing for a derogatory book about Mr Arthur Goldberg in the 1970 election campaign.

Mr Rockefeller, appearing before reopened Senate hearings into his fitness to be confirmed as Vice-President after disclosure of his massive gifts to associates apologized profusely, especially to his brother. Over and over again he said he was "embarrassed and humiliated" by his mistake, which he put down to forgetfulness. The hearing was televised live.

Democratic senators appeared as much interested in how he came to put out the wrong version only a month ago as in the decision itself in 1970. Mr Rockefeller agreed: "Nobody's going to see this is going to have happened," but insisted it was the truth. He testified under oath.

Mr Arthur Goldberg, a former Supreme Court judge, was Mr ponent in the New York governor's election in 1970. When the disclosure of Rockefeller backing for the book first emerged a month ago, Mr Rockefeller, in three successive statements in the days following October 10, denied having heard about the book until asked in September by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

Above all, and repeatedly when the $60,000 (£27,000) involvement of his brother Laurance became public knowledge, he expressed regret that his brother had never asked him about it. Had he done so, he said, he would have told him to have nothing to do with it.

At the same time, Mr Rockefeller assumed "full responsibility" for the book, and apologized to Mr Goldberg, who insisted there must be more to it.

There was. Mr Rockefeller now admitted it was he who first suggested his brother be brought into the financing of theh book.

It had all been a matter of only 15 minutes in the midst of a busy campaign in 1970, Mr Rockefeller pleaded. He now agreed it was "a hasty, ill-conceived decision." He apologized to his brother for having got him involved in an undertaking which, he claimed "is out of character for the family."

Mr Rockefeller, now admitted he was approached, in mid-campaign, by Mr Jack Wells, whom he knew well, who was looking for financial backers for the proposed book. Mr Rockefeller now remembered that he referred this petitioner to his lawyer. He also sent a message to his brother asking for help in finding "investors."

His brother did not have time to find others. He simply authorized his own staff to underwrite $60,000 while others were sought. None were forthcoming, so Mr Laurance Rockefeller was sole "underwriter."

Mr Rockefeller lamented: "My mistake was that I should have killed this project in the beginning when Jack Wells originally brought it to me."

Former Ethiopian premier faces trial over famine

Addis, Ababa, Nov 13.—Mr Aklilu Habte-Wolde, the former Ethiopian Prime Minister, and 34 people who served under him are to stand trial for negligence over the famine in Wollo province.

A report of a two-month investigation by a 15-member commission of inquiry into the mass deaths in Wollo said that he and 26 people who served as ministers should be tried for official neglect of duty by Ethiopia's supreme military tribunal. Another eight people who held non-ministerial posts will also face the same charges. They include two ministers in the present Government.

Mr Endalakatchew Makonnen, the Prime Minister whose tenure lasted four months after the Aklilu cabinet and who was forced to resign last February, will also stand trial because he was a member of the former government.

The report specifies in detail the responsibility of each minister—those for agriculture, community development and social affairs and information—in the failure to fight the famine, but also says the whole cabinet was collectively responsible. Among other personalities to stand trial are two former governors of Wollo, and the present Ministers of Works and Land Reform, respectively, Mr Guetachew Bekele and Mr Bellete Gebre Tsadik.

During the Aklilu administration, the two were chairmen of a special transport committee which, the report said, failed to do its duty on transporting supplies to the starving.

The general manager of the Ethiopian news agency, Mr Ato Abbebe Andualem, was one of four Ministry of Information officials accused of failing to expedite news about the plight of the people of Wollo, so that aid could come to them.—Agence France Presse.

Young Armenian separatists jailed in Soviet Union

Moscow, Nov 13.—Eleven young Soviet Armenians have been jailed for terms ranging from two to seven years for organizing a non-communist "National United Party or Armenia", Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist said today.

Quoting what he described as "completely reliable information"—from Yerevan, capital of the transcaucasian republic, he said one other trial was in progress and nine more people were arrested last month in connexion with the case.

Breakout fails

Bangkok, Nov 13.—Prisoners in death cells made an abortive attempt to break out of a Bangkok prison last night. Border patrol police moved in to maintain order, the prison authorities said today.

US general on defensive over remarks on Jews

From Our Own Corresopndent
Washington, Nov 13

Air Force General George Brown, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff here, is in deep trouble today for remarks he made which might be considered anti-semitic. He told a student audience last October 10 that Jewish influence in America "is so strong you wouldn't believe it".

In remarks first published (in the *Washington Post*) today, he said: "We have the Israelis coming to us for equipment. We say we can't possibly get the Congress to support a programme like that. They say, 'Don't worry about Congress, we'll take care of the Congress.'

"Now this is somebody from another country, but they can do it. They own, you know, the banks in this country, the newspapers, you just look at where the Jewish money is in this country."

The general was giving a lecture at Duke Law School

He suggested one possible result of a new war in the Middle East: "You can conjure up a situation where there is another oil embargo and people in this country are not only inconvenienced and uncomfortable, but suffer and they get tough-minded enough to set down the Jewish influence in this country and break that lobby."

General Brown was chief of the Air Staff last year and organized the airlift to Israel during the October war which saved Israel from defeat. The Pentagon has commented that his remarks were "a very unfortunate mis-expression of the general's opinions".

Jewish oragnizations have protested and General Brown has vigorously denied anti-semitism. He had tried to cover too much ground in a single answer to one question on the Middle East situation "and it just came out too damn poorly".

New arms supplies give Kurds hope of stopping advance by Iraq forces

From Edward Mortimer
Derdend, Northern Iraq, Nov 13

New deliveries of ammunition in the last few weeks have greatly increased the confidence of the Kurdish autonomist leaders, who are holding out in this region against overwhelmingly superior Iraq Government forces. They now seem almost certain to prevent any further significant Government advances before the snow comes and are hopeful that the Government forces may even be obliged to retreat with heavy losses.

The Kurds are unwilling to identify the source of their new supplies, but they appear to be confident of supplies of artillery and ammunition. There is no sign of any armoured vehicles being deployed on the Kurdish side and still less of aircraft.

The main objective of the Iraq assault, which has been in progress since early August, is to break through into this valley on the Iran frontier to the basin of Rawandiz which is about 45 miles west of the frontier. Scattered up and down the valley around the small town of Couman are the main administrative and military centres of the Kurdish revolution, led by the septuagenarian General Mustafa Barzani.

The assault is now concentrated on two main fronts, one at Rawandiz at the western end of the valley and the other at Ranya, over the mountains to the south. According to Mr Idris Barzani, General Barzani's son and to all intents and purposes his Defence Minister, the Government has deployed three and a half to four infantry divisions and 12 artillery battalions on the Rawandiz front and three to three and a half divisions with eight artillery battalions on the Ranya front, plus a total of 550 tanks and the Air Force equipped with the latest and most modern Soviet aircraft.

On the same two fronts, according to Mr Idris Barzani, the Kurds have about 12,000 men armed with largely obsolete weapons but who have a remarkable determination and sincere belief in their cause.

His brother, Mr Mas Oud Barzani, who acts as chief of intelligence, puts Kurdish casualties for the whole war up to October 15 at 535 killed and 130 wounded, not including civilians of whom 493 were killed and 952 wounded. On the Government side, he claims 5,260 killed and 9,392 injured.

This morning I paid a visit with two British colleagues to the Kurdish commander on the Rawandiz front at his headquarters in a cave beside the Hamilton road, one of Kurdistan's very few metalled roads. Known to his forces as Kak Sami, he is a member of the Politburo of General Barzani's Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP). Under his more official name of Muhammad Mahmud Abdulrahman, he was Minister of Northern Affairs in the Iraq Government until March this year.

In March the KDP left the Government after refusing the version of Kurdish autonomy decreed unilaterally by the Baathist Revolutionary Command Council.

As a minister, Mr Abdulrahman was responsible for the economic development of Kurdistan. "I am destroying now many things which I built", he told us ruefully today, "including a fine hotel on the highest hill in Rawandiz which took three years to build. Now it is a military camp and the target of my shells since yesterday."

He added that there were no families living in Rawandiz. The Kurdish population had fled when the Government troops occupied the town in August. The Government forces made some important gains in August when they occupied Rawandiz and also the town of Qala Diza, which is south-east of Ranya. Since then their progress has been very slow since all routes from these points to the Kurdish headquarters area are very mountainous and relatively easy for the Kurds to defend.

They have apparently given up trying to advance directly up the metalled road from Rawandiz towards Chouman and instead have been directing their main thrust northwards towards a village called Beshe which is on the dirt road built by the Kurds to link their headquarters with the western part of Kurdistan, called Dadinan. Their main success in this direction so far has been the capture of a mountain called Zorzak where their biggest advance occurred as recently as the night of October 24.

It was that same night that Mr Abdulrahman, who had recently returned from a mission to seek support in Europe and the United States, took over command of the Rawandiz front. In his view, the little progress they made was due to the fact that the Kurds were out of ammunition.

"This is not a partisan war here, but a frontal war in which land is precious, you cannot fight such a war with nothing but rifles. Now, however, we are in a much better position." A big Government attack was expected by the Kurds on November 8 and they attribute its postponement to the effectiveness of their own shelling. As Mr Abdulrahman puts it: 'They are in a situation of self-blockade.' They have put their armies in a basin where they can be seen by our outposts and easily shelled. They have the choice, either to leave them at the mercy of our artillery or to withdraw.

"They have already withdrawn the 20th and 3rd brigades and one or two battalions which had lost. 25 division has been dismantled but the 20th brigade, which is their best, has now been reorganized and brought back."

The Kurds have also been stepping up their partisan operations behind the Government lines. Mr Idris Barzani claimed last night that in the previous 24 hours they had carried out very successful operations in the Kirkuk region, including the cutting of an oil pipeline and the destruction of a pumping station and a power station. They had also captured four policemen and killed some others in Sulaymaniyah and destroyed five vehicles with mines.

Jordan amnesty for crimes against security

Amman, Nov 13.—King Husain of Jordan today proclaimed a general amnesty for people convicted of crimes relating to the security of the state. The prisoners will be released tomorrow.

A government announcement did not specify those benefiting from the amnesty, but political sources said that it affected mainly Palestinian guerrillas.

In an interview published in a Beirut magazine today, King Husain said that there were about 100 Palestinians now in Jordanian jails. In Beirut, Palestinian sources put the number at about 1,000.—Reuter.

Police remove students

Madrid, Nov 13.—The police today removed students from the science faculty of the Madrid Autonomous University to prevent an illegal meeting called to discuss proposals for a new examination system, student sources said.

Mr Karamanlis offers early referendum on monarchy

From Our Correspondent
Athens, Nov 13

Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Prime Minister, promised tonight to hold a referendum on the future of the Greek monarchy on December 8, provided his New Democracy Party come to power after next Sunday's general elections.

In a television address, he sought to dispel claims by rival parties about an alleged secret plot to call off the referendum and restore King Constantine on his throne, about a secret agreement to partition Cyprus, and about a commitment to amnesty the junta leaders.

The Prime Minister's party is criticized for refusing to state its position on the monarchy. All other big parties have opted in favour of a republic.

Mr Karamanlis's opponents assert that any commitment before the elections would split his party under the present constitutional arrangements a referendum is to be held within 45 days from next Sunday's election, to enable the Greeks to determine whether their country shall be a monarchy or a republic.

Mr Karamanlis rejected as unfounded claims that his Government was ready to support a partition plan for Cyprus.

Turning to the popular issue of punishment for the junta, he said his Government had not only purged over 100,000 junta-appointees from the administration, it had decreed laws that paved the way for the present prosecution of the junta leaders for all their misdeeds.

Meanwhile, leaders of the Communist coalition United Democratic Left (EDA), who addressed a vast rally in Athens tonight, voiced their fear that "it would be unrealistic to rule out the possibility of another coup."

Mr Elias Elion, the veteran EDA leader whose umbrella served to bring together the two feuding factions of the Greek Communist Party, told the meeting that "the military, the police and the administrative machinery set up by the junta survived largely intact", and he demanded a purge.

Chinese Communist Party warns Army

Peking, Nov 13.—The People's Daily today, in a warning of unprecedented severity, called on the Chinese Army to submit unconditionally to the authority of the Communist Party.

In what appeared to be a warning against the possibility of a test of strength, it said: "We absolutely must not permit the Army to become an instrument in the hands of careerists". This warning, together with pressing calls for "unity" which have been increasing in the last three months in the Chinese press, follows rumours that the campaign to criticize Lin Piao, the former successor designate to Chairman Mao, has brought negative reactions from certain sectors of the High Command.

One rumour was that at the end of September the majority of regional military commancers refused to go to a meeting of the top political leadership.

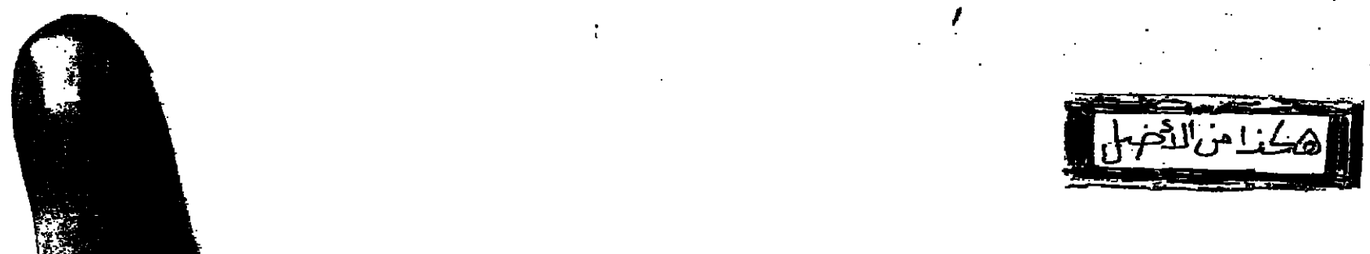
The People's Daily specifically linked its warning to the "evil influences" left by Lin Piao, who died in 1971 allegedly after an attempted coup.—Agence France-Presse.

Richardd Harris writes: The key sentence is, of course, "we absolutely must not permit the Army to become an instrument in the hands of careerists", which it has been at least since 1965 when the first rumblings of the Cultural Revolution alerted all careerists that Chairman Nao was bringin up his artillery from the rear.

That the campaign against Lin Piao and Confucius has concealed both an ideological struggle and a struggle for the leadership has been obvious. What has been difficult to disentangle is the crossed lines or mutual inclusences

Roughly, it may be said that the campaign against Lin Piao has been the curtain behind which the leadership struggle has been conducted, while the campaign against Confucius has offered the best screen, with its wealth of convenient historical allusion, for the ideological struggle.

But at best one can separate the pieces of the jigsaw rather than hope to put them together. Thus, there is the "continued loyalty to Lin Piao" piece. Not by now significant one would think, though possibly represented by one or two regional sub-commanders. The bigger piece cold be the "sympathizing with Lin Piao in his aim of removing Chairman Mao



OVERSEAS

merican oil tests off coast of outh Vietnam may induce orth to launch full-scale offensive

Bruce Palling
Nov 13

hand-written notice on dboard stuck on the oil y door in both Vietnam- d English is simple and —" Pecten is not issuing epting job applications". ecutive of the American mpany explained: "We do it to stop the stream ple asking us for work in st couple of weeks."

en, a subsidiary of the can Shell Oil Company, nced last month that its test well off South Viet- coast had produced oil at it rate" of 1,514 barrels

fact, combined with an South Vietnamese saying that the prospect ming more than $1,000m (£435m) in two years' was certain, has created ism in Government . But it is difficult to get me measure of confidence oil officials and Western mists, who emphasize that l be between six months year before it can be sure here are commercial yields area, let alone enough to badly needed foreign nge for the South Viet- se Government.

en if the tracts are found ntain commercial yields of nd gas, American officials t would be three years at very least before oil production could begin. Other Western officials speak of more than five years.

There has been much interest in South Vietnam's oil concessions, which stretch around the southern coast of the country for about 150 miles. Pecten has started a third test from its offshore rig on one of three tracts which it was given last year.

The two lease sales held so far by the South Vietnamese Petroleum and Minerals Agency have gained nearly $50m (about £22m) and more can be expected from a third lease sale proposed for early next year.

At least three other oil groups will be starting tests within the next 12 months and already Mobil is reported to have begun operations on one of its tracts. One Western economist said: "For the moment, the psychological effects are really the only benefits to the Government."

Yet, if there are proven reserves off the coast, there is the possibility of international investment and credit. Some of the opposition groups in Saigon are unhappy about the discoveries as they feel that the recent announcements will strengthen President Thieu's hand.

There also is speculation that should the tract prove to be the key to South Vietnam's economic survival, it could easily prompt North Vietnam to launch its much discussed post-ceasefir offensive sooner rather than later.

Should the sums for aid in general be reduced, as the mood in Washington suggests, it will be difficult for the South Vietnamese Government to maintain the status quo, both militarily and economically.

While exports have climbed from $23m (about £10m) for 1972 to a projected figure of $75m, imports have remained around $700m and promise to cost even more this year.

In the same period, American Aid staff estimate the wages of soldiers and civil servants have decreased by 40 per cent in real terms, so that the country as a whole is decidedly less wealthy than before the January, 1973, ceasefire. There is practically no private foreign investment in South Vietnam except for the oil exploration; and while plans have been announced for a Hyatt hotel and a Hilton, observers doubt whether they will get under way in the present circumstances.

The newly emerging Roman Catholic-organized People's Anti-Corruption Movement has made a rice distribution in central south Vietnam a major issue, accusing President Thieu's relatives of profiting from a rice shortage by charging high transport costs for rice supplied by America.

25,000-man guard for Mr Ford in Tokyo

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Nov 13

In what is described as the most elaborate security arrangement ever conceived in the country, the Japanese police are *planning to mobilize 25,000 men* to protect President Ford from potential attacks by radical Red Army students or leftwing demonstrators when the American head of state arrives in Tokyo on Monday to begin a four-day visit.

Newspapers said today that the police will mobilize a total of 100,000 men but police refused to confirm or deny this estimate. Foreign Office sources *suggested that 25,000 men* would be on duty every 24 hours wherever the American President moved.

Powerful trade unions and left-wing opposition parties have already threatened to mount a series of massive demonstrations next week against the transportation of American nuclear weapons into Japanese ports.

The series of mysterious bomb explosions in Tokyo has brought fears the Red Army movement might attack the President's party. As a result the police are taking no chances when President Ford arrives at Haneda airport on Monday afternoon to become the first serving American head of state to visit Japan since the two countries' relations were formulated 100 years ago.

It is understood that a planned motorcade may be scrapped and Mr Ford will be taken by helicopter between the airport and the state guest house in Akasaka in the city centre.

It is also understood that the United States Embassy has reserved all rooms in a 17-storey hotel which overlooks the entrance of the state guest house. The hotel is about 500 yards from the entrance and security agents believe it could prove an ideal spot for a sniper.

The Government is contemplating plans which will permit only five Japanese and five American journalists to witness many events. In the name of security, journalists from third countries are to be excluded.

On Tuesday Mr Ford is expected to meet Emperor Hirohito and will be introduced to Japanese dignatories at the Imperial Palace.

On Wednesday he will meet Mr Tanaka, the Prime Minister, for formal talks on bilateral relations and the economic crisis before he flies to the former capital of Kyoto



leven MPs were among protesters outside the American Embassy esterday urging adherence by Saigon to the Vietnam peace treaty

ustralians cautious over lan to boost economy

m Our Correspondent
bourne, Nov 13

he general reaction in busi- s and industrial circles to Australian Government's st proposals to stimulate the nomy submitted by Mr Whit-, the Prime Minister, to the use of Representatives in *iberra last night, has been* of cautious welcome.

'he trade union movement eted with enthusiasm the cut personal income tax and the ease of substantial funds for using, but many business *ders thought the cuts in com-* y tax should have been ger. They all, however, rmly welcomed Mr Whit- 's announcement that he was pressing the Prices Justification Tribunal to give particular *attention to the problem of sus-* taining and stimulating an adequate level of private investment and of maintaining rates of return on capital which would induce new investment.

A general improvement in *stocks and share prices on the* stock exchanges today reflected the feelings of investors towards the trend of the latest proposals.

Mr Sneddon, the Opposition leader, said that Mr Whitlam's economic measures were "window dressing". Mr W Wentworth, a Liberal MP, said that Mr Whitlam was like "Napoleon retreating from Moscow".

Pakistan claims £10m over India's ban on flights

Pakistan claims of $25m (£10m) compensation for an Indian ban on overflights by Pakistani airliners during 1971 will be on the agenda when the two governments resume talks on air links on November 18.

Besides the claim for compensation the two sides will try to reach agreement on resuming flights over each other's territory and establishing links between some cities.

Pakistan claims compensation for having to use a longer route between Karachi and Dacca as a result of the Indian air space ban during the 1971 crisis which led to the emergence of Bangladesh.

A spokesman said compensation could be an obstacle in the way of an agreement.

India has made a counter-claim demanding damages for a hijacked Indian aircraft which was burnt at Lahore airport on February 2, 1971. Two days later the flight ban was put into effect.

A High Court judge has held that the Indian aircraft was hijacked by an Indian border security man and taken to Pakistan at the instance of Indian intelligence. The hi*jacker was sentenced to seven* years' jail by a Pakistan judge and he may be sent to India under an agreement to repatriate nationals of both countries.

Indians honour prosperity with fireworks

From Our Own Correspondent
Delhi, Nov 13

Forgetting famine and high prices, Indians today celebrated *Diwali*, the festival of lights, with the customary crackle of fireworks, lighting of lamps and candles, and exchange of gifts.

Although shops reported that business this year was not as brisk as usual in the days preceding *Diwali*, there were evidently still plenty of Indians with money to burn—if not quite as literally as those depicted today in a cartoon in *The Hindustan Times*.

This showed a group of rich Indians using rupee bank notes as tapers to touch off a row of fireworks, from which more burning rupee notes belch forth, while an emaciated, half-naked beggar looks on, ignored by the merrymakers.

Diwali, which is the most important holiday in India, is held on the day of the new moon of Kartik (October-November) one of the lunar months of the Hindu calendar.

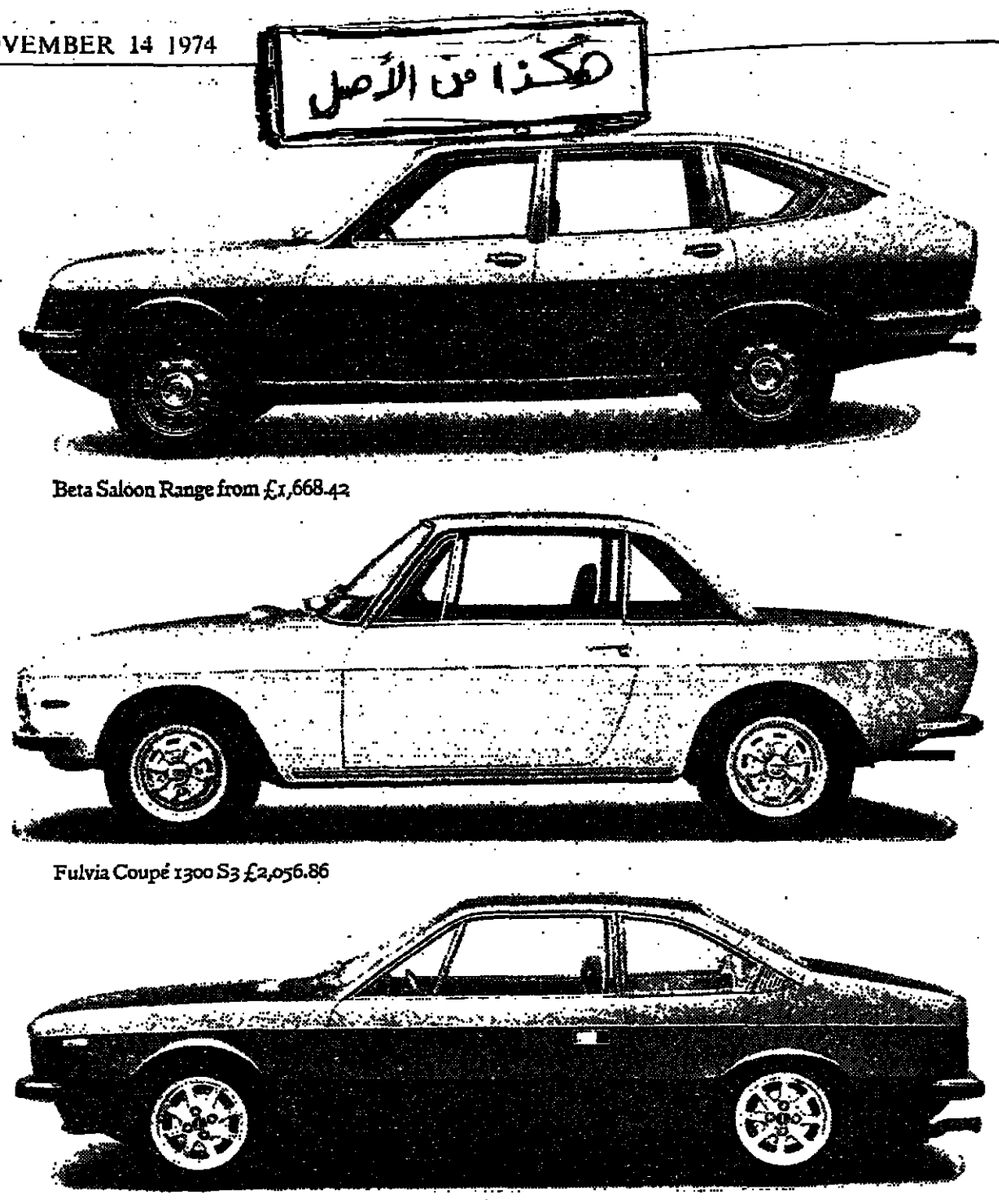
The holiday is observed in honour of Lakshmi, the Goddess of Prosperity.

According to legend, on this day, Vishnu, the husband of *Lakshmi and one of the three* main manifestations of the Hindu divinity, killed a giant and that afterwards women went to meet him with lighted lamps.

In memory of this, small earthenware lamps and candles are displayed by householders throughout India, turning towns and villages into fairy realms of flickering light.

World chess postponed because Karpov is ill

Moscow, Nov 13.—Today's twenty-second game in the chess match between Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Lorchnot to decide a challenger to Bobby Fischer for the world championship has been postponed because Karpov is unwell. With three more games to play, Karpov's lead has been reduced to 3—2.—Reuter.



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Exeter: Sidmouth Motor Co., Cowley Road Garage Tel 0392 54414/ 70229
Paignton: Rogers Garage, Torquay Road and Brixham Road. Tel 0803 56234
Sidmouth: Sidmouth Motor Co., Western Garage, Station Road Tel. 03955 2577

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Colchester: D Salmon Cars, Gosbecks Road. Tel 0206 48455
Stansted: The Stansted Motor Co., Cambridge Road, (A11). Tel 0279 812535/6/7
Theydon Bois: Wood & Pickering, High Road. Tel 848 2254/ 2340/ 3814
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Fleet: Glenland Service Station, Reading Road South. Tel 02514 3425
Romsey: Rofles of Romsey, Winchester Hill. Tel 0794 513185

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Brough: Hessle Auto Engineers, Cross Roads, Elloughton. Tel 0482 667225/6
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KENT
Bromley: Normand (Bromley) Bromley Hill Garage Tel 01-460 1194/5/6
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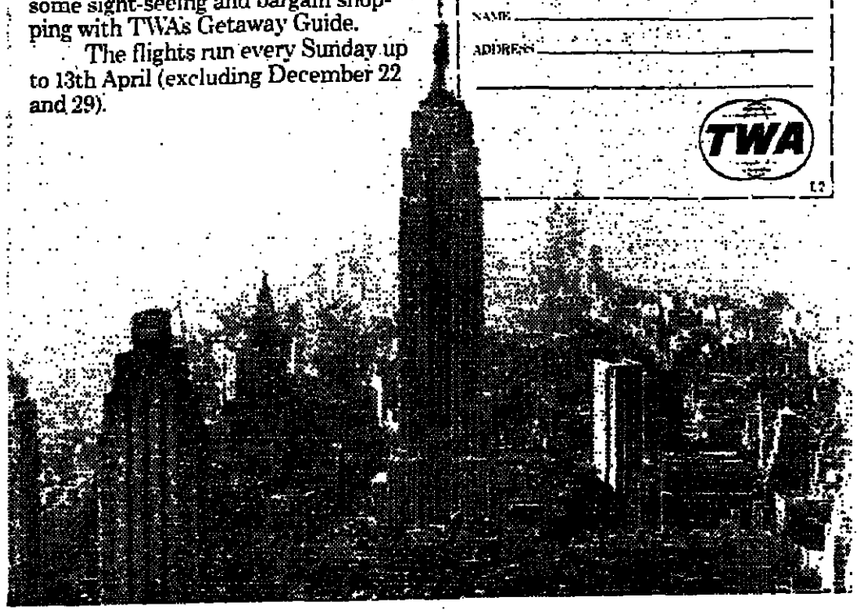
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Rugby Union

Squandered kicks ruin the efforts of a gallant Irish pack

From an Irish Rugby Correspondent
Dublin, Nov 13

Leinster 3 New Zealanders 8

New Zealand won the third match of there short tour yesterday scoring two tries to Leinster's dropped goal at Lansdowne Road but as against Munster last Saturday they benefited immeasurably from poor marksmanship by the opposition.

Ireland's No 1 full back Ensor, had an opportunity to give his team the tonic of the lead almost straight from the kick-off but, from 35 yards well in from the touchline, he was off target. And less than a minute after the start of the second half he had another chance from similar range but the ball went wide of the far upright and yet a third time 15 minutes later he could not garner the vital points from reasonable distance.

This was disappointing kicking in perfect conditions for there was no wind as a disturbing factor. Five minutes after Ensor's third miss Leinster's captain, the experienced Slattery, made the astonishing decision to take a tapped penalty five yards out and almost in front of the posts. The gambit, predictably, failed so three more points were cast away prodigally at a stage when the All Blacks were looking harrassed.

From all this it can be realised that apart from preserving there record of never having lost in Ireland in 69 years the All Blacks could not have gleaned much satisfaction from this affair. They were defending more often than attacking and although there forwards did bring off a few menacing short passing movements spear-headed generally by Kirkpatrick, they had to settle for equality of possession from the set scrums. Nor could Whiting secure the lineout advantage anticipated against Duggan and Slattery.

The fact that Williams scored a brilliant try from the only orthodox passing movement from scrum half to wing did not cause the Al Blacks to alter their now wel lworn tactics of playing the ball back to their forwards.

Robertson continually cut back towards his pack rather than seek t he open spaces and both Morgan and Hurst preferred to ry anything rather than serve their wings. As a result Williams received just the one pass on which he capitalized and Batty got none at all.

The honours of the occasion went to a gallant Leinster pack who outrucked their heavier opponents with tigerish determination in the closing stages. The merit of this performance was enhanced by the loss of Mays with a cut head 12 minutes after the start. His replacement, Inglis, normally a No 8, is fully 2 st lighter yet only when the first half ran to seven minutes of injury time was there any indication that the difference in poundage was a cause for worry.

Inglis, indeed, was one of the best forwards on view. Dugan, the No 8, Rickie, on the blind side flank, and Orr, the tight head prop, outshone any of their opponents while the young hooker, Cantrell conceded nothing to so formidable rival as Norton. Unfortunately Slattery is one of those players who appears not to eract favourably to the problems of captaincy. He played some considerable way below his high reputation.

The story was not at all as happy behind the scrum. Certainly Moloney recently recovered from injury indicated that he is ready to resume at scrum half for his country on Saturday week but Quinn suffered considerably from the effects of a blatant late tackle by Eveleigh at the start of the second half and his confidence evaporated.

The centres were sitting targets for quick tackling and thus like the All Blacks pair, Grace and Becker the wings, were seldom brought into the picture. More worrying from the international aspect was a disappointing display by Ensor whose goal kicking errors appeared to sap his confidence. He loked vulnerable when the ball was kicked past him and he missed Williams badly for the second New Zealand try, the wing beating him along the edge of the touchline.

A quick, clean heel from a scrum five yards out, gave Quinn plenty of time to put Leinster in front in the 15th minute with an accurately struck drop kick. That this lead would be preserved to the interval seemed probable until the extended time allowance enabled the All Blacks pack to apply grinding pressure. Leslie gathered from their only heel against the head 10 yards out and made the opening for Whiting to plunge over at the corner.

LEINSTER: A. Ensor (Wanderers); T. Grace (St Mary's), J. Crowe (UCD), P. Andreucetti (St Mary's), V. Becker (Lansdowne); M. Quinn (Lansdowne), J. Moloney (St Mary's); P. Orr (Old Wesley), J. Cantrell (UCD), S. Lynch (St Mary's), P. Inglis (Lansdowne), E. O'Rafferty (Wanderers), D. Rickie (St Mary's), W. Duggan (Blackrock), F. Slattery (Blackpool, captain).

NEW ZEALANDERS: K. Going; B. Williams, I. Hurst, J. Morgan, G. Batty; D. Robertson, I. Stevens; W. Bush, R. Norton, K. Lambert, H. Macdonald, P. Whiting, L. Kirkpatrick, A. Leslie (captain), K. Eveleigh.
Referee: P. Beatty (Connaught).



A ruck starts to form at Beckenham yesterday where the Middlesex forwards (striped jerseys) were often in control.

Middlesex carried away on the wind

By Gordon Allan

Kent 9 Middlesex 22

Kent and Middlesex are nobody's favourites for the South-east divisional title in the county rugby championship. But they put on a lively game in wretched weather at Beckenham yesterday, when Middlesex won by two goals, two penalty goals and a try to a goal and a penalty goal. Middlesex's next match is against Sussex at Richmond on November 27.

A strong wind blew straight down the pitch, carrying the rain with it, and this had a pronounced bearing on the course of events. Kent played with the wind and rain behind them in the first half and needed a dozen points at least to have any chance in the second against their more celebrated opponents. But all they could manage was a penalty, and since Middlesex kicked a penalty too, making the score 3-3 at half time, Kent were as good as finished.

Kent did not make the best use of the wind. The up-and-under kick was the obvious ploy, but unlike Middlesex they hardly tried it and rarely looked like getting over the Middlesex line. Roper did once, but the referee said no. So, in spite of a reasonable supply of the ball and the hard work of all concerned, Kent turned with nothing more than a simle plenalty, kicked by Bushell, to encourage them.

Heal kicked two penalties for Middlesex, one just before the interval, the other just after it. Both were from in front of the posts. Middlesex's first try soon followed. Heal cross kicked and Friell caught the ball and moved it out to Birkett. Birkett was grounded near the posts but Mordell went over. Heal converted.

Lavery scored Middlesex's second try 10 minutes later. Again Heal figured in the preliminaries. From Ridout's long pass Friell broke, Heal suddenly appeared in support at his elbow, and Lavery, having stolen across from left wing to right, scored in the corner.

Cooke intercepted a Middlesex pass on the halfway line and streaked over between the posts for Kent. Bushell converted. But before the end Friell scored another try for Middlesex, following up a kick by Heal and pouncing on the ball when Williamson made one of his few fumbles. Heal converted.

KENT: I. Williamson (Blackheath); D. Sibley (Sidcup), D. Cooke (Harlequins); T. Cambridge (Wasps), D. Roper (Blackheath); K. Bushell (Harlequins) (capt.), B. Murphy (Blackheath); A. Trotter (Tonbridge), B. Bowler (Tonbridge), D. Wookey (Blackheath), C. Bird (Blackheath), F. McCarthy (Blackheath), P. McCarthy (Blackheath), T. Cheeseman (Cardiff College of Education), E. Bignell (Roslyn Park).
MIDDLESEX: R. Codd (Rosslyn Park) (capt.), D. Thorne (Saracens), G. Birkett (Harlequins), A. Friell (London Scottish), P. Lavery (London Irish), M. Heal (London Irish), C. Ridout (Wasps), T. Claxton (Harlequins), D. Pickering (London Scottish), R. Adam (Wasps), D. Goodenough (Metropolitan Police), O. Meadonians), R. Wright (London Scottish), R. Mordell (Wasps), A. Riplov (Rosslyn Park), A. Alexander (Harlequins).
Referee: D. Howard (Oxford).

Injured scrum half hopes to train again today

Sydney Going, the All Blacks top scrum half, is hopeful of doing light training today. The 31-year-old Auckland farmer sprained knee ligaments against Munster last Saturday and missed yesterday's match against Leinster.

Going, who is still thought an unlikely starter for Saturday's game with Ulster, has been having daily physiotherapy and his left knee is responding to treatment. His place against Leinster was taken by Ian Stevens. Grant Batty, a wing, would have taken over the scrum half role in an emergency.

The All Blacks will be travelling by coach to Belfast today and training en route, before arriving in the evening at their headquarters outside the city.

Smart takes 48 hours over his international future

Colin Smart, the 24-year-old propforward, whise abmbition was to play for England, but who has been chosen for the Welsh squad to prepare for the match against New Zealand on November 27, is taking 48 hours to make up his mind whether to accept the invitation.

The English-born Smart, who plays for Newport, said yesterday: "I am delighted with the honour conferred on me by the Welsh selectors, but I want time to think about it and talk it over with a couple of friends."

Smart is a teacher of remedial children at Hartridge High School, Newport and is now in his sixth season of Welsh rugby. He joined Newport at the beginning of last season after playing for Cardiff College of Education where he did his teacher training. Born in Kent, he has played for them in the county championship this season.

A spokesman for the Welsh Rugby Union said: "The selectors have seen Smart in action and are very impressed. There is no time factor stipulated for dual international qualifications."

Mr N. Carter(secretary of the Newport club said: "This is a reward Colin thoroughly deserves. He could have played regularly for Kent last season but refused because he put the Newport club first."

Harrogate have to reshuffle their back division for the visit of Huddersfield on Saturday following an injury to Swales, who may not play again until after Christmas. Helme moves to stand-off and Lawton to full back. Keith Jones comes in at left wing three-quarter for his first game for the senior team this season. Hill and Pearcey replace David Smith and Lunn in the pack.

Headingley make two changes for their visit to Halifax when they seek to maintain a good sequence which has brought seven wins in the last nine games, with only four tries being conceded in 10 matches. Spencer returns after injury at centre for Armitage and Stewart, who has been unavailable, comes into the pack for Hanson.

Middlesbrough's return match with Hartlepool Rovers at Acklam Park on Saturday, has been brought forward to 11.30 am

Big fish beat minnows in battle of the swamp

By Peter Marson

Sussex 4 Eastern Counties 13

Eastern Counties splashed, slipped and slithered to their third success in the south eastern group of the county rugby championship at Bognor Regis, yesterday. With rain driving down relentlessly to make an already saturated pitch impossibly difficult—on reflection, buoys rather than flags along the lines of touch would have made better sense—no one would have shown surprise had the ball and 30 players, not forgetting the referee (he had started his journey in Staffordshire) ended up in the English Channel.

In truth, water polo would have been greater fun for the players, and certainly more exciting for those committed observers and avid partisans stationed at vantage points along the topchline. The deluge and the swamp jeopardized Eastern Counties' aspirations, of course, more than those of Sussex, the minnows among the big fish in the group and currently swimming at the bottom of the tank.

Eastern Counties were unbeaten last season until they met Lancashire in the semi-final round. They ought to win their group again, and to do so they must scale two last hurdles erected by Surrey and Kent. Eastern Counties, their cutting edge blunted, found unexpected spirit in their lowly adverseries, and nothing was better on this abysmal afternoon than the catching, fielding and distribution of a wickedly slippery ball by Sussex's full back, Brown. A 23-year-old from Wanganui, New Zealand, he has played his rugby for Victoria University and Wellington's under-23 side, and is presently searching for a place at Sussex University.

He had a busy afternoon, certainly, and some testing moments to go with others less taxing, as when Counties made him the present of some poorly directed kicking. Counties scored two tries, which in the circumstances was some sort of feat, the first after 20 minutes through their left wing, Woodall, and the second midway through the second period when good work by Cuthill paved the way for a try by Rodgers. Earlier, Jorden had given Counties a lead of 7—0 at half time with a penalty goal from in front of the posts and outside the Sussex 25. One of a host of kicks to be charged down during the afternoon brought Sussex their try when Powell dribbled the ball from around half way to score in the corner. Injuries to Moore and Elks brought on Talbot and Dew.

SUSSEX: M. Brown (Old Azurians); K. Moredith (Crowborough), G. Hindle (Brighton), R. Elks (Hastings and Bexhill), D. Fleetwood (Bognor); I. Robinson (Brighton), P. Philp (Richmond); H. Monro (London Scottish), L. Trevor (Reading University), R. Pearce (Esher), S. Fry (Brighton), M. Hanley (Bognor), J. Pope (Rosslyn Park) (captain), E. Powell (Lewes), R. Pearson (Brighton CoE).
EASTERN COUNTIES: A. Jordon (Bedford); J. Janion (Richmond), N. Evans (Norwich), D. J. Ling (Norwich), R. M. S. Woodall (St Mary's College), P. L. Byrne (Blackheath), J. J. Page (Northampton); C. J. Ballward (Bedford), P. Keith-Roach (Rosslyn Park), K. B. Cairns (Saracens), N. Martin (Harlequins), A. K. Rodgers (Rosslyn Park), A. Moore (Metropolitan Police), S. Cuthill (Norwich), A. J. Hollins (Bedford).
Referee: E. C. Williams (Staffordshire).

Tough French side bring out best in Springboks

Agen, Nov 13.—The South African Springboks Rugby Union touring side had their third successive victory when they defeated a South-Western France selection 16—3 here today. The score was 3—3 at half time.

This was the Springboks' most convincing and gratifying victory so far, as they overpowered the toughest side they can expect to meet in France outside the international matches.

The touring team, hissed for their poor play in the first match and booed for rough play in the second, clearly dominated the French side this time. However, there was on punching incident when thhe French captain, Claude Rourthe, went down for about one minute late in the second half. Things quickly quietened down after the referee spoke to Springbok captain, Hannes Marais.

Playing on a heavy field before 8,500 spectators in windy conditions, the Springboks opened the score in the 32nd minute with a penalty goal by Gerald Bosch. The French full-back Michel Barran evened the score with a penalty two minutes later.

Johann Oosthuizen scored a dropped goal from the half way line one minute into the second half and the Springboks went further ahead in the 74th minute with a try by Willem Stapelberg who had replaced the injured Carl Fourie. Gerald Bosch failed to convert.

One minute before the end the the posts for a try converted by Rhodesian, Ian Robertson, dived Bosch. Despite their accurate and speedy passes, the French failed to pierce the strong defence put up by Stapelberg, Snyman and Pope.—Reuter.

Yesterday's results

THIRD DIVISION: Bournemouth v Chesterfield (postponed).
INTERNATIONAL MATCHES: Czechoslovakia 2, Poland 2: Austria 1, Turkey 0.

Rugby Union

TOUR MATCHES: Leinster 3, New Zealanders 8; Pyrenees-Bassle XV 3, South Africans 16.
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Kent 9, Middlesex 22; Sussex 4, Eastern Counties 13.

South-east group

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
E Counties	3	3	0	0	60	33	6
Surrey	3	2	0	1	47	25	4
Middlesex	3	1	0	2	45	51	2
Hampshire	3	1	0	2	36	30	2
Kent	3	1	0	2	38	60	2
Sussex	3	0	0	3	10	49	0

CLUB MATCHES: United Bank 10, Combined London Old Boys 19; Newport v Cambridge University (cancelled); Plymouth Albion v Devonport Services (cancelled); Lydney v Stroud (cancelled).

Gardner's gesture

Jack Gardner, the former British heavyweight boxing champion, has offered to put up half the purse money for the first promotion of Leicester manager, Johnny Griffin, at the Jesters Club, Mexborough, on November 27. Gardner, who comes from Leicester, was heavyweight champion from 1950 to 1952.

Today's fixtures

SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: Second round replay: Nuneaton v Enderby (7.30).
OTHER MATCH: Cambridge University v West Ham XI.

Football

Throstle Nest unfit for Cup tie

Farsley Celtic, the Yorkshire League side, cannot stage their FA Cup first round match against Tranmere Rovers on their own Throstle Nest ground on November 23. This decision by the Football Association follows a protest by Tranmere that Forsley's ground was unfit for the tie.

The complaint to the FA followed a visit by Tranmere's general manager, Dave Russell, last Saturday, and this morning Sam Bolton and Dick Wragg, representatives of the FA Cup Committee, inspected Throstle Nest before reaching a decision. Announcing its decision the FA said: "They regretfully consider the ground unsuitable for the tie and the FA, therefore, uphold Tranmere's protest. The venue for the tie has yet to be decided."

George Duncan, the chairman of Farsley Celtic, said: "I am bitterly disappointed that the tie has been taken away from our ground, where we had made extensive improvements through many hours of voluntary labour by a big company of our supporters." He added that it would have cost the club £2,000 if they had had to pay for all the work that had been put in on the ground.

Mr Russell, of Tranmere, said: "We are naturally pleased our protest has been upheld. The Farsley Celtic ground is obviously unsuitable for an FA Cup tie. We don't care where the match is played. That's now in the FA's hands."

The Football Association announced later that the Farsley Celtic v Tranmere tie will be played at Elland Road. "Leeds United let us know that their ground would be available if required, and both clubs are happy with this," an FA spokesman said.

McDermott goes to Anfield for £170,000

Liverpool, without a win in four games, yesterday completed the transfer from Newcastle United of 22-year-old midfield player Terry McDermott for an estimated fee of £170,000.

McDermott, who is in the England Under-23 squad for the match against Portugal next week, was born on Merseyside at Kirkby and went to Tyneside from Bury.

McDermott, who supported Liverpool as a schoolboy, began his career at Bury where he played 83 games before Newcastle paid £22,000 for him on February 12 last year.

He must have impressed Liverpool during the Cup final at Wembley in May when he was voted Newcastle's man of the match and won £1,000 plus a car.

Newcastle will make a profit of nearly £150,000 on McDermott, who has played only 55 first division matches. He last played in the first team against Leicester on October 26 but was substituted after an hour.

There has been speculation about McDermott joining Liverpool since he said he was unsettled at St James's Park six weeks ago.

Alf Wood, the Millwall striker, yesterday joined Hull City for £75,000 after earlier turning down a move to West Bromwich Albion.

Wood, who joined Millwall in the close season of 1972 for £45,000 from Shrewsbury Town, passed his medical examination shortly after telephoning the Albion manager Don Howe to tell him that he would not be joining the Hawthorns club.

Macclesfield-born Wood has been axious to return north for some time and in October an independent tribunal halved Millwall's original asking price of £150,000.

Wood joins his former Millwall team mate Dennis Burnett, the present captain at Boothferry Park. He will be in the team at Portsmouth on Saturday, probably replacing 17-year-old Gordon Staniforth.

The fee was a record for the Yorkshire club, who received £200,000 from Manchester United for Stuart Pearson last May.

Luton Town and Liverpool have agreed terms for the transfer of Peter Spiring, the Liverpool reserve striker, for a fee of £65,000.

Harry Haslam, the Luton Town manager, said: "I have had my eye on Spiring for a long time, and I think he can do a good job for us as a front-runner."

Spiring joined Liverpool from Bristol City for £60,000 18 months ago but has not played in the first team.

Plymouth Argyle yesterday signed Arsenal's 18-year-old reserve midfield player Barrie Vassallo for a fee of around £10,000. Vassallo has not yet played in League football. Arsenal will receive a further £10,000 after he has played 20 first team games for Plymouth.

Clive Griffiths, who has been on loan to Plymouth from Manchester United since the beginning of the season, has been recalled to Old Trafford because Holton is injured.

Barcelona, Nov 13.—Manchester City, the English first division leaders, were beaten 3—2 by last year's Spanish league champions, Barcelona, in a friendly match here last night.

Barcelona finally took the match, held to commemorate their 75th anniversary, with a disputed penalty in the 61st minute. Marinho scored from the spot.

Barcelona's Dutch captain, Cruyff, laid on the first goal, scored by Carlos in the 14th minute. Tueart got an equaliser in the 42nd minute, but Cruyff put Barcelona in front again 10 minutes later.

City were level again in two minutes with a goal by Henson, but Marinho's penalty goal won the match for Barcelona.—Reuter.

FIFA to act on Chile's game with Russia

Zurich, Nov 13.—Dr Helmu Käser, secretary-general of th International Football Federatio (FIFA), said today that if Russ or Chile were unwilling to pl a proposed compensatory mat against each other in Spain ne year, the matter would have be taken up by FIFA's executi committee.

But he said that FIFA had far received no official confirm tion that Russia had refused play Chile in the game, which w intended to help meet Chil claims for compensation over unplayed World Cup qualifyi match last year.

Dr Käser said he understo that the match in Spain had be accepted as a friendly soluti by the Chilean and Russian pr presidents of FIFA at a meeti of a special FIFA committee Rome last week.

A statement in Moscow yest day by the Government sponso Soviet Football Federation s Russia would not play the ma and accused FIFA leaders of t ing to reach "suspect goals t have nothing to do with sport common sense under the pret of granting the financial dema of Chile".

Maurice Setters, the manager Doncaster Rovers, was relieved his duties yesterday. Setters, w has been with the club th years, will be paid until he fi another job, the club chairm Ben Rayner, said. The team ma John Quigley, takes over until new manager is appointed.

Mansfield Town's manager, D Smith, has appealed to televisi companies to put his succes fourth division team on the scre It would be a fine advertisem for fourth division football he s

'Half the county would be present, and all their hearts with us round that noble green'

England's one and only eleven

By Alan Gibson

"No eleven in England could compare with the Hambledon, which met on the first Tuesday in May on Broad-Halfpenny. So renowned a set were the men of Hambledon, that the whole country round would flock to see one of their trial matches. 'Great men, indeed; have been amongst us—better, none'".

Many readers will have no difficulty in identifying the words of John Nyren. Yet his little cricketing classic—*The Young Cricketer's Tutor*—has not been generally available for many years. The last edition was a limited one in 1948, though in 1952 the Sportsman's Book Club reprinted *The Hambledon Men*, a collection by E. V. Lucas which includes Nyren. A new edition was therefore desirable, and has been handsomely provided by Davis-Poynter, with an introduction and notes by John Arlott, at £2.

The literature of cricket is commonly said to be rich in quality as well as quantity, but that is a modern development. After Nyren, Mr Arlott says, "nothing of comparable imaginative or literary standing was written on the game until Sir Neville Cardus's early reports, in the nineteen-twenties". This is a little hard on one or two who came between—I think particularly of James Pycroft and E. V. Lucas himself—but is broadly true. Nyren had no predecessors, and for a long time stood alone. His book was published in 1833, when he was growing old, half a century after the prime of the cricketers he describes.

There are two parts to the book. *The Young Cricketer's Tutor*, the name by which it is commonly known, is the first part. It is no more than a guide to the game for boys. It has, of course, much interest and value for the historian of cricket, but if Nyren had stopped there few of us would ever have heard of him. Nearly all the famous passages occur in the second half, *The Cricketers of My Time*. These had already appeared in the previous year in a weekly periodical, *The Examiner*, and there had been requests that they should be reprinted. On the face of it they are to be regarded as a kind of appendix to the *Tutor*, but the difference in style and quality is so marked it may be that the publishers really used the *Tutor* to fill out the book.

This brings us to the question of authorship, which has always been vexed. It says on the title page, "The Whole Collected and Edited by Charles Cowden Clarke". Cowden Clarke was a well-known literary figure of his time, an authority on Shakespeare, a friend of Lamb, Hazlitt, and Leigh Hunt. John Nyren, on the other hand, was the son of a yeoman. Richard Nyren, the first captain and secretary of the Hambledon Club. "He placed", his son wrote, "a full and just value upon the station he held in society, and he maintained it without insolence or assumption". Nevertheless he was also in charge of the ground, and the landlord of the neighbouring "Bat and Ball Inn"; and a yeoman, in the second half of the eighteenth century, was some way from being a gentleman. It has sometimes been assumed from this that when his son came to write a book, he must have had the aid of a literary gentleman, and that Cowden Clarke's "editorship" amounts to full authorship.

However, in the long time that passed before publication, John Nyren had risen in society, though his business career in calico printing failed when his factory was burnt down. He was musical, as his book shows. He played the violin, sang well, and became a composer. He was choirmaster at S Mary, Moorfields, where Vincent Novello was organist, and he would attend the musical evenings at Novello's home. Lamb wrote of these evenings, quoting Isaac Watts,

I have been there, and still would go;
'Twas like a little heaven below

—and Nyren uses the same couplet to describe the musical evenings at "The Bat and Ball", when George Leer and Tom Sueter were singing glees together (both Lamb and Nyren make the same small misquotation). Cowden Clarke, who married one of Novello's daughters, was usually among those present at the Novello gatherings, and it may have been in the intervals of the music that the notion of the book was born.

John Nyren's granddaughter told E. V. Lucas, a touch indignantly, that "there is no doubt that John Nyren himself" wrote the book, but she was not a first-hand witness, and she also maintained, what is now known to be incorrect, that the Nyrens were descended from the Lords Nairne, who forfeited their peerage because of their Jacobite activities. Cowden Clarke, in his preface to the second edition, after Nyren's death, says that the book was "compiled from uncorrected scraps and reminiscences during conversation". He is not an unprejudiced witness either, although he speaks very warmly of the "amiable Father" of the book. I am not familiar with much of Clarke's other work—there was a great deal of it—but both Lucas and Arlott aver that he never wrote anything nearly so good again.

We must then put down the little miracle to a singularly happy collaboration. In reading again perhaps the most famous passage, I found myself being reminded of an old BBC radio programme, which Ralph Wightman used to introduce on Sundays, called "Country Magazine". It was broadcast live, with country people reading, under Ralph's benevolent guidance, from a script. The scripts were prepared by assiduous producers and stenographers from conversation with those taking part—well beforehand. It was a matter of much skill to give them scripts which reflected their natural style of speaking, expressed their feelings, and were not too difficult to read. It was made more complicated by the fact that, because they knew they were talking for a programme, they tended to use unfamiliar phrases, "posh" phrases. This might have come from a "Country Magazine" script:

"Oh! it was a heart-stirring sight to witness the multitude forming a complete and dense circle round that noble green. Half the county would be present, and all their hearts with us—Little Hambledon, pitted against All England was a proud thought for the Hampshire men. . . . And then, what stuff they had to drink! Punch! not . . . your modern catlap milk punch—punch bedevilled; but good, unsophisticated John Bull stuff—stark!—that would stand on end—punch that would make a cat speak! Sixpence a bottle! We had not sixty millions of interest to pay in those days!"

I have only shortened that a little, taking out what I deem to be a Clarkeism or two, and I can hear John Nyren saying it—not all at once, but with the aid of a good stenographer putting it together. The brief single words and phrases: Punch! Stark! Sixpence a bottle!—and even the sarcastic aside, "We had not sixty millions of interest to pay". In such passages Cowden Clarke was doing no more than Ralph Wightman, and the producer, in "Country Magazine". The voice is authentic.

It must also be said that for all its merit, *The Young Cricket Tutor* helped to give us a torted picture of history. Hambledon's importance was exaggera simply because it was such a g book. Mr Arlott, as an hon Hampshireman, accepts that m other places shared in the hist of the game, and some of th deserve precedence. Yet althou modern research has establis this beyond doubt, and we longer use of Hambledon phrase "the cradle of cricket" remains remarkable that at critical stage in the developmen the game this out-of-the village was so important, and th is no obvious explanation s Hampshire enterprise and Ha shire skill. Nyren and Clarke co not have made the book with their material.

At the end, Nyren chooses best Hambledon XI—a slightly expected selection, since he not mentioned two of them bef "No eleven in England could had any chance with these me he says proudly, "and I think might have beaten any two twenty." "Great and illustr eleven", echoes the Rev Ja Mitford in his review of the b in *The Gentleman's Magazi* "Troy has fallen, and Thebes a ruin. The pride of Athens decayed, and Rome is crumbl to the dust. The philosophy Bacon is wearing out; and victories of Marlborough have b overshadowed by fresher laur All is vanity but CRICKET; is sinking in oblivion but y Greatest of all elevens, fare well!"

It is absurd even as hyperbo but I caught something of feelings as once more I clo the book upon, for instan "those anointed clod-stumper the three Walkers, and the d nified exchange of gifts betwe the Duke of Dorset and Jo Small, and the tale of Noah Mar swarthy as a gipsy, who wou stoop to pick up handkerchi from the ground as he gallop his horse, and who died from fa ing drunkenly upon an inn fi and won a match for Hambled against England when 10 we needed, furious at being put last: "There was Sir Hora Mann, walking about, outside t ground, cutting down the daisi with his stick . . . : the o farmers leaning forward upon the tall old staves, and the who multitude perfectly still. . . ."

Much do I envy those of yo who now have the opportunity reading about it all for the fir time.

Tennis

Vilas lapping everyone in grand prix bonus race

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The first segment of the £30,990 Dewar tournament ended yesterday at Billingham, Cleveland, while the second segment was settling in at the Albert Hall, which will have all the fun to itself for the rest of the week. A leaking roof caused some embarrassment at Billingham yesterday. But there is a congenial intimacy about the place and an engaging warmth about the hosts. Even the relentless blandness of that all-pervading tape, "The Syd Lawrence Orchestra with the Glen Miller Sound" was better company than most of its kind.

The Forum also has room for almost 2,000 spectators. In the past three days they have packed the main arena and the diminutive gallery of the second court to enjoy some exciting and highly skilled tennis. Yesterday Arthur Ashe beat Martin Riessen, 6—1, 6—3. This well rehearsed dialogue has been going on for more years than either cares to remember. It is just a question of which utters his lines more fluently. Riessen had won the two most recent matches. But this time Ashe conceded only eight points in seven service games: other than the one he lost when 6—1 and 3—0 up, when some clackening of concentration was permissible: "He's on a streak", said Riessen. "He just serves aces. So he's no fun to play—because you don't get to play."

Ashe, incidentally, was wearing another of his hooped, convict-style shirts. When others emulated his wardrobe of non-white shirts, he had to think of something different. He showed a shaft of imagination at the end of the match too, finishing the job with a soaring lob to remind us of the velvet glove round the iron fist.

Guillermo Vilas, who seems to be lapping everyone else in the race for the top grand prix bonus of £42,000, had runs of five and seven successive games and beat Juan Gisbert, 6—3, 6—0. The gentle and sombre Spaniard looked like a pacifist who had strayed into a brawl. Vilas was serving for the first set at 5—1, but lost the next two games and needed five set points. That effort finished Gisbert, who scored only nine points in the last seven games of the match. Gisbert had played the last match on Tuesday night and he played the first yesterday: "I was still sleepy. But he's better than I am. He is in the right spot—the number one spot. He's a strong guy. He plays well, returns well, and runs fast. And with these balls—they are not fast—he has time to play his very good passing shots."

Tom Okker won 6—4, 7—5, but was given a good match by Britain's last contender for the men's singles, Mark Farrell. The match was decided by a handful of key points: and they were won by the sounder and more experienced player.

MEN'S SINGLES: Second round: T. Okker (Netherlands) beat M. Farrell (Lancashire), 6—4, 7—5; C. Vilas (Argentine) beat J. Gisbert (Spain), 6—3, 6—0; A. Ashe (US) beat M. C. Riessen (US), 6—1, 6—3.
WOMEN'S SINGLES: First round: Miss N. Fuchs (France) beat Miss R. Ciocarte (Argentine), 6—1, 6—1.

BOMBAY: A. Roche (Australia) beat E. Mandarino (Brazil), 6—1, 3—6, 12—10; M. Sanchez (Spain) beat J. Feaver (GB), 7—6, 6—4; J. Andrews (US) beat S. Manon (India), 6—3, 6—4; V. Amritraj (India) beat C. Mukerjea (India), 6—2, 6—2; O. Parun (New Zealand) beat J. Fort (US), 6—2, 6—3; R. Dell (US) beat W. Bowrey (Australia), 4—6, 6—4, 11—9.

Hockey

Palmer's reflexes shine out on a dreary day

Cambridge Univ 1 HA XI 2

By Sydney Friskin

A team representing the Hockey Association, drawn from the World Cup party of 24, were lucky to have had a game against Cambridge University in dismal weather at Fenner's yesterday. A persistent drizzle made the afternoon uncomfortable.

But tradition it is said, dies hard and this annual fixture had its usual keen following although as far as the HA were concerned the purpose of the exercise was hardly fulfilled. Suffice it to say that their victory was justified and that Cambridge University looked a more than useful side.

With six Blues in their side Cambridge's greatest assets were in defence where Palmer, their goalkeeper, had a great game. In conditions as mad as they were, it must have been difficult to anticipate what the opposition was likely to do and his reflexes, for the most part was astonishing. Among the others who shone were Menzies in the back division, Hicks in the middle, Carr and Sobey in attack.

Cambridge, who have an unbeaten record in the London League (two wins and three draws) were put to a stremnous test by such resourceful HA forwards as Brookeman, Disbury, Neale and Long. In high gear they probed the Cambridge defence unrelentingly in the first 10 minutes and Palmer was called upon to make a number of saves. But the HA forwards were combining so well, with ample support from behind that the first goal in the twelfth minute was no surprise. Palmer saver a strong shot from Brookeman, but before the defenders could clear, Long followed up t score.

Cambridge, however, put them selves on equal terms soon after wards. Barker, who was deputisin for Owen in goal, saved a good sho by Menzies from a short corner an in the ensuing scramble a defen der's foot came in the way of th ball. Sobey converted the resul tant penalty stroke.

A phase of play dominated by the HA terminated with a goa eight minutes before half-time. The ground work was done by Disbury who answered the goalkeeper's challenge by pushing the ball past him and Nelae, who had gathered sufficient momentum finished the operation.

The HA played sufficiently well to maintain their lead in the second half although in the last 10 minutes Cambridge searched assiduously for a chance

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: H. Palmer (Marlborough and Ridley Hall); R. Bogdan (Gordonstoun and St Catharine's); C. C. Menzies (Felsted and St Catharine's), A. Payne (Dresham's and Magdalene), R. J. Walker (Uppingham and Selwyn), C. C. Bond (Stowe and Sidney Sussex), C. C. Hicks (Kingston HS and St Catharine's, captain), A. Dodds (Kingston GS and St Catharine's), R. C. Gemm (King's Bruton and Pembroke), R. G. Carr (Stowe and Pembroke), J. Sobey (Adelaide University and Trinity).
HA XI: L. Barker (Old Kingstonians and Surrey); D. V. Collison (Southgate and Hertfordshire), D. B. Whitaker (Southgate and Hertfordshire), P. J. T. Svehlik (Beckenham and Kent), B. J. Cotton (Southgate and Hertfordshire, captain), S. S. Khehar (Slough and Buckinghamshire), A. R. McGinn (Slough and Buckinghamshire), R. H. Brookeman (Slough and Buckinghamshire), S. R. Disbury (Redditch and Worcestershire), J. L. Neale (Southgate and Essex), S. R. C. Long (Bury St Edmunds YMCA and Suffolk).
Umpires: M. Frow and D. Mitchell (Eastern Counties).

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ulcare one of five newcomers for xt year's Walker Cup team

er Ryde
rrespondent

lulcare, the only Irishman 'or next year's Walker Cup against the United States ndrew's on May 28 and 29 as the nearest to an un- *l selection when the team* iounced in London yester-

vers will have got most eam right, although a few ve thought Charles Green a rest by now, but Mul- ame became controversial ie moment he failed to place in last year's Irish r the European team cham-. Although omission from im may have affected his ce for a time it was in for him a good fixture for Ireland reached a low failing to qualify for the ght.

ire has won the East of strokeplay championship ir at the age of 30, and g was much admired two go when he played for and Ireland against the nt. He has also formed the spearhead of the Irish several years in the home ionals. He may also be have a more substantial in Ireland than had Rod ien the selectors made their l choice four years ago.

ire is one of five new caps in the team, the other four being Eyles, Hutcheon, James and Poxon. the last named, at 19, is the youngest of the side ; looked a fine player in the making on his way to the semi-final of the Amateur championship, at Muirfield, this year. Since then he has further distinguished himself by finishing at the head of the field in the individual list at the European youths team championship in the summer. An exciting if not fully harnessed quality in James's golf must have caught the selectors' eye before he played through three rounds of the Open championship and went on to win the English title.

Eyles has made great strides this year and made almost sure of a place against the United States by representing his country in the four-man team for the Eisenhower trophy last month. Hutcheon has been in evidence for so long in a quiet way that it is hard to believe that this will be his first Walker Cup appearance. Picked as a reserve in 1973 he won the Scottish title that year and played, along with Hedges and Davies—two virtual certainties for the match against America—in this year's Eisenhower trophy team.

Of the victorious Walker Cup team of 1971, three Scots remain to savour their memories over the same course, St Andrews. It is comforting that all three of them —Green, Stuart and Macgregor— won their singles on that last fateful afternoon in 1971. In the case of all three a good deal has been taken on trust by the selectors in the belief that they are capable of building themselves up to their best for the occasion. Perhaps the *greatest risk is Green who*, at 42, has shown next to no form this season since winning the Lytham trophy back in April. The expectation that he may have one last Walker Cup match in him, will have been strengthened by his classic struggle to hold Giles, the United States champion, at the head of the field on the final day at Boston in 1973.

There may be cries of anguish from north of the border that 17-year-old David Robertson has not been given a fling, but in spite of a brilliant record at junior levels, he is preceeded on the reserve list by the Scottish champion, G. Murray, and by S. Cox who has come nearer to a place in the side than any Welshman since J. Povall in the early 60s.

Walker Cup team

J. Davies (Royal Mid-Surrey), age 23; R. Eyles (Frilford Heath), 21; C. Green (Dunbarton), 42; P. Hedges (Lindley Park), 27; I. Hutcheon (Monifieth), 32; M. James (Burghley Park), 20; G. Macgregor (Gloncorse), 34; P. Mulcare (Woodbrook), 26; M. Poxon (Whittington Barracks), 19; H. Stuart (Torres), 32. Reserves: G. Murray (Forrester), S. Cox (W Gastle), D. Robertson (Dunbar). Captain, D. Marsh.

Boxing

Victory sweet for one but sour for other

By Neil Allen
Boxing Correspondent

An ironic postscript for Britain's two leading victors at Wembley on Tuesday : Joe Bugner, a clear but not impressive winner over *Jimmy Ellis, of the United States*, has hopes of a lucrative second contest with the world heavyweight champion, Muhammad Ali ; and Kevin Finnegan, a skilful middleweight and courageous conqueror of West Germany's Frank Reiche, faces 10 weeks nursing a wired jaw.

Bugner propably had the best of seven out of 10 rounds against Ellis, thanks to his powerful left jabs, and in the final round cut his 34-year-old American opponent by the left eye (seven stitches being needed later) and also put him on the floor with a body punch. The world's sixth ranked heavyweight had not surprisingly proved to be better than the tenth in a match which exposed Bugner to no risks other than a hard first round right to the jaw.

Only the illogicality of professional boxing means that Bugner now deserves to meet Muhammad Ali. He has yet to box or beat Oscar Bonevena, Ron Lyle or Jerry Quarry, who all, in my opinion, should be ranked above him. It is not surprising that while the Wembley matchmaker, Mickey Duff, makes plans to tempt Ali, Bubner's manager, Andy Smith, is considering the possibility of Bugner first defending his European title against the pale pretensions of Italy's Dante Cane. In 1972 Cane retired after six rounds against Bugner but the roly-poly Italian is a contender again simply because there are so few worthwhile heavyweights in Europe.

The most compelling aspect of Bugner's career is that his manager seems to have a mesmerizing effect on some of the British boxing reporters who nowadays have so little real action to report. One daily newspaper's headline yesterday was " Great Bugner chases world chance " and an evening newspaper conducted an apparently serious survey on Bugner's chances against Ali. Thank goodness not everyone is so easily led —less tha nhalf the 10,400 seats at Wembley's Empire Pool were filled on Tuesday.

One reason for the small crowd, apart from Bugner's lack of exciting qualities, was that the promotion came rather too soon after John Conteh's world light-heavyweight victory in the same arena.

The contest for the vacant British bantamweight title between David Needham, of Nottingham, and Paddy Maguire, of Belfast, will go on at the Ice Rink, Nottingham, on December 10.

Cricket

Denness badly in need of a game

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Sydney, Nov 13

Heavy overnight rain prevented MCC from doing much more than go through the motions at Canberra today against Australian Capital Territory and Southern New South Wales. On a ground that was not really fit for play *they agreed for the sake of the* spectators to bat through the afternon and to bowl after tea. For what it was worth Edrich and Lloyd each got 50.

Denness, weanwhile, flew here from Melbourne, heartily relieved to have been given a clean bill of health. There having been rain in Sydney as well as in Canberra, Denness, rather than going to the nets played a few games of squash, which left him blowing a bit but in much less pain than when he did the same last week.

It looks now as though he will play on Friday against New South Wales, which he needs to do if he is going to be anything like ready for a Test match before the end of the month. So far he has had three innings, two against South Australia, when he made 27 and 16, and one against a Victorian country eleven.

New South Wales have just had a grand match against Western Australia, on the Sydney Cricket Ground, in which Western Australia, wanting 185 to win off the last 15 overs reduced this to 48 off the last four. At one time they scored 70 in four overs.

Bowling for Western Australia, Dennis Lillee took three wickets in the match for 169 runs. Although these are unimpressive figures he seems to have been faster by a yard or two than anyone else who was playing, and to have beaten the bat a lot. On a pitch which had no pace whatever he was getting the ball through to Rodney Marsh, keeping wicket, *at something like chest height*. For MCC's peace of mind his attempt to regain his Test place could be going just a little too well. Well enough, anyway, for the stump on display above the bar of their hotel here in Sydney, which was broken in half by Lillee in his last Test match, against New Zealand, to be an unnecessary reminder.

MCC

J. H. Edrich, retired	51
D. Lloyd, b Owen	66
R. W. Fletcher, not out	19
A. P. E. Knott, not out	16
Extras (b 5, lb 2, n-b 2)	7
Total (2 wkts dec.)	159

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—108, 2—125.

BOWLING: Macdonald, 12—1—39—0; McCann, 8—0—52—0; Baker, 6—2—21—0; Hamer, 4—0—10—1; Owen, 3—1—17—1; Webb, 7—0—16—0.

ACT—Country XI

H. Kenyg, run out	70
G. Fahey, not out	16
A. Irvine, not out	10
Extras (n-b 2)	2
Total (1 wkt)	98

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—15.

BOWLING: Arnold, 7—1—13—1; Old, 4—1—8—0; Hendrick, 5—0—17—0; Titmus, 2—0—9—0; Underwood, 2—0—8—0; Lloyd, 2—0—6—0; Knott, 1—0—3—0.

There will be no first-class cricket on the Winget ground at Gloucester next season. The original fixtures included matches against Yorkshire and Hampshire there in June but the Gloucestershire club have switched these to Bristol in order to get the most out of their headquarters.

This has brought angry reaction from supporters in North *Gloucestershire* who recall that ever since the days of W. G. Grace there has been championship cricket in the city of Gloucester, initially at the Spa Ground and for the last 52 years at Winget. With the removal of these two games, Gloucester is left only with one Sunday League match, against Lancashire on June 15.

In explaining the decision, the county chairman, Frank Twiselton, which put Bristol on trial. By staging the extra games there, the county felt that the increased membership and increased advertising revenue would offset any loss of membership in the north of the area.

But the general attitude of the incensed supporters in Gloucester was that having once lost the Festival they would be lucky to see it back. And this after they had earlier been asked to make a special membership drive.

INDORE : Combined Universities, 2n7 and 577 for 5 (D. Ramesh 231, R. B. Bhalekar 31) ; West Indians, 346 for 4 dec (R. C. Fredericks 202, L. Baichan 158, G. Greenidge 70, A. I. Kallicharran 49*). Match drawn.

ng

eft is right for Princely Son

chael Seely

Cundell ended his training on a note of glory when y Son won the Vernons Cup at Haydock Park yes- Princely Son made every f the running and won by ngths and a half from The with High Award two away third. Turning into raight, the field and split ro groups. Princely Son was clear of the runners on the e of the course, while on nds rails the Blues launched allenge.

the principals were so far it was impossible to tell was in front. It was only the last furlong that the was known. Normally when ound rides as heavy as it did day, the pattern is for the field to come wide turning he straight and race under nds rails.

grave told me the reason for ecision. " There is a narrow of ground close to the rails the going is always best. I that my fellow always bangs left from the gate. He boxed and I got my position and that it. I was never headed. The came at me two and a half ngs from home. Though ely Son doesn't quicken, he s hartling away and I was *r going to get beaten.*"

Sarasota Star, the 11 to 4 favourite, appeared to have gone over the top in the paddock. His coat was broken and the three-year-old had lost condition since I last saw him at Ayr in September. The Irish-trained colt was always struggling and finished well beaten. The two-year-old Rozel Buoy, the strong antepost order for the race and well backed again yesterday, lost his chance by dwelling on leaving the stall. He ran on in the closing stages to finish fourth.

The form in big sprints has been upset with monotonous regularity all season. Geoffrey Gibbs is the Jockey Club handicapper reponsible for this group of horses. I do not envy him his task this winter as he burns the midnight oil. While Princely Son could never be described as of championship stature, he is honest and consistent. The colt was winning for the fourth time at Haydock Park and his owner, Wilfred Sherman, explained Princely Son's liking for the course. " He is a 10 lb better horse on a left-hand track."

Princely Son is a five-year-old colt by Floribunda, out of Pinot, by Pinza. He landed a gamble as a two-year-old at Newmarket, but next season appeared to lose interest and failed to win. John Friar, one of Cundell's stable lads, has a way with awkward horses, and under his guidance Princely Son regained his confidence and won two races last season.

Cundell took out his licence in 1947 and has long been regarded as a shrewd and painstaking trainer under both rules. Cundell considers March Past and Golden Orange to be the best horses he has trained on the flat, and Stalbridge Colonist to be the best steeplechaser. Golden Orange won the Vernons Sprint in 1970 and Stalbridge Colonist was one of the best horses that ever failed to win the Cheltenham Gold Cup. The grey's most famous success was when he beat Arkle, receiving lumps of weight, in the Hennessy Gold Cup in 1966. The Lambourn trainer hands over his licence to his son Peter, who has made a good start with the stable's National Hunt performers.

The going yesterday was as heavy as it has been all season. Even the laconic Piggott described conditions as " desperate ". There was an unpleasant looking incident in the Salford Maiden Plate when Cheerful, who was leading the field, stumbled and fell, bringing down Binney, Nelodor and Om Shree. Miraculously, all the riders and horses concerned escaped unhurt.

Flat racing statistics

Jockeys

	1	2	3	unpl	mts
P. Eddery	148	122	76	403	749
L. Piggott	142	90	75	278	585
E. Hide	137	109	86	421	753
W. Carson	124	143	96	540	903
G. Lewis	82	85	60	385	612
A. Murray	83	76	88	413	660
J. Mercer	70	69	64	359	562
B. Taylor	64	68	67	349	548
Ron Hutchinson	62	53	44	223	382
M. Thomas	62	53	74	400	589

Trainers

	Horses	Races Won	Value £
P. Walwyn	54	96	206,783
W. Hern	38	65	201,850
M. Zilber	2	3	139,935
P. Nelson	13	17	114,549
J. Dunlop	32	80	103,589
Ryan Price	39	67	93,585
R. Hills	11	27	87,595
B. Hobbs	30	45	86,221
D. Weld	7	12	84,396
R. Cecil	27	50	69,982

Owners

	Horses	Races Won	Value £
N. B. Hunt	7	8	147,217
Lady Beaverbrook	10	16	105,879
Mrs N. Phillips	1	1	89,229
D. Freedman	13	28	84,263
D. Robinson	37	90	83,607
C. A. B. St George	10	14	61,967
R. Tikkoo	4	6	58,263
The Queen	8	10	40,560
F. Sassr	5	7	45,349
Mrs M. Berger	1	1	45,227

Breeders

	Horses	Races Won	Value £
N. B. Hunt	2	4	125,012
J. A. C. Lilley	1	1	69,229
E. Cooper Bland	1	1	71,041
Cliveden Stud	7	15	68,730
The Queen	10	15	51,396
Forest E Mars	1	1	45,227
W. F. Davidson	2	3	45,113
Overbury Stud	6	12	41,551
Sweetenham Stud R	11	41	41,832
Duke of Norfolk	10	22	41,765

Sires

	Horses	Races Won	Value £
Vaguely Noble (1965) by Vienna	5	8	140,116
Petingo (1965) by Petition	12	26	118,091
Busted (1963) by Crepello	14	39	112,215
Firestreak (1956) by Pardal	13	17	104,838
Habitat (1966) by Sir Gaylord	16	31	88,990
Reform (1964) by Pall Mall	19	29	85,302
Faberge II (1961) by Princely Gift	17	27	54,608
Sing Sing (1957) by Tudor Minstrel	13	26	53,804
Great Nephew (1965) by Honeyway	13	27	51,928
Queen's Hussar (1960) by March Past	12	20	48,895

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: Benson & Hedges Handicap Steeplechase, Sandown: Ebony Lad, Perpol. The Benign Bishop, Well Oiled: Benson & Hedges Handicap Hurdle: Tree Tangle, Brantridge Farmer.

STATE OF GOING (official) : Wincanton: soft. Kempton Park: soft. Stratford on Avon: Hurdles, heavy. Steeplechase, soft. Carlisle: Hurdles, heavy. Steeplechase, soft. Wetherby (tomorrow): good to soft. Ascot: Hurdles, good to soft. Steeplechase, good.

Season without a name to remember

By Jim Snow
Northern Racing Correspondent

There have been no Nijinskys, Brigadier Gerards, Sir Ivors, or Mill Reefs on British racecourses during the 1974 season which closed at Haydock Park yesterday. Certainly there has been no horse of anything like such brilliance as these four, who established themselves as personalities. Any clerk of the course could safely bank on a 25 per cent or so increased attendance should one of the four be running at his meeting. The four were horses of outstanding class and glamour, and they do not come along often.

The five classic winners of 1974, Nonoalco (2,000 Guineas), The Queen's Highclere (1,000 Guineas), Snow Knight (Derby), Polygamy (Oaks) and Bustino (St Leger), were three-year-olds of much ability. Yet, one wonders how Nonoalco would have fared against Brigadier Gerard, or Snow Knight and Bustino against Nijinsky in the Derby and St Leger. Many would think that Nijinsky would have put comfortably a great deal of daylight between himself and the 1974 classic winners, assuming of course, that Lester Piggott departed from his usual strategy of winning a great race by no more than necessary.

It can be argued that Highclere, bred at Sandringham, has come out the best three-year-old filly, for in the 1,000 Guineas, over a mile at Newmarket, she beat Polygamy, and later gave Joe Mercer a memorable ride when she thoroughly outpaced her rivals in a big field for the French Oaks.

Giacomerti never ran a poor race this season, except when he finished unplaced in the Eclipse Stakes. He was second in the 2,000 Guineas, third to Snow Knight in the Derby, and second to Bustino in the St Leger. All his performances up to the St Leger were stamped with the hallmark of honesty and consistency, and he came into his own, rightly, when he won Newmarket's Champion Stakes in Lester Piggott's hands last month.

Two new names head the table *for trainers and jockeys, those of* Peter Walwyn and Patrick Eddery, his 22-year-old Irish-born jockey. Eddery has beaten Lester Piggott by five winners and he has made nearly all the running from the start of the season at Doncaster in March. Eddery has had the good fortune to be associated with Walwyn, who has sent out 96 winners. William Carson, champion jockey in 1972 and 1973, has ridden as well as ever, but with Bernard van Cutsem's stable for some weeks in the doldrums because of the virus, he lost a biggish number of winners.

Eddery has earned his title. He comes from an Irish family, associated with racing for many years, and Walwyn warmly salutes his triumph, and puts it down to his character, loyalty and outstanding ability in the saddle. He also has, adds Walwyn, a keen brain during a race.

Edward Hide, with 137 winners, has passed his previous best total and finishes up in third place to Eddery and Piggott, and Geoffrey Lewis and Joe Mercer have for the last eight months maintained their high standards of race riding. Two apprentices have broken sharply through the ranks, Alan Bond and Shaun Salmon. They are both close to the 40 mark. Salmon's performance is worthy of the greatest praise, since he had never ridden a winner before 1974, and now he lies well up in the jockeys' table.

David Robinson with 90 winners is again top of the owners' list regarding number of successes, although he is some way down the owners' table in stake money. Next year he cuts back sharply his racing interests, with some 50 horses in training, as opposed to over 120 with which he started the season.

But, when all is said and done, the outstanding figure has been Lester Piggott, who in his 40th year has again proved himself the master tactician and the strongest jockey. Considering how many days Piggott has gone to France and Ireland in the last eight months, he has provided one of his finest performances to be second to Eddery.

empton Park programme

'AUXHALL NOVICES' HURDLE (Div I : £238 : 2m 4f 90 yds)

-0413 Flintstone (Mrs Meals), D. Barons, 4-11-2 ..... S. May 2
036 Bills Bounty (K. Dudfield), S. Wright, 5-11-0 ..... Mr C. Jones 7
00-0p Henry Dee (T. Bailey), M. Kilhoran, 6-11-0 ..... Mr T. Bailey 7
00b-0 Mandalay (A. Moore), Jas. Moore, 5-11-0 ..... Mr G. Moore 7
00-pp Santa's Santa (Mrs Pullen), Pullen, 5-11-0 ..... Guest
2- Alicar (G. Wright), S. Evans, 4-10-9 ..... W. Wagnur
0- Beggar Incident (Ld Saltoun), R. Head, 4-10-9 ..... J. Francome
0-024 Bowbrook (Mrs Jagger), D. Nicholson, 4-10-9 ..... J. King
0-000 Brish Warm (K. Spindler), R. Wall, 4-10-9 ..... J. Marshall
4-040 Equivocal (Mrs Prior), D. Ancil, 4-10-9 ..... D. Sunderland
0-040 Good Old Dick (Mrs Bird), E. Goddard, 4-10-9 ..... J. Jenkins
00-00 Heswall (A. Hoddinott), B. Wise, 4-10-9 ..... R. Rowell
p0300 Mc Tarzan (H. Whitehouse), F. Muggeridge, 4-10-9 R. Champion
000 Semi-Colon (Courage), F. Cowley, 5-10-9 ..... B. Davies
2 Sengsep (Queen Mother), F. Walwyn, 4-10-9 ..... W. Smith
0 Wigwam (Mrs Dessent), D. Dartnall, 4-10-9 ..... C. Dartnall 5

Sunyboy, 5-2 Flintstone, 5-1 Bowbrook, 7-1 Alicar, 10-1 Equivocal, 12-1 Dee, Bills Bounty, 20-1 *others.*

GAMECOCK HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (£579 : 3m)

b Young Fortinbras (J. Clark), Clark, 7-10-7 ..... Mr J. Kirby 7
14-04 Merry Maker (C) (D) (A. Mildmay-White), G. Doidge, 5-11-5 ..... Mr Mildmay-White 5
0p0-p Foreman (D) (R. Dean), Thomson Jones, 8-11-5 ..... Mr C. Thomson Jones
11f0-0 Christmas Tree (C) (B. Oliver), D. Nicholson, 6-11-2 ..... Mr A. Wilson
04-02 Tuscan Prince (CD) (Sir J. Thomson), R. Armytage, 10-11-1 ..... Lord Oaksey
p0-00 Alice's Boy (Mrs Carey), J. Brennan, 9-10-0 .. Mr M. Evans 7
f Twelve Pointer (W. Miles), Miles, 9-10-0 ..... Dr D. Chesney

1 Tuscan Prince, 9-4 Merry Maker, 6-1 Foreman, 10-1 Christmas Tree, 12-1 Boy, 16-1 others.

COTTAGE RAKE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (£836 : 2m 4f 90yds)

311- Crisp (C), (Sir C. Manifold), F. Winter, 11-12-7 .. J. Francome
1311-1 Pakie (CD), (Mrs. Bowles), F. Walwyn, 7-10-5 ..... A. Branford
1424- Tudor Dance (Mrs R. Pilkington), D. Nicholson, 8-10-0 J. King
2f2144 Grigland Green (R. Coud), W. Williams, 10-10-0 .. M. Wagner

Crisp 3-1 Pakie, 9-2 Tudor Dance, 12-1 Grigland Green.

HOUNSLOW HANDICAP HURDLE (£579 : 3m)

341-00 Jomon (Mrs W. Jones), F. Winter, 8-11-1 ..... C. Harrby 7
3f-0 Boardon (D) (C. Cleary), F. Rimell, 7-11-1 .....
210-10 Makadir (Lady G. Coleridge), Miss Sinclair, 6-10-11 R. Rowell
0 Tri Star (D) (S. Peppiatt), P. Bailey, 5-10-11 ..... J. King
231-00 Fore Street (D), Young), J. Gifford, 5-10-7 ..... R. Champion
1-000 Some Hazard (D) (W. Whitbread), R. Armytage, 9-10-5 J. Glover
22091 Croftamie (E. Todhunter), C. Balding, 5-10-0 ..... K. Roberts 7
211-34 Double One (Mrs R. Harvey), F. Cundell, 5-10-2 L. Griffiths 5
Palm Monday (J. Hughes), F. Cundell, 6-10-2 ..... B. Davies
04-000 Evagoras (C) (S. Holden), E. Beeson, 5-10-0 ..... J. Davies 5
f0010 Schooner (P. Williams), D. Barons, 5-10-0 ..... S. May 3
0- Miller Boy (Mrs A. Bowles), R. Head, 7-10-0 ..... J. Francome
11f-0 Super Do (P. Johnston), T. Forster, 7-10-0 .. P. Davies 7

Double One, 9-2 Croftamie, 6-1 Makadir, 8-1 Fore Street, Tri Star, 10-1 Jomon, 12-1 Palm Monday, Jomon, 14-1 Evagoras, 20-1 others.

RICHMOND NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE (£238 : 2m 170yds)

0-0 Admirals Light (Mrs J. Ollivant), Mrs Ollivant, 7-11-3 S. Jobar
0110- Our Edition (W. Whitbread), S. Mellor, 7-11-3 ..... J. Glover
03f-2 Tudor Risk (R. Hayward), F. Cundell, 6-11-3 ..... B. Davies

Tudor Risk, 2-1 Our Edition, 3-1 Admirals Light.

VAUXHALL NOVICES' HURDLE (Div II : £238 : 2m 4f 90yds)

333-10 Shinto (A. Parke), D. Nicholson, 4-11-2 ..... J. King
002-32 Annfield (C. Knipe), C. Knipe, 5-11-0 ..... J. Williams
00f-00 Blabbermouth (Mrs Anne-M. Banks), M. McCourt, 5-11-0 ..... M. Blackshaw
200-2 Captain George (E. Pelham), J. Gifford, 5-11-0 R. Champion
033-33 Markarajah (A. Steven), D. Ancil, 5-11-0 ..... D. Sunderland
202- Uncle Bing (Mrs Mildmay-White), G. Doidge, 5-11-0 ..... Mr Mildmay-White 5
23-f Wayward Scot (Mrs B. Stein), F. Winter, 5-11-0 J. Francome
202-34 Gunner Smith (G. Plowes), R. Smyth, 3-10-9 P. Bessant 7
230-00 Miss Mordon (C. Gillam), S. Wise, 3-10-7 ..... Mr G. Moore 7
8- Prince Rep (Mrs P. Allingham), P. Allingham, 4-10-5 J. Glover
0-0243 Queen's Treasure (A. Bovington), V. Cross, 4-10-9 .. M. Wagner
0 Spartan Lass (W. French), E. Beeson, 3-10-9 ..... J. Jenkins
f Telscombe Lass (Mrs R. Davies), A. Moore, 3-10-9 ..... D. Read
0 Winning Sovereign (S. Love), J. Edmunds, 4-10-9 Mr H. Evans

Captain George, 3-1 Shinto, 5-1 Markarajah, Annfield, 8-1 Gunner Smith, Spartan Lass, 16-1 others.

* Doubtful runner.

ydock Park results

(1.17) **BURY PLATE** (2-y-o : 173: 5f)

by Private, b c, by Burglar Imagram (Mrs D. McNab), 9 lb ..... B. Taylor (7-1) 1
Fell Run, b c, by Tell-Sunrun r J. Edwards), 9 st 9 lb ..... Ron Hutchinson (9-2) 2
Sage, ch c, by Bold Lad—Sage nme (Mr R. Tikkoo), 8 st 11 lb ..... L. Piggott (15-8 fav) 3

SO RAN: 9-4 Desert Way, 10-1 Beam (4th), 20-1 Glen Clunie, 1.

TE: Win, 65p; places, 21p, 20p: st, £3.04. J. Winter, at Newst. 7l. 5l. 1min 5.71sec.

(1.46) **VERNON'S ORGANIZAON STAKES** (£4,006: 1m 2f)

Dance, ch c, by High Hal—dy Time (Duke of Devonshire), 8 st 10 lb ..... A. Bond (85-40 fav) 1
r, br c, by Hardicanute—ttered (Mr A. Stead), 9yr, 7 lb ..... S. Salmon (15-2) 2
Gardens, b c, by Quadrangle—lyanthus (Mr P. Mellon), 3yr, 8 lb ..... P. Waldron (7-2) 3

SO RAN: 8-1 Flashy, 10-1 incent, 11-1 Pen Mai, 14-1 Shelle, Monrusha, 25-1 Murton Craus, 9 ran.

TE: Win, 43p; places, 17p, 16p, dual forecast, 71p. B. Van m, at Newmarket. 3l. 1l. 2min isec. Redundant did not run.

(2.17) **VERNON'S SPRINT CUP** (£10,861: 6f)

oly Son, b h, by Floribunda—ol (Mr W. Sherman), 3yr, 10 lb ..... J. Seagrave (8-1) 1
Blues, br c, by Majority Blue—eet Sound (Mr G. Van der ogg), 3yr, 9 st 6lb ..... A. Murray (20-1) 2
Award, ch f, by Goldhill—y Treasy (Mr C. East), 3yr, t 6 lb ..... F. Durr (14-1) 3

SO RAN: 11-4 fav Sarasota Star, Rozel Bouy (4th), 7-1 Roman tor, 17-2 Legal Eagle, 10-1 Ashdly Tackerton, 11-1 Nevermoru, Talk of the Town, 33 ran.

TE: Win, £1.00; places, 45p, £1.07, 73p. K. Cundell, at Compton. st, 3l. 1min 21.75sec.

2.45 (2.47) **SALFORD MAIDEN PLATE** (3-y-o fillies: £485: 1¼m 131yds)

Modom, b f, by Compensation—Donpas (Mrs H. Edwards), 8-11 ..... M. L. Thomas (4-1 jt fav) 1
Lady of the Manor, b f, by Aviec —Fotheringay (Duke of Norfolk), 8-11 ..... Ron Hutchinson (3-1 jt fav) 2
Ptarmigan, b f, by Hill Clown—*Snowfall II* (Mr P. Dalby), 8-6 ..... C. Rodrigues (15-2) 3

ALSO RAN: 15-2 Monochrome, Cheerful (f), 8-1 Binney (b d), Om Shree (b d), 10-1 Nelodor (b d), 16-1 Brandy, Double Pearl, Mrs Mandlestam, 40th Red Princesses. 12 ran.

TOTE Win, 47p; places, 16p, 18p, 25p. W. Wightman, at Upham. Hd, 12l. 22min 38.44sec.

5.16 (5.17) **VERNONS FINANCE HANDICAP** (2-y-o: £1,291: 7f 40yds)

Wephen, br c, by Great Nephow—Courcetto (Mr D. Weatherley), 8-0 ..... J. Lynch (9-1) 1
Layawake, ch c, by Laser Light—Awaken (Mr J. Fisher), 8-12 ..... L. Piggott (9-4 fav) 2
Willie Ormond, br c, by Blakeney—Kerkilhalls (Mr J. Banks), 8-2 ..... E. Hide (4-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 12-2 Blue Baron, 8-1 Peter Cutler, Noble Affair, 10-1 On Austin, 12-1 Vigilia Drive, Karabita, Kirkby, 10 ran.

TOTE: Win, £1.34; places, 43p, 16p, 20p; dual forecast, £3.16. P. Cole, at Lambourn. ¾l, ½l. 1min 44.67sec.

3.45 (3.47) **CONCLUSION HANDICAP** (£838: 1¼m)

Peerless, ch c, by Mirzigo—Princess Poma (Mr P. Sasso), 4-8-3 ..... P. Eddery (9-2) 1
Pancho, b f, by Ragusa—Palinda (Mr G. Reed), 4-7-7 ..... D. Cullen (100-30 fav) 2
King Midas, br c, by Pieces of Eight—Rebecca M. (Mr P. Marriott), 4-7-12 ..... W. Carson (6-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-1 Reformed Character, Tom Noddy, 8-1 Outpoint, 10-1 Current Magic, 12-1 Sisodan, 14-1 Kingdom ran.

33-1 Perfect Match (4th). Starlaw, 11 TOTE: Win, 47p; places, 23p, 26p. 25p. D. Sasse, at Upper Lambourn. 3l, ½l. 2min 57.60sec. Redundant did not run.

Wincanton programme

1.15 **MENDIP HILLS STEEPLECHASE** (Div I : 2m 204 : 2m')

4 000-201 Tuscan (N. Henderson), F. Winter, 5-11-13 N. Henderson 5
6 042p- Bright Spartan (R. Yardley), Yardley, 6-11-9 ..... N. Wakley
7 201f0-0 Brown Jack (Mrs Lowe), R. Armytage, 6-11-9 S. Parkyn 5
8 00f-000 King Credo (R. Hill), C. Bewtcke, 7-11-9 ..... J. Haine
9 0000-0 No Trespass (Miss Cunningham), I. Dudgeon, 7-11-9 D. O'Donovan
10 00000-0 Good Relations (Mrs Whipham), Mrs Oughton, 5-11-6 G. Thorner
11 002p-f0 Not Often (Mrs James), Mrs Kennard, 5-11-6 ..... P. Warner
13 f-000f Vimaville (K. Garratt), M. Tate, 5-11-6 ..... R. Evans

6-4 Tuscan, 100-30 Brown Jack, 9-2 Good Relations, 7-1 King Credo, 9-1 Not Often, 12-1 Bright Spartan, 20-1 others.

1.45 **NEWQUAY HURDLE** (4-y-o : £510 : 2m)

4 14214-2 Legal Tender (D) (Sir J. Cohen), S. Ingham, 11-0 D. Mould
7 10-f Mr Flyer (Miss Sheenan), R. Armytage, 11-0 ..... P. Kelleway
9 14- Tea Taster (N. Brooks), Brooks, 11-0 ..... P. Leach 7

1-4 Legal Tender, 3-1 Mr Flyer, 16-1 Tea Taster.

2.15 **BADGER BEER STEEPLECHASE** (Handicap : £1,158 : 2m 5f)

1 22123-1 Royal Marshall II (J. Sumner), T. Forster, 7-11-6 G. Thorner
2 30-0p0 Lucky Lark (CD) (T. Pocock), T. Pocock, 6-11-0 P. Richards 7
3 3u-1121 Highland Abbe (Mrs Hamilton), L. Kennard, 6-10-12 S. Smith
4 30u-090 Coolera Prince (Mrs Eric Bell), N. Wakley, 9-10-8 N. Wakley
5 p13f-5 Erica June (CD) (N. Brooks), Brooks, 8-10-6 ..... P. Leach 7
6 200-0003 Sheep Jump (D) (Mrs Armytage), R. Armytage, 10-10-5 P. Kelleway
11 ff010-p Eyecatcher (CD) (J. Boxley), Boxley, 8-10-5 ..... S. Parkyn 5

2-1 Highland Abbe, 9-2 Royal Marshall II, 5-1 Land Lark, 6-1 Coolera Prince, 9-1 Ebony Lad, 10-1 Erica June, 12-1 Eyecatcher.

2.45 **RED MARU STEEPLECHASE** (Handicap : £374 : 3m 1f)

1 31490- *Mocharabuiee* (C) (Mrs Carew-Pole), T. Forster, 11-11-9 ..... G. Thorner
2 32-040 Echo Sounder (CD) (R. Perry), H. Payne, 7-11-2 N. Flanagan 3 ..... N. Flanagan 3
3 223p-30 Kildagin (CD) (Mr Pilkington), D. Nicholson, 10-11-1 J. Suthern
4 f210f-p Manlwaki (C) (Miss Patterson), S. Patterson, 7-10-7 ..... Lamb
5 s20233 Redder's Boy (CD) (A. Hobbs), Hobbs, 10-10-2 ..... P. Hobbs 7
7 30fpd0 Island Chief (B. Morgan), M. Tate, 8-10-0 ..... R. Evans

2-1 Mocharabuiee, 3-1 Kildagin, 4-1 Redder's Boy, 7-1 Echo Sounder, 8-1 Maniwaki, 12-1 Island Chief.

3.15 **MENDIP HILLS STEEPLECHASE** (Div II : £204 : 2m)

2 0020-0f Garrymust (J. Benson), Mrs Oughton, 9-11-9 ..... A. Turnell
3 p3344- Happy Ranger (N. Devonport), J. Thorne, 7-11-9 P. Blacker
5 0-p Lone Native (A. Gadd), G. Gadd, 9-11-9 ..... —
6 000-3 Majestic (S. Weston), R. Hills, 8-11-9 ..... —
7 23f-p4f Marie's Bow (Mrs Morley), C. Fox, 8-11-9 ..... P. Warner
8 0 Ned Curtis (W. Lowe), Lowe, 8-11-9 ..... —
9 30404-f Precipitate (J. Boulting), J. Forster, 6-11-9 ..... G. Thorner
10 0 Sable Song (Mrs Lindley), Lindley, 6-11-9 ..... N. Wakley
11 030p30 Saint-La (P. Yardley), Yardley, 6-11-9 ..... P. Barton 7
12 0 Seo-O-Duf (H. Dufosse), Dufosse, 6-11-9 ..... P. Hobbs 7
13 2034-0 Silverlease (R. Peterson), S. Brumage, 5-11-6 .. P. Kelleway
14 4204-0f Level Start (T. Pilkington), D. Nicholson, 5-11-6 ..... J. Suthern

5-2 Garrymust, 4-1 Level Start, 5-1 Clarencemix, 6-1 Precipitate, 8-1 Marie's Bow, 9-1 Majestic Mitcham, 10-1 Happy Ranger, 16-1 others.

3.45 **REMEMBRANCE POPPY HURDLE** (Handicap : £374 : 2m)

2 400-404 Rossiare (D) (H. Joel), R. Turnell, 5-11-8 ..... A. Turnell
3 231010 La Lavandou (D) (Mrs L. Leonard), 5-11-8 A. Andrews
4 1- Golden Jet (D) (N. Bailey), P. Bailey, 5-11-8 ..... J. Haine
5 00 Santella (D) (A. Wiseman), D. Gandolfo, 5-11-0 W. Shoemark
7 000- High Talk (D) (Mrs Saltwood), D. Barons, 5-10-13 M. Barrett 7
8 02-2200 Harsh Note (D) (M. Pearson), G. Balding, 5-10-12 ..... M. Haine
10 f10-41 Leeward (D) (G. Whiteman-Haywood), M. Tate, 5-10-9 R. Evans
11 p21 Porbeck Pylon (D) (H. Perry), N. Wakley, 7-10-7 ..... N. Wakley
12 000-0f Overall Up (D) (Mrs L. Leonard), L. Leonard, 5-10-6 J. Williams
13 01-p030 Action Replay (H. Handel), E. Lambden, 5-10-5 M. Aps

THE ARTS

Festival of festivals: 50 films in 20 days

David Robinson

The fourteenth London Film Festival opens on Monday, November 18,(with an invitation premiere of Peter Hall's *Akenfield*, adapted from the novel by Ronald Blythe. After that it is a rough-and tumble of around 50 London premieres and various programmes of shorts packed into 20 days in the Nation Film Theatre's two cinemas.

This year's festival is remarkable for the line-up of big names: Bresson, Welles, Franju, Jancso, Resnais, Olmi, Rivette, Szábo, Widerberg, Torre-Nilsson, Fassbinder, Kluge. The geographical distribution too is surprising: 29 films from Western Europe, 10 from North America, five from Eastern Europe and only five from the whole of the rest of the world, with nothing from the emergent Third World cinemas apart from a two-year-old film from Cuba. Looking back over the rest of the year's film festivals (and London calls itself a "festival of festivals") it is hard to pinpoint any startling omissions, so that this London representation must be taken as some kind of commentary on current world production trends.

France and the United States are dominant at the festival, each with a record eight entries. The French films include Alain Resnais's *Stavisky*, a suave period melodrama which views the celebrated swindler of the Thirties (played charmingly by Jean-Pierre Belmondo) in relation to the larger politico-social affairs of the period. Robert Bresson's *Lancelot du Lac*, which I originally noticed from Locarno, grows in retrospect, stirring curiosity for another look at the huge close-ups of armoured legs and horses' eyes dilated in terror; the castle shadows and rackety jousts and riderless horses; all the evidence of a crumbling illusion. Georges Franju's *L'Homme sans visage* is a thriller in the full baroque manner of *Judex*, a revisiting of the poetic world of Feuillade.

Orson Welle's *Fake* is a throwaway piece, a tacking together of bits and pieces left over from François Reichenbach's documentary about Elmyr de Hory, which fortuitously included shots of De Hory's biographer, Clifford Irving, who was to prove a fake on a grander scale even than the art forger himself. It is easier to resist Walerian Borowzcyk's superfically elegant, essentially tawdry *Contes Immorraųç*, despite the assurances of the festival publicity (which is inclined to overstate a little) that it is "an expectedly controversial masterpiece . . . as brilliant as it is disquieting . . . of uncanny power".

It is perhaps a personal quirk that I find an equal resistance to the two Jacques Ribette films, *Out One : Spectre* ("one of the great monuments of the modern cinema, a complex 4½hour dazzling masterpiece drived from a 12-hour tele ision film") and the admittedly livelier *Céline et Julie vont en bateau* ("Rivette's three-hour delight . . . [bestowing] on the observer a sense of wonder that is as rare in the cinema as it is joyous to experience"). My joy and wonder flagged a little about halw way through. I have not yet seen Maurice Pialat's *La Gueule Ouverte* but I am assured (not by the festival publicity) that it compares with his attractive first film, *L'Enfance nue*.



The baroque manner: L'Homme sans visage

The American entry is headed by Terrence Malick's brilliant first film *Badlands*, a brilliant first film Badlands, a re-creation of a real-life incident of the 1950s when a 15-year-old girl was swept off on a killing spree with a 25-year-old retarded dustman, fulfilling movie-inspired fantasies. The saga is told through the girl's eyes as she narrates it in the flat unmistakable tones of Confession magazines. *Buster und Billie*, a London Festival Choice, neither seen at earlier festivals nor yet shown to the press, appears to be another piece of melancholy nostalgia, the sad awakening of the hero of the class of '48 in a small farming community in Georgia.

Other American films reflect varied aspects of contemporary scepticism and anxiety. *Primate*, a new episode in Fred Wiseman's series of gentle yet unflinching commentaries upon contemporary social institutions and attitudes, shows human beings coolly and inhumanly dissecting the brains and bodies of animals in a search for self-discoveries. Mike Hodge's *The Terminal Man* is a modern version of the Frankenstein legend. *Vietnam Journey* is Jane Fonda's exploration of the Democratic Republic, made in collaboration with Haxell Wexler and her husband Tom Hayden. *I. F. Stone's Weekly* is a funny and inspiring portrait of a great American iconoclast at work. Milton Moses Ginsberg's *The Werewolf of Washington*—made prophetically before Watergate—is a mischievous fantasy about a Presidential aide who turns into a werewolf and lopes dangerously through the corridors of power.

Half a dozen films are contributed by the prolific young West German cinema, including Rainer Werner Fassbinder's *Effi Briest*. At first sight I found this a dully "distinguished" translation of Theodor Fontane's novel, about a young girl whose boring marriage drives her fatally to flout the conventions of nineteenth-century Prussian society.

Hans Jurgen Syberberg follows his tableau life of Ludwig II of Bavaria with a portrait of Ludwig viewed entirely in terms of his appetite and through the eyes of his cook, who is supposed to be conducting a guided tour of the late monarch's haunts. Wim Wenders's attractive *Alice in the Cities* treats a *Paper Moon* situation: a characteristically alienated Seventies hero finds himself unwillingly landed with a perky little girl, who forces him into reluctant communication.

Other German films take a grimmer view: Rudolf Thome's garrulous account of the break-up of a marriage (*Made in Germany and U.S.A.*), Alexander Kluge's *Occasional Work of a Woman Slave* which examines the role of woman through the case of a girl (played by Alexandra Kluge) who progresses from illegal abortionist to illegal labour organizer; Wolf Gremm's debut film *I Had a Feeling I was Dead*, about a disturbed 17-year-old girl and her suicide attempt.

Of the group of Italian films, I have only seen Ermanno Olmi's *La Circonstanza* (reviewed from the Locarno Festival)—a fragmented treatment of a fragmented theme: the break-up of family life in middle-class Italy. The festival will also be showing *Roma Ramuole Cesare*, the third film made by the great Hungarian director Miklós Jancsó since his (voluntary) exile in Italy.

The Spanish film, Carlos Saura's *La Prima Angelica*, which relates a man's revisiting of the places of his youth and his memories of the dreadful Thirties, provoked violent right-wing demonstrations on its first showings in Spain. Of the rest of the Western European films, the most attractive are perhaps Bo Widerberg's *Fimpen* and Per Blom's *Mors Hus*. Widerberg's film (the title might be translated as *Stubby*) is about a six-year-old who is not very good at reading or tying up his shoes, but is such a soccer wizard that he is recruited to the Swedish international team. The effort of sustaining the joke through a whole feature is perhaps too much; but it's fun while it lasts. *Mors Hus (Mother's House)* is an insidious little chamber work about the irresistible incestuous attraction of a possessive mother and her son.

From Eastern Europe Hungary remains the most interesting cinema (though I have not seen the Soviet musical *Melodies of the Veriyski Neighbourhood* directed by Georgi Shengelaya, the Georgian director of *Pirosmani*). István Szábo's *25 Fireman Street* is a brilliant realization, a kaleidoscopic impression of the communal dreams of the inhabitants of an apartment house on the eve of demolition, and, incidentally, a panorama of Hungary's psychological history during the past half-century. Ferenc Kósa's *Beyond Time* is a complex and ironic picture of a hunger strike by three political prisoners in a Hungarian prison in the 1920s, and the conflicts of the weakly humanist Governor and his sadistic Chief Officer.



Photograph by Donald Cooper

Derren Nesbitt and Jenny Runacre

The Highwaymen
Round House

Irving Wardle

The Goethe Institute strikes again. Last week it brought us a Munich group alleging German collusion in the overthrow of Allende: now, with Schiller's first play, it offers a *Sturm und Drang* gloss on the Baader-Meinhof affair with a cast of 20. Even in home-grown festivals, cultural patronage rarely indulges this degree of national self-criticism.

The story of Karl Moor, cheated out of his inheritance by a wicked brother and leading a disaffected band away into the forest to exact retribution on a corrupt society, applies to more places than Germany in the 1970s. Moor, in the grip of his idea, sees his campaign as a purifying fire; but before long it is blazing indiscriminately. A bomb goes off killing 60 bystanders; one of his men throws a baby into the flames. Finally his men converge on the family estate and demand his beloved Amelia as their prize: a splendid instance of romantic gesture coming home to roost.

The production is strikingly set on a bare timber ramp (by Ralph Koltai) mined with electric lifts and lit by David Hersey's directional spots which can create a dappled sunlit glade or a burning house. It also includes a secret weapon in the person of Hovhannes Pilikian whose taste for ridiculing tragedy has clearly survived the debacle of the Chichester *Oedipus*. *Die Räuber* is indeed a melodramatic piece, but that element must be accepted for the sake of everything else that goes with it.

Out in the forest, things are played reasonably straight, although the robber band are as blankly indistinguishable as an amateur operatic chorus, and all Derren Nesbitt has to do to prove his authority is to sweep them out of the way with a lazy arm gesture. Back at home, however, it seems we are meant to be enjoying a laugh riot. Honourably excepting Richard Huggett's eccentric but able performance as an old Irish retainer, the performances are uniformly dreadful.

As old father Moor, Alistair Hunter turns in a vague caricature of feeble-minded senility; Jenny Runacre likewise turns Amelia to a peevish, shrill-voiced grotesque who goes through the motions of delivering laugh lines that contain no basis for laughter. Mr Nesbitt also doubles as Karl's evil brother Franz, distinguishing him with an asthmatic croak and crippled stance which are both patently artificial.

LSO/Soustrot
Festival Hall

Paul Griffiths

The winner of the second Rupert Foundation conductors' competition held in the Fairfield Halls at Croydon last week, was Marc Soustrot. He is a recent graduate of the Paris Conservatoire, where he was a pupil of Manuel Rosenthal. Perhaps future appearances with the London Symphony Orchestra will show how much he has learnt from his teacher's mastery of the French repertory; in Tuesday's winner's concert at the Festival Hall he presented Beethoven and Brahms.

It is perhaps unreasonable to judge conductors in isolation: their more important qualities emerge during the course of association with a particular orchestra, and more than a few days are required for that rapport to develop. So if the orchestra was sometimes loosely tied on Tuesday, the fault need not be inherent in M Soustrot's style.

His command of ensemble was at its most definite in the opening item, David Lord's *Incantare*, which was specially commissioned for the competition. It is a rambling work, mostly mysterious in feeling, with room for sustained string chords, reiterating percussion rhythms, outbursts from the brass and exotic piccolo solos. As a test piece it is effective in that the conductor has to be quick with his cues to cope with its very variety, and it contains tricky rhythms out of Stravinsky and Bartók.

There had been signs in the performance of the new piece that M Soustrot favoured the winds in his orchestral balance. Those were confirmed in his account of Beethoven's first symphony, where the playing of the woodwinds was not always of a standard to merit the spotlight. The strings, however, did well in achieving the *pianissimo* that was often asked of them, and within that section the cellos and basses tended to be more muted than the rest.

A top-heavy sound does not necessarily indicate a lightweight reading, but much of the symphony did pass for too little. Though M Soustrot's refusal to over-conduct was unusual and admirable, he might usefully have brought some of the drive he showed in the finale to other parts of the work.

He displayed much more purpose in Brahms's violin concerto, and yet his purpose was a strange one. The opening bars, fiery but cool, set the tone: Brahmsian emotion was there, and indeed sometimes heightened and made more mercurial; nevertheless, the music was held at a distance, demonstrated rather than interpreted. Ida Haendel's solo playing had the solid and sensible strength generally thought more characteristic of the composer.

The City
Royal Court

Charles Lewsen

This is a Japanese rock musical created by Yutaka Higashi for the commune of performers and musicians known as the Tokyo Kid Brothers.

The title of the company is something of a misnomer. The "Brothers" include dynamic and appealing girls as well as virile and athletic men; and if I have to label their show as a rock musical, I should add that the Western rock is eked out with music in traditional Japanese modes, and played on samisens as well as bassoons, electric guitars and an amplified piano.

Japan has always been culturally hospitable if not promiscuous, deriving its religion and art from China and India; but the Americanization of the country has no doubt been swifter and more drastic than any of its other cultural invasions. That, at any rate, is the message of this show, which depicts a group of disenchanted young people frenetically pursuing the cult of the motor cycle (the son of a Negro GI and a Japanese woman descending from the flies on a shining Honda is your *Deus ex four-stroke machina*) and at the same time resenting the urbanization of their country.

The extremity of the Japanese situation should highlight the *endemic disintegration* of national, communal and personal identity. However, the issues are rarely more than glanced at: "This world is full of pollution" is flung in as a second act afterthought, which allows no relation to be established between physical and intellectual importations; and the scene in which the youngsters are barred from their territory is diminished by the suggestion that open spaces must either be the preserves of mincing transvestites or brutal police.

Moreover, the issues, when they are raised, are often clouded by the thematically natural, but nevertheless uneasy, switching of language. We do not simply go from Japanese to English, much of the evening is couched in translationese: "I work six days a week to pay the rent for my dingy apartment."

Moreover, even when a line is couched in actual English (as a lapsed member of Equity, I took especial comfort from the bright-eyed affirmation "You become a star when you die"), pronunciation tends to produce ambiguity. "The town is called Unglumi" one of the characters snarled; fortunately, before I could reach for my pocket atlas, she rephrased it: "The town is cold and gloomy."

However, the presentation transcends the script's simplifications and sentimentality. Itsuro Shimodo's music, in its varied styles, has grace as well as vitality. The sets by Jun Maeda and Makoto Inoue balance some charming snow effects with tougher pop art images and the performances have an animal dynamism that is really exciting.

In the dances it is the men who, for sheer guts, excel; but there is a scene in which Toshiko Inoue, as a girl demanding to be made pregnant, strips in a manner that is admirable in its honest and complete lack of sensationalism.

Alberni Quartet
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Joan Chissell

What with the start of the Lindsay Quartet's new Beethoven-Bartok series on Sunday, the Vesuvius Ensemble's tenth anniversary concert on Monday and the Alberni String Quarter's recital on Tuesday, London is hardly starved of chamber music. All that is needed is a bigger audience for it. The Queen Elizabeth Hall was not sold out on the last two occasions, even though they provided the chance of hearing Schubert's two most renowned chamber works, the Octet and the Quintet, on consecutive nights.

With Thomas Igloi as second cello, the Quintet fared far better on Tuesday than the Octet on Monday. It was an acutely sensitive performance, only requiring a bit more weight and inteusity in fortissimo outbursts, and notably in the passionate upsurgence of pain and protest in the middle of the slow movement. But the rapt opening and closing sections of the Adagio were beautifully sustained, and there was a lovely ethereal delicacy in the first movement's lyrical second subject.

The pairing of Haydn (opus 33, No 3) and Mozart (K464) before the interval was cunning: it was Haydn's *six* quartets of opus 33 that sparked off the half dozen Mozart dedicated to the older master. K464 in A, the fifth of the set, does not run to emotional extremes.

Here the Alberni Quartet held attention with their fine blend of mellow tone and the very careful balance that allowed every imitative entry to tell. They also found rich diversity within the unity of the variation movement.

But their playing was never even more imaginative in Haydn's delightful Bird Quartet at the start, not least because of the contrast of tone colour they introduced to heighten characterization, particularly in the chirrupings of the first movement, the sunny bird song suddenly emerging from the shade of the Allegretto and in the Slavonic finale.

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

ALSO ON PAGE 13

THEATRES

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MERMAID. 248 7656. Rest. 248 2835 Evgs. 8.15. Wed., Sat. 5.0, 8.15. PARTY RATES. Wed matinee. COLE Words and music of COLE PORTER. "Best musical entertainment in town."—Daily Mail. "Delightful, delicious, divinely."—Daily Telegraph. "A GAY EXUBERANT REVUE."—Guardian. Opens Dec. 16. Mats only. Book Now.

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PICCADILLY 437 4506 Mon.-Fri. 6.15. Sat. 6 & 9.45. Mat. Wed. at 4 EDWARD WOODWARD THE MALE OF THE SPECIES A play by Alun Owen with MICHELE DOTRICE "Edward Woodward's fine triple role."—D. Telegraph. "... ALL ENTERTAINING". S. Times.

PLACE. Dukes Rd., Euston. 387 0031 RSC in special 10-week season. Prevs. tonight & tomor. 8.0. Sat. 2.30 & 8.0. Opens Mon. 7.0. World Premiere of Peggo Wilson's THE BEAST. All seats £1 (50p members). RSC also at Aldwych—see under A.

PRINCE OF WALES. 930 8681. Mon. to Thur. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 5.30 & 8.45. THE DANNY LA RUE SHOW "Splendiferous revue."—F. Times.

QUEENS. 734 1166. Evs. 7.30 sharp. Mat. Thur 2.30. Sat. 4.45 & 8.15. JOAN PLOWRIGHT FRANK FINLAY SATURDAY SUNDAY MONDAY Directed by FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI

RAYMOND REVUEBAR THEATRE 734 1593. 7.30 and 10 p.m. PAUL RAYMOND presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA

REGENT. 580 1744. Mon., Tu., Thu. 8.30. Wed., Fri., Sat., 7.0 & 9.15. LET MY PEOPLE COME A Sexual Musical "You name it they've got it. Never a dull moment."—E. News.

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ST. MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP 23nd Year. World's Longest-ever Run.

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THEATRE UPSTAIRS. 730 2554 FOURTH DAY LIKE FOUR LONG MONTHS OF ABSENCE by Colin Bennett. Evenings 8.15.

TH. WORKSHOP, STRATFORD, E.15 534 0310. Evgs. at 8. Sat. Mat. 5 LAND OF THE DINOSAURS Ends Sat. From Nov. 26 DRACULA.

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CONCERTS

COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE THEATRE. Thursday, 14th November. 1.45 p.m. ALEXANDER GALLICH. Russian poet and songwriter. 2nd Concert. 602 3660.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL Tomor. 7.45 MONTEVERDI — LONDON SINFONIETTA.

THEATRES

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AMBASSADORS. 836 1171. Ev. 8. Sat. 6 & 8.40. Tue. (all seats 21.50) 2.45 "SUPER JACK IS A ROARING HIT RIP RIP, HOORAY FOR Jack The Ripper This fast fun musical is the best to hit town in many a season. Half a dozen show stopping songs—the tuneful and joyful cast have brought excitement back to the stage—a certain hit." Sun. "THE MUSICAL GAVE ME GREAT PLEASURE melodious—delightfully comic experience. D. Exp. "The music is good, singing is tuneful. The policeman in drag brought the house down." Fin. Times. "Light-hearted—a rowdy colourful pastiche of vaudeville melodrama and pub singsong." Eve. News. "Lively, melodic—very amusing—bawdy knees-up—nice and wil, and above all a good musical score." D Mir.

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THEATRES

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Shopping around

with Sheila Black

● I gave a box to three children and told them to get on with making puppets from the contents. They got no further guidance, which is just as well, because I am just no good at that sort of thing. But the kit is a collection of things that become a kind of treasure box to younger children. Glossy pearls, fur fabric pieces, shiny materials, buckles, coloured pipe cleaners and all manner of exciting bits and pieces are in the kit, in little Polythene bags and with woolly, stage hair or raffia to make long blonde tresses. Deliberately, there are no real instructions, just the chance for children to do their own exploring of the box. The basic puppets, of which there are four, have plastic foam heads and plain, fabric bodies. Wire underframes could make them freestanding but there are holes in the heads to allow use on the hand. Once made, the puppets become the main characters in plays involving scenery and props—combined with the Beaver Wendy-house-theatre these would be fun.

Fiona made the two puppets in the centre. Of the left-hand puppet, she says it could be a witch doctor, a miserable Roman senator, a monster or a Munster, a hippy "wearing strange costume as they do", and an "Abouriginay (or Australian Indian, sort of)." She sees the right-hand puppet as a clown, Harold Wilson, Eric Morecambe, a mad football supporter (her brother being one so he was included), an airport traffic control man. *Fiona is 12, found the set* "great fun, and I would like another set of do-it-yourself puppets". I should add that she bullied her brothers into letting her make two to their one each.

Clym's puppet (far left) has snowy hair and an odd hat which "could be a helmut". Clym, who is eight, adds that the puppet is "a Crusader (note the cross on the chest), a Munster, an Oldman, or a Vicker". I give the spelling as Clym wrote it and must tell you that Vicker becomes clear when you lift the beard to find a dog collar beneath it.

Scott is nearly 11 and his puppet is on the far right. It can be "Jimmy Hill, my brother (actually Clym, of Vicker fame), an Old Man who has died his hair to look young, or Clement Froyd with hair".

Other children have produced hedgehogs with the pipe cleaners stuck into the foam heads, man-woman witch, and all sorts of other strange characters. The kit costs £4, including postage and packing, from Guy Chapman and Janet Simpson, Open Stage Kits, 56 Westbourne Terrace, London W2 3UJ.



Beaver toys are sturdy, well thought out and mostly of natural wood that is pleasing enough to make even children, who usually like to paint anything, inclined to leave well alone. The Toymaker set is one that most children of between four and ten would enjoy because it gives full rein to their imaginations. The box—tough enough to hold the contents for a long time—contains wooden shapes that can be fitted together to make cars, buses, boats, tractors and what my youngest grandson used to call "drots", a word which covered a multitude of toys from lorries to fork-lift trucks—derivation unknown but inventors haven't yet dreamed up some of the toys children make for themselves.

In the Toymaker set are wheels that have to be nailed on—much more fun than any that neatly click or slot into place. In all, there are 78 wooden pieces to make ten or more little toys. Then, when they grow tired of those they have already made, they might be able to take them apart again—tough as the glue is, I have seen the wooden pieces prised apart for new toys after some months. With the wooden pieces are easy-drive nails, sandpaper, hooks and eyes, washable, quick-setting glue, and a lightweight hammer which is a real tool. Simple instructions give suggestions but children will design their own products. For boys and girls, at £3.98 plus 40p postage.

Beaver Buildings can also be arranged in a variety of ways. A block of flats, a country house, a garage, a beleaguered fort, a church. The beech units (five of them measuring 8¾in by 17½in) are surprisingly versatile used with the staircase in the kit, which also includes three miniature hardwood cars, a petrol pump, and tiny people. For three to ten years, at £7.48 plus 75p. Extra room, three flat roofs, room divider also available.

Beaver Toys, Marlborough, Wilts, is sufficient address.

● Silky beech bricks in various shapes become buildings or curving motorways in the hands of two to 10-year-olds. A pack of 63 bricks, up to 7in long, is £4.15 plus 42p. However, I would prefer the larger set at £5.98 plus 60p because it includes 36 extra shapes that make up more unusual buildings (a total of 99 shapes in all). Worth buying is the strong, lined cloth bag to hold the lot, at 59p plus 6p.

A collection of 200 sheets of paper, includes foil, tissue, card, colourful cellophane, tracing paper and more. A paperback gives ideas for collages, mobiles, paper toys. Flower stems, Sellotape, crayons, paint (washable and non-spill) should all keep them happy for a few hours. If you cost the components, you will find this collection cheaper than buying the pieces separately. For four to 12 years or so; £3.54 plus 35p.

Wooden Wendy houses now cost so much that Beaver has designed its own. Four flat pieces of wood are hinged together, like a screen. In one side is a door, in another a window which doubles as shop counter, the drop down flap from the opening being on a holding chain. The "screen" can be spread out to yield the main wall of four imaginary rooms or folded to make one big room. Topless and of good height for kneeling children to get at. As a doll's house, it is excellent because it takes *normal-sized dolls*. It struck me, when I saw this kit, that it is rather odd that so many dolls' houses are for minuscule dolls that rarely exist. This folds flat for storage, and each panel is two feet square. Some children, I am told, love it as hidey-house, enclosing themselves in their own world. I would have made it a theatre. For two to 12 year olds; £8.98 plus carriage.



● Pedigree keeps it simple for the very young, from the moment they can use their hands. Warren is banging plastic pegs through his plastic Drum Pounder with his plastic mallet—a not too noisy toy but very satisfying to the hammering type at around £2.70. The funny little men link together to make funny combinations at around £1.35. Then there is an excellent toy for the developing baby called Hide and Seek—a couple of butterfly nuts, large and easy to hold, are unscrewed to reveal a funny face in the centre of the threaded plastic rod. On the reverse of the face is a mirror, always a delight to young babies. About £1.23.

For the older girls, Pedigree has the Saucy doll, who might even appeal to forward boys since she winks and looks distinctly dolly, almost tarty, in my view. She makes faces and is amusing enough but I think most children are rather conservative about dolls and this one might be more of an adult joke. Very cleverly designed, it must be admitted. About £9.

● One of the best for toys is !Tridias! catalogue—the name does have those exclamation marks on either side. The emphasis is on low-cost and superb value even on the higher-cost toys. Dolls houses can have "for sale" boards to keep them in current fashion. Tambourines, kits to make Victorian china dolls, and face paints for Indian braves or vain Madames Pompadours are among the more original lines. High number of cheap stocking fillers, excellent service. Send to !Tridias! at 8 Saville Row, Bath BA1 2QP. Personal shoppers go to 44 Monmouth Street, London WC2; 12 Clarendon Avenue, Leamington Spa; 6 Lichfield Terrace, Richmond, Surrey; and to the Bath shop, the only mail order address.

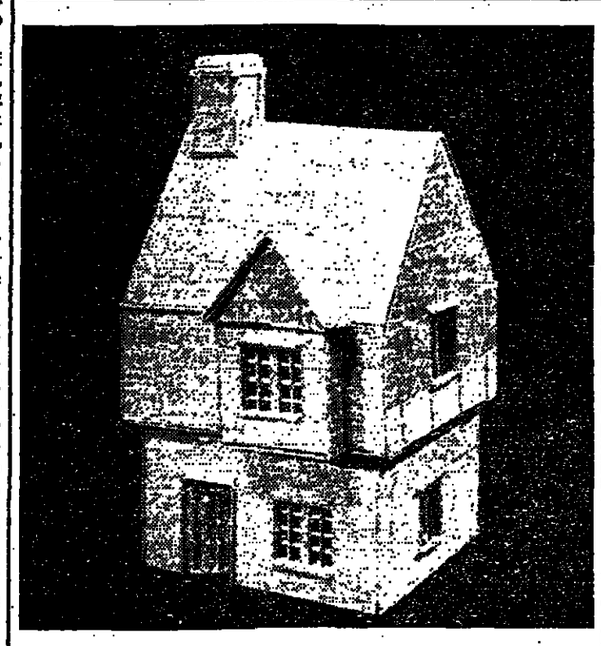
Bagatelle Toys are also well chosen and often unusual. Rag bricks for babies are £2.50. A *reproduction cottage is £9.95, and there is Tudor* furniture to go in it, or into a Manor House (£26). Make-up and disguises again, a drum set (£5.70 with cymbals and stand), and the clip-together village that needs neither glue nor scissors but makes a perfect playground for matchbox cars and people to scale (£1.90, in card, 24-inch diameter). Also from Bagatelle, as well as from many larger toyshops now, is the Nature Discovery Set. This is a huge, boxed kit to encourage the young to explore urban and rural environments.

A handbook that fascinated me is in the box with specimen box, grading tray, magnifier and *other explorer's equipment. At £5.40. At many shops.* Bagatelle is at 7 Gun Street, Reading, Berks. for mail sales and there are branches at 10 Kensington Square, London, W8; 79 High Street, Wimbledon; and at 45 Bell Street, Henley.

The Abbatt Toys catalogue is a classic of the trade, especially for the very young. All the familiar activity toys are there—wheeled tyres, mobile carts, safe rockers and see-saws. There are a number of reductions in prices between now and December 24, for personal shoppers at 74 Wigmore Street or at the warehouse of ESA-*Creative Learning*, Harolds Road, Pinnacles, Harlow, Essex, as well as for mail order customers. Mail order address is Pinnacles, PO Box 22, Harlow, Essex.

Another toys classic, for older and younger children, is Galt Toys of 30 Great Marlborough Street, London, W1. Everything they feature is well made. Basic toys, constructional toys, everything but few low-cost items.

● Safe, bright skittles with real ten-pin bowls complete with finger-grip holes. Six skittles, not nine, all netted up in a bag at £2 at all branches of Mothercare-by-Post; Cherry Tree Road, Watford WD2 5SH. A good desk and chair for young children is value at £9. Very dainty, long party dresses are £3.25. While babies will love Whirly Ball, a ball on a stem. It adheres to many surfaces, is fun to box, to push, knock down and just to rattle. In tough cellulose acetate with rubber suction pad, at 60p.



● Matchbuilder is rather a different building game in that the models are made mostly on a table, rather than on the floor. The various parts are made on the flat with the tiny components, then stuck together to form the whole. The result is novel, very different from the bricks and plastic look and the work does need tremendous patience plus a good deal of skill. Give this to the Airfix nuts, of whom there are so many, because Matchbuilder needs the tidy-fingered type, who loves it. From the parent's viewpoint, Matchbuilder, which gives plenty of scope for imagination, does occupy a lot of the children's time. Sets are approximately £2.50 in most larger toyshops. In London at Hamleys, John Lewis, Selfridges, etc; in the provinces at John Lewis and Selfridge or Lewis's branches, Owen Owen shops and many others. Distributed by Whyte, Ridsdale and Co, Wharf Road, Stratford, London E15 2ST.

● A stiffened card carries 44 stamps from Umm al Qiwain (in the Persian Gulf) depicts all the kings and queens of England since *William the Conqueror*. Fast-thinking historians, please note—the number is made up of a couple of Union Jacks and a "*title*" *stamp*. Their stamp department is now larger and better, with all sorts of accessories and books to help starters as well as more seasoned collectors. The monarchs are really picturesque and non-collectors could make a rather good montage of them to hang as a wall picture and aide-memoire before exams, since the dates of the reigns are also marked on the stamps.

Also from Hamleys is a Planet of the Apes belt, man-made material like leather, with any of the four major Ape faces on the front. Strong, fits up to 39-inch waist, and only 95p (plus 15p).

Let's Cook for Teatime is the name of a series of step-by-step cookery booklets for the very young. Delightfully and clearly illustrated, the recipes include such essential instructions as "put on an apron and roll up your sleeves" or "wash up and leave the kitchen tidy". When it comes to switching on or using the oven, a red instruction suggests getting grown-up help.

The set of six books, with spiral binding so that pages lie flat, costs £2.25 and the wipe-clean covers are protectively coated. The books can be bought separately, in a different edition with laminated, hardback cover but without spiral binding, at 65p each—the size is 5 by 5½ inches. Published by A and C Black (of Who's Who fame), 4/5/6 Soho Square, London W1V 6AD they are in most suitable bookshops now. Titles cover Chocolate Crisp, Coconut Pyramids, Fruit Scones, Ginger Snaps, Shortbread and Golden Flapjack.

Victoria Hennessy, just eight years old, tested the ginger snaps for us. She cooks a little, with adult help. She found the guides clear and easy to follow and had some pride in reading her own recipe rather than following verbal instruction.





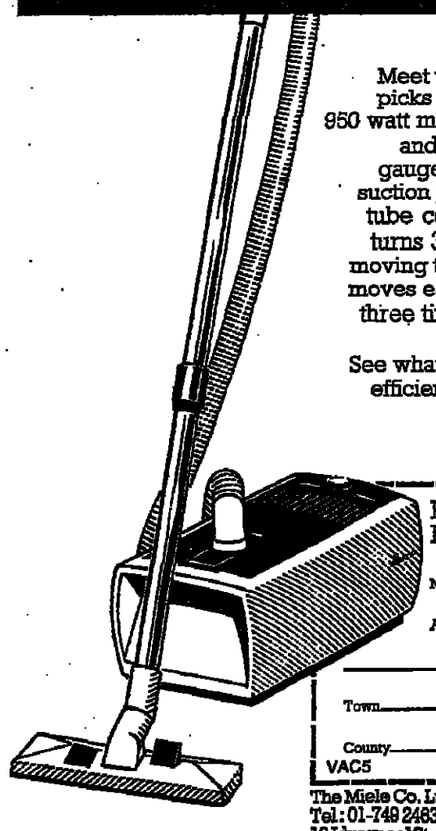
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PARLIAMENT, November 13, 1974

Housing problem of greatest severity: deep dissatisfaction

House of Commons

MR CARTER (Birmingham Northfield, Lab) asked if the Secretary of State for the Environment was satisfied with current levels of housebuilding.

MR CROSLAND (Grimsby, Lab)—Up to the end of September, 1974, the number of houses completed in the public sector in Great Britain was up by 13 per cent, houses started by 28 per cent and houses put into contract by 35 per cent compared with the same period of 1973.

Comparable figures for the private sector show falls of 26 per cent in completions and 52 per cent in starts.

I am deeply dissatisfied with these figures. Despite the rise in council house building and the much healthier flow of mortgages, the position is still highly unsatisfactory. I am urgently considering what further initiatives we might take.

MR CARTER—When I last put this question before the summer recess, Birmingham had 30,000 people on the housing waiting list. That figure has increased together with homelessness, overcrowding and broken families.

Is there anything in the short term that he can offer cities like Birmingham who are passing through their worst housing crisis since the immediate postwar period?

MR CROSLAND—I accept everything he said. His description could be paralleled for many other cities and towns in the country. We took urgent action by the £350m we made available to local authorities in Circular 1074 and by the loan to the building societies. I am certain that further action is needed. I would greatly welcome any suggestions from any MP.

MRS JILL KNIGHT (Birmingham, Edgbaston, C)—The worst area of need in housing is where persons have been isolated by redevelopment programmes and have been left alone in an area which has been knocked down.

MR CROSLAND—That category is one of the worst. Part of this problem arises because over the last 20 years we have had too much clearance and demolition. (Conservative cheers.) We face an overall housing problem of the greatest severity and cannot look at one single part of it.

MR BEITH (Berwick upon Tweed, L)—One of the least noticed and bad features of the Housing Finance Act was the way it starved local authorities of finance in the rural areas. It is imperative to move quickly.

MR CROSLAND—I do not want to single out the rural areas. The housing programme rural and urban is in need of greater resources than it has now, despite the substantial enlargement this year of the financial resources available.

MR MICHAEL THOMAS (Newcastle upon Tyne, East, Lab)—Revitalization of old houses is important.

MR CROSLAND—We are watching another disturbing element in the total housing picture carefully and that is the sharp decline—sharper than had been expected—in the number of improvement grants.

MR HAMPSON (Ripon, C)—To those who have inquired from his department following his speech calling for quicker and easier new means of housing, his department has sent an advertising circular from Bluebird homes. Does this imply commitment by his department to a programme of using these prefabricated units

MR CROSLAND—I have no idea what this communication was. There is no commitment to use any particular type of system building or any other kind of building. The object of my speech was to raise in urgent and open public debate the question whether we should be prepared to use unorthodox methods to build more houses more quickly and more cheaply.

MR SCOTT (Kensington and Chelsea, Chelsea, C) later said—In addition to the disastrous decline in house building this is compounded by the further decline in the amount of improvement grants. What are the Government going to do to reverse this trend

MR FREESON, Minister for Housing and Construction—The effect of the Housing Act, 1974 has resulted in the holding back of applications. We are in touch with local authorities and other persons involved here to try to encourage the placing of applications even before the Act is implemented in order that there can be a steady build-up of applications in the months and years ahead.

Helping house purchasers

MR McCRINDLE (Brentwood and Ongar, C) asked if the Secretary of State for the Environment would take steps to help first time buyers of homes with regard to deposit and interest rates on mortgages.

MR CROSLAND—I am considering the question of mortgage facilities for house buyers as a critical part of a wider examination of housing finance.

MR McCRINDLE—To assist the young potential house purchaser and at the same time to act as a stimulus to the building industry, would he consider taking on board the proposal put forward by the Conservative Party during the general election to the effect that some assistance should be given to the individual who cannot raise the complete deposit.

No matter how able building societies are to dispense funds for mortgages, unless and until young people buying houses for the first time can put down an adequate deposit, practically all Mr Crosland's efforts will be in vain.

MR CROSLAND—I am actively considering with the building societies and the builders a number of possibilities of this kind, whether it be special help for first-time buyers or the deferred payment mortgage scheme worked out between the building societies and the previous Government. All are under the most intensive examination.

MR COOK (Edinburgh, Central, Lab)—Many first-time buyers depend on loans from local authorities to complete the purchase but the present rate of interest being charged to local authorities by the Public Works Loan Board is 14¾ per cent.

Does he consider it just that those with the lowest income buying the cheapest type of houses often have to pay a higher rate of interest because of this provision?

MR CROSLAND—I am aware of this intractable problem and the fact that an important minority of local authorities are charging on mortgages an interest rate higher than the building society 11 per cent, sometimes substantially higher.

I am considering this with my colleagues urgently. I would like to find a solution but the difficulty is finding a solution which does not involve yet another Government subsidy. If one can evolve a non-subsidy solution, I would like to do so.

Much lower growth in council spending

Answering a question about the rate support grant for next year,

Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment said—The expenditure of local authorities in the last three years has increased by 8 per cent a year in real terms. It is highly unlikely in the coming year that local authorities will be able to have anything like that increase in their expenditure.

Local government has a legitimate complaint against central government (he added) because central government of both parties tends to send out circulars urging constant increased expenditure while asking for total reduction in expenditure. What will happen next year will depend not only on the decision of central government, but on the ability of local government to recognize that it is now operating in a cold climate.

Later, MR ROSSI (Haringey, Hornsey, C) asked—Will he confirm reports that rates may be increased by as much as 60, 80 or 100 per cent in some parts of the country in the coming year? If that is the truth, will he take measures to ensure that the increases are kept within tolerable limits by making the appropriate central government subsidy to local authorities?

MR CROSLAND—I would hope that the average rate of domestic increase next year will be less than 100 per cent. (Conservative protests and laughter.)

MR HURD (Mid Oxon, C)—The only way most local authorities can comply with the Government's policies on public expenditure is to make extensive cuts, including cuts in education. Would it not be more honourable for the Government to set this out openly, accept responsibility for it, and not muff the point and hedge as the Chancellor of the Exchequer did yesterday on the practical effects of his policy?

MR CROSLAND—I do not know what Mr Hurd means by all this talk about hedging. (Conservative laughter.) I issued to the Association of County Councils an extremely severe warning. When we complete the rate support grant settlement I shall make it plain to the local government world what is involved for their expenditure next year. There will be no hedging of any kind.

MR ARTHUR JONES (Daventry, C)—This must amount to a curtailment of services and the minister is avoiding the point if he is thinking just in percentage terms.

MR CROSLAND—I hope the settlement will not be such as to involve the curtailment of services, but it will be such as to prevent growth being attained next year at anything like the rate attained in recent years.

MR TOM KING (Bridgwater, C) said—Would the minister confirm that his frivolous remark about there not being more than 100 per cent rate increases this year was an unfortunate joke.

This will not be seen as a joke by my constituents, many of whom are acutely worried after last year's increase. His remark could be taken out of context, causing misunderstanding round the country.

MR CROSLAND—I am sorry. He knows I am as acutely concerned as he is at the rating situation, and if unwise humour is likely to be misunderstood, then I apologize.

Parliamentary Notices

House of Lords

Today at 3.00: Pensioners' Payments Bill, third reading. Archbishop of Canterbury to move that the Church of England (Worship and Doctrine) Measure be presented to the Queen for Royal Assent.

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Debate on the Budget; concluded.

Country must stop living beyond its means—Mr Carr

MR CARR, Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs (Sutton, Carshalton, C), resuming the debate on the Budget, said that whatever else one might say about the Chancellor's characteristics one could hardly claim he was a steady driver of the economy. Whatever else Mr Healey was, he was a zig-zag Chancellor. Some might call this fine tuning of the economy: others, less charitably, might suspect him of drunken driving.

This Budget was better than the one in March but it was still not right and failed to fight inflation as it ought to be fought—as public enemy number one. Running through the proposals there still seemed to be a dangerous belief that inflation and unemployment were separate problems. They were not.

At its present high and intolerable rate, inflation presented the most dangerous threat to full employment in Britain.

We are (he said) on a tightrope over the next few years. If we fail to get on top of inflation we fall off the tightrope on one side, suffering economic collapse and as a result unemployment on a massive scale. If we fail off the tightrope on the other side, by trying to put the brakes on inflation in too crude and sudden a way, we will also get a rapid rise in unemployment to serious levels.

What was needed was a firm, steady and stable programme over three to four years.

Strange omission

It was a strange and serious omission that the Chancellor had not given yesterday any quantitative estimate of the rate of inflation which he expected his policies to produce next year.

What did Mr 8.4 per cent say now? What was the current rate of inflation now? Was it still 8.4 per cent? Was it higher? If it was more, why? Whatever it was now, what were the Chancellor's present forecasts for the rate of inflation by the end of 1975 if pay settlements could be confined to what was necessary to cover the cost of living?

Was it still close to the 10 per cent he forecasted in the election campaign? What would the rate of inflation be by the end of next year if pay settlement exceeded what was necessary to cover the cost of living.

How could unions, employers and the people of Britain know what was expected of them unless they were given targets and understood what they had to do if those targets were to be achieved?

Beneath the technical complexities, the cause of Britain's crisis was that we were living beyond our means.

We have got to stop doing so now (he said); however hard that may be, not all at once in a single year but over the next three or four years in progressive steps.

If they did not, they would not beat inflation or avoid heavy and prolonged unemployment.

Remedy withheld

The Chancellor had put industry in an economic kidney machine and hopefully saved its life for this winter and next year. Industry was not cured and would have to come back for repeated help and treatment not because the disease was incurable but because the Chancellor was withholding the necessary remedy.

An essencial need of industry was to put it once again on the basis where it was allowed to make and keep an adequate level of profit to provide sufficient retention for investment and to enable industry to be able to attract new money for investment in the future in relation to current long-term interest levels.

Another need was to reactivate the capital market which involved restoration of profitability and deliberated encouragement of saving in every way possible.

It was in meeting these two needs that the Government had failed. The Chancellor had not reduced taxation on industry to allow them to keep more profit but had merely deferred it by means of the stock appreciation formula. It was not what was needed for the establishment of longer term profitability and confidence.

Severe restraint was essential in public spending, public borrowing, the money supply, and pay and price increases. There should be no real increase, in demand terms, in public spending for the next year or two. That was tough, but realistic in the battle against inflation.

Coy about cutbacks

This would mean the postponement of many things (he said) which we genuinely and urgently need. Postponement for a few years, with inflation got under control, is better than not having these things at all, which is likely if we do not get inflation under control.

The Chancellor was coy about the cutbacks to be expected in public spending. Surely he knew where they would be? Was he afraid to face the country or was he just afraid of his own left wing?

The social contract was a one-sided arrangement. Employers, as well as unions, should be involved, and the full support and authority of Parliament given. In a free-for-all wage explosion, such as they appeared to be entering, it was the powerful and ruthless who forged ahead, while the weak and the responsible went to the wall.

What was needed was to raise pensions and other long-term benefits twice a year and give benefits to special groups, such as the disabled and elderly; provide more opportunity for inflation-proof savings and limit mortgage interest rates, and transfer a large proportion of local government revenue from the rates to a more widely spread taxation.

Viable programme

They welcomed what the Chancellor had done but wished him to do more, while stressing that extra expenditure on these top human priorities must be offset elsewhere, however difficult.

The three structural elements in a three to four year programme of national recovery were a boost to industry and agriculture; severe restraint on public spending and borrowing and personal pay increases, and protection for those in need during what was bound to be a hard period in which most people would have to show restraint, patience and sacrifice.

This was not a recipe for some easy, quick or painless remedy. There was no such thing, but it offered a viable programme which people could understand and support in a united way and which would edge the country step by step in a measurable, visible way away from the edge of the crisis abyss.

While the Budget did something to move in this direction it did not match that need. It was a half-truth, halfway Budget, not yet spelling out clearly the restraint and sacrifices which were required from the majority of people. It was still waging a phoney war against inflation and creating a kidney machine economy, but was not restoring full health to industry.

Talks on plan to penalize firms who breach social contract

MRS SHIRLEY WILLIAMS, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection (Hertford and Stevenage, Lab) said the Budget had its critics, among them, predictably, the CBI which said it was not enough, the Leader of the Opposition and Conservative MPs and some Labour MPs. The truth of the matter was that the Budget, described by *The Guardian* as "The Budget nobody loves" was in response to a crisis which nobody loved.

The common fault of the critics was that each had said they wanted more. It might well be that there was no more for each one to have.

They were in the middle of an international crisis and it would be a mistake to talk of it as a purely British crisis. Britain had an archaic industrial relations structure in which most employees neither had information about nor a voice in decisions which affected them. For years the country had suffered a slow rate of growth and low levels of investment. All these long-term problems had to be tackled.

The Chancellor's Budget judgment had to be extremely delicate to stimulate investment, maintain employment, retain foreign confidence and avoid major consequences for prices and encourage exports. It was an almost impossible list. It did not help if the Chancellor was then attacked unfairly and not on the basis of any facts.

The present annual rate of inflation, on the basis of the past three months, was 8.75 per cent. That was very much below the rate for the last year in which the Conservatives were in office.

The effect of the amended price code was expected to be under 1 per cent on the retail price index compared with continuation of the existing code and the existing level of productivity deductions. The effects on the present level of profitability were of the order of 1 per cent.

The commodity market was uncertain; the indications were contradictory. The outlook for cereals and feeding stuffs was more depressing than it was three months ago. On the other hand, wool, copper, rubber and the beverages were among the commodities that were still falling in price. So clearly the Government could not begin to make a calculation about one of the major factors affecting the retail price index for the coming year.

In October, the rise in raw material costs for industry was 3¾ per cent, the highest for over nine months, and for food manufacturing it was 4¼ per cent. She hoped that would prove to be a sudden hiccup in what had been up to now a downward trend, but it would be foolish to try to predict a trend.

Some of those who did not regard themselves as necessarily covered by the TUC agreement in the professional and executive areas, such as banks and broadcasting, must regard those guidelines as applying equally to them. No section of the community could opt out because it regarded itself as salaried, self-employed or more highly paid.

The changes that the Government had made in the price code had been directed particularly towards investment and employment.

The steps that the Chancellor and I have taken (she said) are compatible with the development of planning agreements in the medium term, with a greater flow of information, and covers those medium and small firms for which planning agreements are not intended and which are an important part of our economy.

Relief for plant and machinery would extend to the distribution as well as the manufacturing firms.

It was a false conclusion that those sections of industry which were more labour intensive were necessarily less efficient. She would not accept this conclusion about the food manufacturing industry.

Additional penalty

In the consultative document there was a reference to the possibility of using the productivity deduction to impose a higher penalty on firms that made settlements outside the social contract.

She was not talking about an elaborate apparatus for deciding which settlements were inside or outside the social contract because they in the Government had had enough of pay boards and pay codes.

They were asking whether it would be right for the code to impose an additional penalty where the increase in salary or wage settlements was very high indeed. This matter was for consultation and discussion and should be discussed by all sides of industry because the Government believed that the serious minded elements of the trade unions and companies wanted to get this as right as possible. They were going to discuss this with industry on both sides.

The Government were wholly uncommitted on the matter but wished to listen to opinions about it.

The Leader of the Opposition had asked whether the changes she had outlined in the price code were so complicated as to be unworkable. But they had had to make a number of changes simply to make the code workable at all. The so-called 90 per cent safeguard had been criticized by many sections of industry and by the chairman of the Price Commission.

The Government were going for simpler safeguards based upon products not upon enterprises. One could not defend distinctions in the price code which arose simply in terms of whether firms could understand it or not.

The Government had attempted to balance the powerful claims of battling inflation and avoiding mass unemployment. It was a difficult judgment, almost a judgment of Solomon, but by stressing investment and employment, above all in the price code, they had got the balance about right. (Labour cheers.)

Profound statement

MR THORPE (North Devon, L) said that Mrs Williams had made a profound statement, that the Government were to have discussions to see whether or not it was necessary to have some form of penalty for those who enjoyed or received an excessive wage or salary award.

She had said the Government were uncommitted. They might be uncommitted but they were not uncommitted during the last general election. This was a terrible idea only put forward by Liberals throughout the campaign. (Laughter.) The minister's statement was a highly significant reflection of the Government's present thinking on the social contract.

The concept of a tax on inflation both on prices and incomes was something to which the Government would have to become committed if they were to contain inflation.

The Chancellor's economic judgment and analysis were correct, but political pressures had caused Mr Healey to go less far than he should have done and to do certain things he should not have done. The retrospective repayment of £10m to the trade unions and the unearned income relief proposal were two instances where the Chancellor was not able to get the Left wing out of his system. He hoped Mr Healey would continue to purge himself from these pressures in the future.

The Chancellor was saying in effect that the social contract must work or there would be unemployment. I do not believe (he said) that the alternatives are as stark as that.

The Chancellor had decided that dividend and profit control was the worst way of taxing industry, and that a price taxation system was needed at plant level. That was the best way he would get a return to the community, while at the same time maintaining employment.

It was desperately important to have guaranteed minimum earnings. There should, at least, be a guaranteed minimum income for every family.

Employers were no longer going to be squeezed to keep wages down. That was not their job. Britain could not insulate herself from the pressures of the world economy. They could not go on with artificial pricing for the nationalized industries. The social contract, vital as it was, might need further sanctions.

It is the climate this Government creates which is more important than anything else (he said). The Budget of March has been reversed in November. I hope we can now have a period of stability. The Government have realized the error of their ways and one must be grateful for small mercies.

Clash on who takes credit for getting EEC sugar agreement

MR JAMES CALLAGHAN, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Cardiff, South East, Lab), in a statement on the Council of Ministers discussion yesterday about sugar and the renegotiation request concerning the British contribution to the Community budget, said the Council had reached provisional agreement on a mandate to the Commission for negotiations with the developing Commonwealth sugar-producing countries, concerning the arrangements for their sugar exports to the Community from 1975 onwards.

It was agreed (he said) that the Community should offer access for 1.4 million tons of sugar a year on a continuing basis.

The Government were also anxious to secure that the bulk of the 1.4 million tons should come to the United Kingdom for refining in order to assist the cane refining industry. I am glad to say that the Council accepted that in practice the great bulk of the sugar would be exported to the Community in accordance with traditional channels of trade. It follows that British refineries will get the bulk of the sugar delivered to Europe by the Commonwealth producers.

There was considerable discussion on the price that should be paid for the sugar. It was understood that a fair price will have to be offered if supplies are to be secured but this is a matter which is closely related to the Community's internal sugar regime and it was decided that the agriculture ministers should settle this at their meeting on November 18 and 19.

They would have to look at the duration of the agreement with supplying countries. The arrangement should be for a number of years, in order to safeguard the interests of traditional Commonwealth suppliers and the cane refining industry. That view was accepted by the other members.

When the Council of Agriculture Ministers reach agreement on a final mandate at their meeting next week (he said) the informal consultations which the Commission has already been conducting with the supplying countries will then be turned into formal negotiations with a view to reaching an early agreement.

Budget

He had also carried further the discussion of British contribution to the Community budget.

I suggested that the Community might accept as a principle (he continued) that member states with below-average GDP a head should not bear a share of the burden of financing the Community budget disproportionate with their share of the Community's GDP.

There is still a long way to go before we find out whether all concerned are ready to agree to a solution which we can accept. The matter will now be discussed intensively in the Community. I would like to be able to make progress towards a solution at the next Council meeting on December 2 and 3, or failing that, at the Summit in Paris the following week.

Commitment

MR RIPPON, Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs (Hexham, C)—I express relief that he is beginning to recover from the self-inflicted handicap of the threat of withdrawal. It would, of course, have been a source of grievous complaint if the Community had not honoured the specific and moral commitment about sugar which the Conservatives negotiated at the time and which I announced to the House.

What has happened is exactly what I told this House would happen—(Labour protests)—and is entirely in accord with what I said.

The problem is not access but a reasonably remunerative price for the Commonwealth developing countries. Will the Foreign Secretary confirm that the Community price is well below Commonwealth and world prices and as a result, because we are members, we shall have sugar at a lower price than if we had stayed outside? Will he also confirm that our food is cheaper because we are inside than it would have been if we were outside? I agree on seeking a Community solution on sugar.

What has been proposed by the Government is fully in accord with the provisions of the Treaty and if Britain's economic situation continues to decline, as it is likely to as long as we have a Socialist government, then we are entitled to seek relief from our contribution in the years ahead. Will he confirm that the budget contribution in the first two years has been less than we forecast and as a result of the various payments grants and low interest loans we receive we are net beneficiaries

MR CALLAGHAN—The main problem to solve is the important one of price. I have had the easiest part of the task. The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has to conclude the part fixing what price is to be offered. I would not agree that we are going to get it any cheaper because we are inside rather than outside. That would depend on the nature of the long-term agreement and a number of things, including the future of the market. It makes no difference on the question of a long-term agreement with the Commonwealth producers whether we are inside or outside.

About the assurances in getting the 1.4 million tons, I did not recognize Mr Rippon's description of what he thought he had concluded with what I went through yesterday. Yesterday we had to ensure that it was the 1.4 million tons of sugar that the Prime Minister indicated we would get when we were in Opposition. That is what we have got. Mr Rippon did not tie up these arrangements. The plain truth is that we got the 1.4 million tons.

On the Budget I think the burden we bear is unfair because we are on an upward key. We are not paying the full amount we would be in two years' time. It is that which must be altered and it will make a substantial difference to the amount we have to pay across the exchanges.

MR JAY (Battersea, North, Lab)—Though the budgetary burden of EEC membership may yet not have approached £200m a year, our total trade deficit with the EEC has doubled compared with last year and is now about £2,000m a year. Therefore the budgetary burden is a comparatively minor part of the total economic burden of membership.

MR CALLAGHAN—It is surely worth saving £150m across the exchanges. Although it is true that our deficit with the EEC countries has gone up over the last 12 months or two years, so it has with other parts of the world. I do not think he should draw conclusions from this necessarily one way or the other.

Fair price

MR GRIMOND (Orkney and Shetland, L)—What is a fair price and what sort of criteria may be evoked. Which are the European countries now below the European average in income a head

MR CALLAGHAN—We have taken the view that the initial price we would strongly support would be equivalent to not less than £140 a ton fob. This is a commercial arrangement and it would be right for the ministers of agriculture to settle at what price they can get the 1.4 million tons.

The countries which are below the average at the moment, the three countries worse off, are Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom. This is a matter on which we should have grave reflection.

MR LUARD (Oxford, Lab)—There is a danger that the judgments about the sugar agreement will be over-influenced by the present short-term situation in the sugar market with the high price and worldwide shortage. The Commonwealth producers are mainly concerned about a continuing long-term stable agreement at a reasonable price. Is he satisfied that in his negotiations so far he has achieved that and if not that he will be able in the coming months to ensure that they get an assurance of a reasonable income for their sugar exports over the coming years?

MR CALLAGHAN—Yes. We were not concerned yesterday, as foreign ministers, with the short-term difficulties that the Market is in. I was concerned with one of our renegotiation points: to get a long-term access guarantee on a continuing basis for 1.4 million tons. That is what we have got. As regards the price to be paid it is difficult to talk about this when one recalls that only six years ago the price of sugar was something like £30 or £40 a ton. It will obviously be extremely volatile.

Food makes it cheaper for UK to stay in EEC

European Parliament
Strasbourg

LORD O'HAGAN (United Kingdom, Ind) asked the EEC Commission to what extent the Community had been able to stabilize food prices in member states.

MR THOMSON, Regional Commissioner—The EEC's achievement in protecting its consumers from the full impact of the fluctuations of world food prices is considerable. The consumer price of food is made up of three elements—agricultural, industrial and service—and the agricultural element has long since been declining proportionately and now amounts to little more than one third of the total.

Community farm prices have risen only modestly at a time of unprecedented increases in world prices, notably those of cereals and sugar. While the CAP is thus assisting consumer interests, it is fair to say that certain Community measures taken in the consumer's interest have prevented farmers from taking advantage of high world prices.

There are additional factors which concern the United Kingdom in particular, three of which are: the five units of account a 100 kilogram Community subsidy from domestic butter consumption, the Council's suspension in October of the ceiling on monetary compensatory amounts to the advantage of those member states which are substantial food importers and have depreciated currencies, and, not least, the Council's agreement to the Commission's proposal that the Community should guarantee supplies of sugar and subsidize them down to the Community price level.

LORD O'HAGAN—May I take it that the Commission confirms that the EEC shelters the British housewife and British consumer from some higher food prices which they would have to pay if Britain was not a member of the EEC

MR THOMSON—Yes. The Commission has indicated its agreement with the British Government's estimate earlier this year that less than 1 per cent of the rise in British food prices has been attributable to membership of the Community. Latest developments make it clear that even the small adverse effect is now outweighed by the beneficial effects. British food is, on balance, cheaper than it would have been if the United Kingdom had not been in the Community.

If I may put it the other way round, it has become cheaper, from the point of view of food, for Britain to remain a member of the Community.

Comprehensive study ordered on Europe's frontier regions

Herr Jahn (West Germany, C-D), opening a debate on regional policy and development along the border between Northern Ireland and the Republic, said that there was immense poverty on both sides of the frontier and immense political problems too.

The Community represented all its citizens and the Irish problem was the Community's problem too. People who sat in Strasbourg, Brussels and Luxembourg must not ignore the exploding bombs of Northern Ireland and the misery of its people. The Community must try to supply tangible solutions to these problems. Throughout the island there was high unemployment and incomes were much lower than the Community average. What was needed was an economic development programme for the whole of the island. The establishment of the proposed European regional development fund would make a start in removing imbalances within these countries. The Community must establish a concrete plan for problem areas in the North and South.

MR HERBERT (Ireland, Fianna Fail) said that the border was essentially a political and not an economic one. About 800,000 people lived in this border area and there was growing awareness among them of their difficult economic and social problems. The EEC should give high priority to this problem by providing help with investment loans and structural projects.

M DESTREMAU, State Secretary in the French Foreign Ministry and acting Chairman of the Council of Ministers, said that the Community's interest in third countries should not let it forget the economic and social situation within its own borders. Decisions would be required in the near future. The development of many regions could only take place if there was close cross-border cooperation on such things as water supplies.

MR THOMSON, Regional Commissioner, said that following visits to several frontier areas inside the Community including the Irish border he had asked his staff to prepare as a matter of urgency a comprehensive study on the Community's frontier regions.

My aim in commissioning this work (he said) is to see whether there are a number of respects in which the Commission, by focusing attention on these frontier problems and creating a climate of interest, can make a positive contribution to resolving them. He hoped that the study would be finished by the end of the year.

Once the regional fund was set up, the Commission would be ready to examine any well-founded projects for the United Kingdom-Irish border area. Such projects would depend, of course, on a joint approach being made by the Governments of the member states concerned.

The Commission was recommending a figure of 1400m units of account (about £583m) over a three-year period and that the fund should be substantially more concentrated on those Community regions with the most severe imbalances.

Foolish to bury valuable waste

House of Lords

LORD ALLEN of FALLOWFIELD, formerly Mr Alfred Allen, General Secretary of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, was introduced and took his seat.

LORD DARLING of HILLSBOROUGH (Lab), in a maiden speech, opened a debate on the Green Paper "War on Waste—A Policy for Reclamation".

He said that local authorities have not been given any guidance on types of treatment plants they should establish or on whether they would get financial aid. They were more or less inviting people to go on dumping their old bicycles, tin cans, domestic appliances and other discarded materials on selected sites, but it was foolish that lead, zinc and mercury from batteries, aluminium from electrical apparatus and old saucepans for instance, should continue to be buried.

Apart from waste paper, it was a mistake to think housewives would separate domestic refuse and this would have to be done mechanically. But every kind of domestic and industrial waste could be processed to produce usable materials for recycling, for clean land fill or for other purposes.

LORD SANDFORD (C) said a waste prevention policy should come before a waste policy. The aim should be to reduce the number of "throwaway" products designed not to last.

The Green Paper was wrong in advocating that emphasis should be put on a widespread, indiscriminate and universal campaign of activity and publicity. Well-planned local activity designed to deal with local sources of waste materials and with local markets was preferable.

Reclamation of waste land in this densely populated country was of major importance, so was positive use for this land, particularly as regarded.

Coordination of social security schemes

MR NORMANTON (United Kingdom, C) asked what steps the EEC Commission proposed to take to harmonize the public medical service throughout the Community to enable all residents of member states to enjoy the same facilities.

MR GEORGE THOMSON, Regional Commissioner, said that while the Commission was not seeking to impose uniformity on the social welfare systems of the different member states, it welcomed the growing pattern of reciprocal arrangements between their various public medical services with the Commission's information practice every year to remind, via the press, Community citizens of the existing reciprocal arrangements available to them when they travelled in other Community countries.

MR NORMANTON said the reply did not indicate a willingness on the part of the Commission to go far enough. There was a serious anomaly affecting United Kingdom citizens who travelled on the continent.

Whereas, for example (he said), the United Kingdom National Health Service and the hospital facilities are available free of charge to all non-United Kingdom citizens, whether from the Community or elsewhere, access to the health services of the rest of the Community is denied to a major sector of the British working population—those classified for national insurance purposes as self-employed.

MR THOMSON said the Commission was already investigating this anomaly. Proposals had been put to the Council of Ministers which had expressed the wish that coordination of social security schemes for non-salaried workers, which he thought was the same thing, as self-employed workers, should be promoted.

Preliminary studies were being made on drafting of a regulation to ensure equality of treatment for non-salaried workers with aggregation of insurance periods and the provision of benefits throughout the Community. The matter was being pursued urgently.

Having to be satisfied with zero growth

SIR BRANDON RHYS-WILLIAMS (UK, Kensington, C) asked what proposals the EEC commission would make to prevent a decline in exchanges of goods and services between member states as well as falls in employment and investment in 1975 resulting from moves by member governments to reduce their balance of trade deficits.

HERR WILHELM HAFERKAMP Commissioner for Economic and Monetary Affairs, said the Commission had made a series of practical proposals for dealing with fluctuations in balance of payments, including special Community loans. But there were still great disparities in the economies of member states.

MR DYKES (UK, Harrow, East, C) said that the forthcoming recession would regrettably lead to greater unemployment. What steps could be taken to mitigate this rise?

HERR HAFERKAMP said there would be less real growth in the Community over the coming period. The Community would have to be satisfied with zero growth in consumption for time to come, and was faced with problems which could not be circumvented solely by such measures as loans. Consumption would have to be cut to pay for more expensive oil imports and for new investment projects. This would take up about 4 per cent of the Community's gross national product.

The Community was likely to have serious unemployment in the future and in the years to come major efforts would have to be made to cope with this and other problems. The Commission would be coming forward shortly with new proposals to deal with structural problems in sectors of high labour intensity and where there was little competition from imports.

Charity Commissioners to consider rent allowances

MR RICHARD MITCHELL (Southampton, Itchen, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for the Environment to introduce legislation to ensure that rent allowances were payable to those tenants of properties under the control of the Charity Commissioners—tenants who made a contribution towards the upkeep of the homes rather than paying rent.

MR FREESON, Minister for Housing and Construction (Brent, East, Lab)—The right for rent allowances is broadly confined to tenancies subject under the Rent Acts, but I am asking the advisory committee on rent rebates and rent allowances and the Commission to consider this question.

Meanwhile, the Supplementary Payments Commission may receive applications for help in a number of cases.

MR MITCHELL—That is a helpful reply. The Charity Commissioners recently authorized an increase of £2.40 a week on pensioners' flatlets which they control in Southampton.

Because this rent is called by another name it is not subject to the rent freeze, and the tenants are not eligible for rent allowances. Is this not a fiddle to get round the law?

MR FREESON—I would not describe it as a fiddle. I assume the organization is acting properly within the law and their rules of management. I want to investigate ways in which we might be able to assist by a change in the Rent Acts and the rent allowance system.

MR GOULD (Southampton, Test, Lab)—Whereas these payments do not count for rent allowances, they count as rent for supplementary benefit purposes. This is an anomaly. The massive increases fall particularly heavily on pensioners whose incomes only just exceed the supplementary benefit level.

MR FREESON—I agree it is an anomaly. I am looking into the matter as a result of correspondence I have had and any changes can be introduced.



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Ronald Butt

Will industry now be allowed to pay its way?

Whatever else can be said about the House of Commons, it cannot fairly be accused of dissembling or of pretending to what it does not feel. Each party has a very mobile countenance and is usually unable to contrive an appearance that disguises its real instincts. Live occasions are, therefore, almost always much more politically revealing than the cold print in Hansard which records every spoken word—and so it was when Mr Healey produced his Budget on Tuesday.

The facial expressions, the cheers that were and were not uttered, the tangible silences—all these illuminated the political realities which underlie the present crisis of the nation. The palpable reactions of MPs on Tuesday express the nature of the political dilemma which underlines this Budget and also the way in which the opposed political forces, in and out of Parliament, are likely to behave in the months to come.

To start with, the Labour Party, by its automatic reactions on Tuesday afternoon, revealed once more its instinctive distaste for private industry and its embarrassment when any of is leaders have anything king to say about it. When Mr Healey spoke about the need for vigorous, alert, and profitable private sector, there were no Labour cheers. The silence on the Government's back benches was almost physical. The only applause which the Chancellor attracted came from the Tories.

When Mr Healey announced his measures to help industry, the mass Labour ranks also remained tight-lipped, while the Tories applauded. There was silence on the Labour benches when Mr Healey disclosed the price code relaxations; silence when he produced his allowances on stock valuations; silence when he revealed his proposals for making more medium-term credit available for industry—all of which attracted vocalized Conservative approval.

If it had been the Labour left alone that was silent, it would have been understandable—but the chill on the Labour benches was universal. Yet, of course, the social democrats in the Labour Party believe, just as Mr Healey and Mr Wilson do, that a vigorous and profitable private sector is essential.

The Labour silence was even more deafening, and the Conservative applause no less significant, when Mr Healey gave his promise (which, in all the circumstances was a brave one) to eliminate the subsidies which distort nationalized industries prices, and therefore the consumption of fuel and energy). And the apploause from the Conservative side was implicitly an ironical comment on the fact that we now have a Labour Chancellor putting right the wrong done by a Conservative administration which deliberately held nationalized industry prices down in the hope that, by this Danegeld, it would buy trade union support for its prices and incomes policy. (Indeed, what Mr Healey said about nationalized industry subsidies touched on one of the very points over which Mr Heath is now in trouble with his party.)

Even the measures of which his back-benchers did approve (icreased Family Allowance and the like) were not enough to earn Mr Healey more than the faintest scatter of cheers that I have ever heard for any Chancellor from his own party at the end of a Budget speech.

Of course, it would be absurd to deny the element of truth in the bitter assertion of one Labour left-winger that the Budget represented the victory of the Treasury over the Labour Party. Or, at least, it is true if one defines the Labour Party in terms of the fundamentalist orthodoxy to which so many of its members still feel an emotional obedience, and which regards private industry as carrying the inerradicable taint of original sin, while holding that nationalized industry is, in essence, good, whatever its performance, and should therefore have its true prices disguised by subsidy.

Indeed, even Mr Healey's generally fair attempt to help private industry's cash position made some gesture to this socialist orthodoxy in its willingness to allow firms to recoup more of their investment programmes through prices to the consumer while, refusing to remove the extra tax burden on industry which is imposed by the Advance Corporation Tax supplement. Mr Healey's refusal to do anything about ACT was on the grounds that such a concession would help the companies which paid the largest dividends this year, and would be unlikely to assist those which now most need help.

In other words, it is apparently respectable to let companies get into a position where they cannot survive without government help and then give it (if they do not first fall into the hands of Mr Benn) and it is respectable to let the consumer (that is, the spender) pay for industrial investment. But it is not respectable to encourage the provision of investment funds by savers.

Labour's instinctive reaction to the management of industry, and in particular to nationalized industry, has been increasingly revealed as very different from the original concept of state-ownership as being designed to achieve efficiency. More and more, Labour and trade union opinion see nationalization as having two very different purposes.

First, it is seen as a device for subsidizing certain kinds of consumption at the expense of other kinds—a device for seeing that people get, for example, cheap fuel and energy at whatever cost to the nation's book-keeping. Secondly, it is regarded as a means of providing jobs—if necessary even at the cost of producing goods for which there is no demand—rather than as a means of providing genuine earnings by the production of things for which there is a real market. In this respect, there is a stark contrast between the attitudes struck by Mr Benn (very successfully in terms of getting his way in the Cabinet) with his steady flow of public money to save jobs regardless of commercial reality, and the much more stringent attitude rightly adopted by Mr Healey.

The question now is whether the unions and the Labour Party are prepared to endorse the reality of economic management within our present system, which Mr Healey is attempting. The alternative is very clear and Mr Healey spelt it out on Tuesday in a way the Labour leadership had refused to do in the election campaign, when they consistently declined to concede even the possibility that the social contract could fail. Mr Healey has now said unambiguously that if the social contract fails—in other words, if the unions and the Labour left decide to break it because they will not accept even the minimum of economic reality in respect of industry and prices which this Budget rightly introduces—the alternative will be unemployment.

The basic issue underlying this Budget is, essentially, political rather than economic. It is whether the political and industrial forces on which the Labour Government depends will allow Mr Healey's realism to work and so produce slump and unemployment. If they take the second of these courses and create conditions which may produce social chaos, the deeper question is what will they try to do then?

Bernard Levin

Mr Healey bathes in the divine light of reality

The chief lesson of the Budget seems to me to be not economic but theological, for it powerfully reinforces the Christian belief that no man is so indelibly stained with sin that he cannot be made clean; Mr Healey has contributed more than most to bringing Britain to her present lamentable pass, and yet here he was, not only saying that the country faces a grave crisis, but for the first time behaving as though it was more or less true. Well, a sinner come late to repentance is none the less welcome—some say more—and whether the explanation of Mr Healey's astonishing somersault is that he has seen a great light, or that his conscience, woken in a bad temper from its long sleep, has bitten him, or that he has decided that he has a better chance of succeeding to the leadership of the Labour Party if he behaves wisely and honourably instead of foolishly and villainously, or that it was not Mr Healey at all but a double, while the real Mr Healey lay bound and gagged in a cellar—whatever the reason, the fact remains that the Budget denies both the whole dishonest basis of Labour's last two election campaigns and the grossly irresponsible character of Mr Healey's earlier essays in financial management. Apart from such sops to Cerberus as the lowering of the level at which the investment-income surcharge begins, and the risk inevitably attendant upon the massive increase in the borrowing requirement, the Budget was roughly what was needed at this moment. Truly, if the knaves are to turn saints, the bishops will be out of business; but that is the bishops' problem.

It is true that the Budget came only hours after Mrs Williams's latest defence of indiscriminate and unlimited food-subsidies; it is true that another bone for the dog is promised with the wealth tax in the spring; it is true that the Chancellor was still blaming oil costs for too much of our troubles; it is true that the shock of letting public-sector prices rise to somewhere near their economic level is to be administered only gradually; it is true that Mr Healey may yet be repudiated, or compelled to repudiate himself, if a chill wind starts to blow too vigorously through the keyhole of No 10; it is true, above all, that he went rabbiting on about the social contract; all the same, it was the Budget of a courageous patriot rather than the craven office-seeker Mr Healey has too often seemed this last year or two, and for that he must be commended.

It is, I may say, the more astonishing for what happened only last week. In the first round of the election for Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, Mr Mikardo got 118 votes. No doubt in the second round today he will be defeated by Mr Cledwyn Hughes; and in any case it was only by the combination of a lucky accident, the folly of the moderates and some crafty corner-cutting by his supporters that he became chairman last time round. But the fact remains that his vote was not of the kind that Mr Foot got in the election for deputy leader—swelled from its leftist core by many who recognized the goblin's ability and thought that responsibility would bring out the best in him—nor was it composed only of the leftist core that is all Mr Mikardo could normally expect and all he actually got last time. Anything up to 40 of those votes must have come from MPs who have no sympathy for Mr Mikardo's views and in a good many cases no respect for him either, but who calculate that the leftward tide has now set in so strongly that it is useless to resist it (while the left are busy encouraging that belief with such actions as the assault on Mr Tomney).

In those circumstances, Mr Healey might have thought—indeed, *must* have thought—that he would be well advised to run before that tide. Yet he did not; whoever else is pleased by the Budget, the left cannot be, even if its members decide to bite on the bullet for the time being and stifle their screams. It was too much to expect a Labour Chancellor to break the extraordinary silence that has fallen on the entire Government when it comes to saying what percentage wage-increase the social contract is supposed to permit; but Mr Healey, without actually doing that has gone even further. He has, in almost every line of his Budget, admitted the painful truth that there is no such thing as the social contract, even while stoutly pretending the contrary. Everybody knows this, of course — well, with the possible exception of Mr Frank Allaun, anyway—but everybody until now has behaved as though the thing really exists. It is the chief merit of Mr Healey's voyage into reality—via Damascus rather than Canossa, but we may reasonably spare his blushes—that there is now a fair chance of success for the measures that will have to be introduced when the myth of the social contract is publicly abandoned. It does not much matter whether those measures consist of a wage-freeze with all the trimmings, or a violent restriction of the money-supply, or some other demonstration that the Gods of the Copybook Headings were right after all:

With the Hopes that our World is built on they were utterly out of touch,
They denied that the Moon was Stilton; they denied she was even Dutch;
They denied that Wishes were Horses; they denied that a Pig had Wings;
So we worshipped the Gods of the Market Who promised these beautiful things.
In the Carboniferous Epoch we were promised abundance for all,
By robbing selected Peter to pay for collected Paul;
But, though we had plenty of money we had nothing our money could buy,
And the Gods of the Copybook Headings said: "*If you don't work you die*".
Then the Gods of the Market tumbled, and their smooth-tongued wizards withdrew,
And the hearts of the meanest were humbled and began to believe it was true
That All is not Gold that Glitters,
And Two and Two make Four—
And the Gods of the Copybook Headings limped up to explain it once more.

No doubt Mr Healey, for his face's sake, will feel obliged to deny indignantly that he has become the apostle of any such doctrine of reality, and insist that he is still dwelling in the land where Two and Two make Five and cats which chase their tails long enough eventually catch them. But we may know him, not by his words, but by his fruits, and of that fruit we may well now say, with no pleasure but much hope:
Such is; what is to be?
The pulp so better, how shall taste the rind?

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Compromise that could end the dispute over private beds

The confrontation over private beds between Mrs Castle and the hospital consultant's could soon be at an end. The Government's recent proposals to the Owen Committee come very close to providing a comprehensive plan which the majority of practising doctors should be able to accept, if one important modification were to be included.

It is easy to denigrate the doctor's attitude to private practice, by attributing it entirely to mercenary motives. Undoubtedly the doctors' concern for their financial and social standing in the community plays a significant part, and this anxiety is shared even by full-time consultants. So long as private practice continues, there remains a yardstick by which the doctor can measure the market value of his work, and a lifeline for his shrinking bank balance as inflation continues to reduce his real earnings.

There are, however, some altruistic grounds for the doctor's opposition to the removal of private beds from NHS hospitals and it is particularly significant that this opposition is strongest amongst full-time academic staff in teaching hospitals, who are themselves debarred from private practice. They recognize that there is a strong demand among certain sections of the population for the special amenities offered in private practice. This demand arises predominantly from the well-to-do and the influential, who are prepared to pay the full economic price of such amenities which are at present available in NHS hospitals. The health service benefits by much more than the value of their fees. As a result of their interest in the work of hospitals they influence the expenditure of large sums annually in support of medical research and in providing amenities for patients. Their benefactions and legacies swell hospital endowment funds, which have played such an important part in improving the health service.

If the amenities which the private patient seeks are no longer available through the health service the frustrated demand for them will lead to greater development of private hospitals and clinics. These will divert from the NHS the resources which would otherwise have been available for its hospitals.

It is easy to sympathize with the Labour Party's dislike of 'queue-jumping' by private patients, but it is not necessary to dismantle the whole edifice of private practice in order to abolish it. All that is needed is administrative action by the hospitals to ensure that the waiting-time is approximately the same for all classes of patients.

The dedicated egalitarian can also find fault with a system which allows doctors to receive fees for their services to private patients in NHS hospitals but denies the same right to paramedical and ancillary staff, such as nurses, radiographers, physiotherapists and laboratory technicians. There are other ways of remedying this wrong than by denying to private patients all the special amenities for which they are prepared to pay a heavy premium.

It is not difficult to devise a plan which would placate most of the critics of private practice and would still satisfy a substantial proportion both of potential private patients and of doctors. Mrs Castle's present proposals for abolishing private practice within the health service need only minor amendment to answer many of the objections of her critics.

In place of private practice she should provide a "special amenities service" to include all those elements for which private patients are prepared to pay a heavy price, viz, a no-waiting appointment system for out-patients, the right to be seen by a consultant, improved hotel services, a private room with bath, a telephone and television set, admission to hospital on a day to suit one's convenience (once the normal waiting-time had expired), and so on. The fees for this service would be paid to the hospital and none would accrue to the individual doctor. It would not be necessary to provide this service on a large scale. A large part of the potential demand would be satisfied if even 1 per cent of each hospital's activity was directed to this purpose. The return to the health service in fees alone would outweigh the cost, and the indirect benefits would be substantial.

It is by no means certain that the medical profession as a whole would reject this proposal if it was coupled with the other inducements already suggested to the Owen Committee. A "full commitment allowance" is a long overdue improvement for which the 43 per cent of consultants who work full-time in the health service will be suitably grateful. Many of the remaining 47 per cent who have maximum part-time contracts will gain financially if the allowance is realistically priced. There are probably relatively few consultants whose earnings from private practice are substantially above the highest allowance that is politically feasible. Such doctors will still have the opportunity for private practice outside the NHS.

A compromise along the lines indicated in this article could bring about a long overdue truce between the doctors and Mrs Castle, especially if it forms part of a settlement which remedies the present deficiencies in the consultants' basic pay. Mrs Castle need concede no principle dear to the Labour Party. A "special amenities service" would amount to no more than an extension of the present arrangements for amenity beds within the health service.

Robert Lowe

The author is Dean of St George's Hospital Medical School and Chairman of the Association of University Clinical Academic Staff.

Dr Kissinger may be reaching the end of the road



Walter Laqueur recently wrote in *The Times Literary Supplement* that had Dr Henry Kissinger resigned while the going was good, he might have entered the annals of history as the outstanding foreign minister of recent times. Mr Laqueur must be a prophet. Senior officials and diplomats in Washington are now convinced that Dr Kissinger will not remain the Secretary of State until the end of this administration. In the words of one informant, "He is already on the skids".

A successor, it is claimed, is already being considered. He is Mr Elliot Richardson, the former Attorney General who resigned over Watergate. Mr Richardson earlier served as Under Secretary of State, and is well remembered in the department.

This is not the first time that Dr Kissinger's departure has been forecast. Malice and envy on the liberal-left and distrust on the right have been fathers of anticipation, but this time the sources are not unfriendly.

The reasons given are manifold. His personal diplomacy in the Middle East, often brilliant and daring, has at best been a partial and temporary success. Now, instead of the anticipation of peace, there is only diminishing hope of postponing another war.

To quote another informant, "It is now all downhill". And if another Middle East war does come, the conflicting reports of what he did, or tried to do, during the Yom Kippur war would almost certainly, if unfairly, be exploited to prove that his personal diplomacy was dangerous as well as daring.

Another Middle East war could also put the United States in an impossible position. Israel is now utterly dependent upon American arms, and Soviet weapons delivered to Egypt and Syria are increasingly more sophisticated. Should missiles threaten Tel Aviv, and the possibility can no longer be ignored, a Soviet-American confrontation would be difficult to avoid. Another oil embargo would be inevitable.

All this is now being seriously considered, but even if it should remain an occasional nightmare Dr Kissinger's policy of détente will be questioned. Already he has been accused of giving too much away during the strategic arms limitation talks, and officials who followed the negotiations closely admit privately that they were appalled by the results. They insist that much more could have been gained if he had listened to his disarmament advisers, and had been less impatient to get on with his policy of détente.

These are the most serious charges made against Dr Kissinger, albeit still privately, but there are others. For instance, the covert campaign to "destabilize" the Allende government in Chile, the wiretapping, the clumsiness during the Indo-Pakistan war, Cyprus, and the Year of Europe. Neither has the four-year withdrawal from Vietnam been forgotten, nor for that matter his hardnosed approach to Russian dissidents.

These charges had little or no effect while Dr Kissinger's virtuoso performance dazzled friend and enemy alike, but now friendly observers see some of them as part and parcel of extraordinary man's chara and ambition. They bel that the wholly admirable by non-Superman standar impossible ambition to ach total peace within a few y has led him to take too m chances.

His success has led othe expect too much of him, w in turn has fed his ego once firmly under control softened by a self-deprec humour, to such an extent it could destroy him. T officials recall his press co ence in Salzburg last June when he threatened to resign if he received some sort of vote of confidence. This ill-received in Washin where he had left his fl unprotected.

A clash between Dr Kissi and Dr Schlesinger, the fence Secretary, is seen t inevitable. No love is los tween the two men becau the reported insinuations b Kissinger that the Def Secretary was responsible the delay in supplying I during the Yom Kippur wa there is more to their m antagonism than that.

Dr Schlesinger, who rea a nuclear expert, also bel that the Secretary of State too much away during the talks. He is convinced tha United States is now at a d vantage in what was once k as the nuclear balance. Th luctance of Congress to larger defence budgets, co with inflation and the h costs of a professional a have persuaded him that United States is becomi second-class power.

The view may be exagger but Dr Schlesinger means he says. A confrontation tween these two men woul in question much of Dr singer's policy. A threat sign would not necessarily Dr Kissinger. It could ma resignation inevitable.

This version of Dr Kissi exposed position, which i my own, does not take account factors such as fc President Nixon or Pres Ford. The former Pres may be a broken man, des by the majority, but pr ably he wants to rescue s thing from the wreckage o career. The diplomatic triu achieved during his admin tion were presumably not of Dr Kissinger alone. T are also reports that, distr by Watergate, he allowed self to be pushed too far too quickly towards détent could well want to defend self.

Then there is President I The assumption that he ca do without Dr Kissinger is necessarily correct. His vie the world was fashioned in late forties. He believes position of strength. His picion of the Soviet Unio almost certainly eradicable matter what he may say at week's summit.

He could well prefer a Republican and Boston Brah such as Mr Richardson as Secretary of State should pessimism I have reported the Middle East. Salt détente be realized.

Louis He

habitat

'Crystal Palace'. Habitat's best silver. Silver-plate, actually, with stainless steel knife blades. You can put it in the dishwasher. The 'knurled' handling surfaces invite the touch. Their facets give a gentle sparkle. The design evokes fine Georgian silver, we think, and it's based on a traditional pattern. The hollow-handled knives are complicated to make so they cost most, but the prices, in all, are very good.



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The Times Diary

A little help from inflation

Rita Tushingham opened a new Oxfam handicrafts shop at the Commonwealth Institute yesterday, accompanied by Paul Danquah who was her co-star in *A Taste of Honey*. Danquah, whose grandfather was a paramount chief in the Gold Coast and whose father died in one of Nkrumah's prisons, does little acting nowadays: for the past six years he has been working with the World Bank in Washington.

Danquah takes an ebulliently doom-laden view of the state of the world's economy. The only difference between now and 1929, he says, is that in 1929 people could not know what was going to hit them. "This time governments will at least be able to mitigate the most violent excesses, but inflation and recession are racing each other to the brink. I think the British people know what is coming: they realize that the rich countries use too much energy and live too well, and they accept there is a lot we can give up without being too unhappy. When the lights go out, I think most British homes will be quite well provided with candles."

Meanwhile inflation is helping the Oxfam shops. The charity now has a laundering depot for second-hand clothes at Reading, and its 500 traditional shops raised £1,250,000 last year. The shop at the Commonwealth Institute, though, is the first in a new chain selling the products of small workshops and co-operatives in developing countries.

Oxfam say enthusiastically that the first few days' trading show that this shop alone should raise more than £50,000 a year. "As prices go up, more and more people will be turning to our sort of shops", said one of their organizers. "People really are having it borne in on them that trade is aid and that aid helps the aider." Queue for candles on the right.

Prize

After being shortlisted thrice in five years for the £5,000 Booker Prize for Fiction, Iris Murdoch has finally won a major monetary award for her novels—the £1,000 Whitbread Literary Award for Fiction.

Her cheque was handed over by C. P. Snow, who remarked that although it was for her latest novel, *The Sacred and Profane Love Machine*—"not perhaps her best"—the judges wished to acknowledge her achievement as a major contemporary British novelist.

To Miss Murdoch—her husband, John Bayley, was rather insensitively billed on the seating plan as "husband of Irish Murdoch"—a prize was something "very surprising and disconcerting".

Claire Tomalin, winner of the First Book award for her biography, *The Life and Death of Mary Wollstonecraft* remarked that her late husband, Nicholas Tomalin, had always been endeared to English literary women and had even helped Iris Murdoch to learn to water-ki—also a rather surprising and disconcerting achievement.



Eating

This year's Miss World contestants put in their first official appearance yesterday at The Mitre, Hampton Court, where they ate a traditional English meal of melon, duck and a liquid described as slimming fruit punch. The backers of the promotion explained, a little breathlessly, that this was the first time Miss World contestants had been seen eating by the press.

Michael Bogod, marketing director of Schooner Inns, owners of The Mitre, was enthusiastic about the thought of girls eating. "Girls eating are sexy. Eating is a pretty sexy thing. But there is nothing less sexy than eating a fried egg, and you must beware mashed potato on the upper lip."

None of the girls as they ate looked especially sexy. They merely put food into their mouths and observed the rule that you do not talk when you have a full mouth. They were a polite group, but in too much of a hurry to bother with mundane questions.

Their chaperones were uneasy when questioned by reporters about their duties. One said: "We don't have to keep the girls out of trouble. They're not little Victorian misses, they're well adjusted twentieth-century ladies."

Highly strung

The Marquess of Bath's son, Lord Weymouth, self-styled artist, philosopher, poet and politician, reveals a new talent this week with the release of an album of his own guitar-accompanied compositions, *I Play the Host*.

A bearded, pony-tailed, 42-year-old in green corduroy, mauve suede and an assortment of antique jewellery that ranges from a solitary ear-ring to a silver finger stall, is not everyone's idea of a nanny-raised child, but today Lord Weymouth has everything to thank his nanny for. It was singing *Nanny Marks* on a television programme about nannies that prompted Des O'Connor to produce this collection of Weymouth's songs.

Weymouth is an endearing if eccentric, figure who describes his vocal style as in the Leonard Cohen mould "because like me Cohen can't really sing". He is also quite appalled at the idea of performing before a live audience "being very highly strung, I get a tremble in my guitar fingers and the rhythm goes".

He has no such inhibitions when it comes to political performance. Ardent advocate of devolution, he stood as a Wessex Regionalist in the February election and even called his son Ceawlin after the sixth century King of Wessex. What would nanny have said about that?

Punishment

Punning has always been a contentious form of humour, much enjoyed by primitive societies, children, and people suffering from a mental disorder known as punning mania, as well as anarchic wits, but scorned by the pompous.

Bevis Hillier, a hardened and shameless punster, is producing in time for the alcoholidays of Christmas, not so much a book of puns as a pun-itive expedition. It is called *Punorama* and is a selection of the best of the worst Victorian plus with commentary and illustrations. The best are pretty awful. Item, Why is a pleasure old gentlemen? Because it is old gentlemen Because it is a see-Nile thing to do.

Hillier, when he worked for *The Times*, could do better than that. He once insinuated into a report of a sale of ancent instruments of torture a marvellously convoluted cl of paronomasia of which punch line was "leave no rack behind", and titled article on medals "Going a Gong".

His slim volume, pun-ctu by delicious or ghastly p according to your punt of w will be published by the W tington Press in a limited tion at the end of the month £2.50 a copy—and that is joke.

Eastern promis

What do you say when so body telephones and a whether you want to spen fortnight in Thailand, as a g of the national airline tourist office, leaving the after the Budget? I supp what you should strictly do smile sweetly and break i song:

"What makes you think
That I'm one of those girls
What you do in real life,
what I did, was to think fo
second or two, look at the c
rain outside, say: "Yes pleas
and scurry to the embassy
my visa and to the air termi
for my cholera vaccination. T
is why by the time you read t
I should, if I get up in time
catch the plane, be comfortab
settled in my Bangkok hot
And that is why this colu
will be filled with Easte
exotica from time to time ov
the next two weeks.

It looks a fascinati itinerary. One of our ear expeditions will be to spend t night on a train travelling Surin, to watch the dawn round-up of elephants.

It will all be here. Watch th space. Order your copies now.

PH

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

TIMES PAST
THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

A DIALOGUE OF WILL

The meeting of the 1922 Committee tonight will be held in a mood of uncertainty and some confusion. Some members expect that Mr Heath will offer to establish a committee to review the machinery for electing a leader of the Conservative Party, and that he will say that he is prepared to stand for election under the new machinery when it has been agreed. If he follows this course of action and if the 1922 Committee accept his proposal, then Mr Heath will remain leader until about the middle of next year, and if then reelected would remain leader for the rest of this parliament.

It is at least quite likely that such a proposal would be accepted. It is attractive to those who believe that the machinery of election needs to be widened to include representatives of the Conservative Party outside the House of Commons; it could also be attractive to those who do not want Mr Heath to continue but believe that an early leadership election would produce a result they do not want. The proposal is obviously advantageous from Mr Heath's point of view. If it is accepted, it will mean that he has survived the first explosion of feeling after the election and that he stands at least a fair chance of being able to reestablish himself more permanently between now and the leadership election.

It is a remarkable political feat that Mr Heath has been able to fight back to this point. A month ago there was a very substantial majority of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons which favoured a change of leadership. That majority seems still to be present, and there is still much bitterness for Mr Heath to contend with. Yet he has managed, against most of the advice that he received, to move from a position where he seemed to have virtually no chance of survival to one in which he plainly has some chance.

The weakness of the opposition to Mr Heath has all along been that there is a majority who would like to see him go but there is not a majority for any individual candidate who could replace him. In the past months Mr Whitelaw's position has slightly strengthened. He is the alternative candidate generally favoured by Mr Heath's supporters; he has good support on the left and the centre of the party, yet it is clear that Mr Whitelaw does not intend to stand against Mr Heath. Mr Whitelaw is popular because he is credited with the virtue of being a receptive listener. On the other hand Mr Whitelaw has the most to lose from delay; if Mr Heath went now Mr Whitelaw would probably succeed him. Who can say what might happen next summer?

Sir Keith Joseph's position has been greatly weakened by his misjudged remarks on birth control and class; his supporters admit that they would vote for him more to strengthen his position on monetary policy than with the hope of seeing him elected. Mr du Cann has ruled out his own candidature, a decision which undoubtedly strengthens his position as chairman of the 1922 Committee. The position of the other possible candidates, Mrs Thatcher, Sir Christopher Soames, or the younger candidates, has not really changed. They all stand to benefit from delay, since they would not win now, but might win later.

There is a danger that the Conservative Party will decide on a new method of election which does not correspond to the reality of political power. A Prime Minister is the man who commands a majority in the House of Commons. A leader of the Opposition is a potential Prime Minister, and is therefore dependent on his potential ability to gain a majority in the House of Commons. If the Members of his party in the House of Commons are not prepared to support him, it is no use for a leader of the Opposition to be supported by the chairmen of constituency associations or by Conservative peers.

As the constitutional power is that of the House of Commons, it would be wrong to go back to a system in which outside bodies were given the right to interfere with the election to the leadership. The accepted leader of a party in the House of Commons is the only person who can be the leader of his party, though of course, as the case of Sir Alec Douglas-Home showed, it is possible for a man to be chosen as leader while his election to the House of Commons is imminent but not accomplished.

Mr Heath must seek to gain time, and can well afford the discussion of these issues, on which many differing opinions are held. In fighting to retain the leadership he is showing his indeed formidable strength of will. If he can impose his will on his colleagues that will be further evidence of his power; a strong will is needed for the leadership of the party, and Mr Heath's dominant will has a Gaullist steel about it.

Yet we would doubt whether it can in the end be done. Mr Heath has been leader of the Conservative Party for nine years, and at the end of the nine years the prevailing view of the Conservative backbenchers is not only that he cannot be expected to help them to win future elections, but also that he has not shown a proper regard for them and their opinions. He does not have the calculus of self interest or of personal sympathy operating in his favour.

A successful political leader should have a genuine regard for the sense of his party in parliament. In the nature of things the average quality of backbencher Members of Parliament is not brilliant. They are not all Fellows of All Souls, and it would not be good either for Parliament or for All Souls if they were. Yet they are men who have seen a lot of public life, and have worked hard for the community inside and outside parliament; the great majority of them could not hold their seats if they did not retain the confidence of their own constituencies or at least of their constituency associations. They are experienced, honest and shrewd men. If the Conservative backbenchers now feel that they do not care for Mr Heath, it is a reflection of the fact that they believe that he has not cared sufficiently for them. He led them where he wanted to go; that is why they now seem resolved to make the decision they want to make.

THE TIED LETTING AND THE HOUSING SHORTAGE

The most searching observation in Shelter's useful report on tied housing, published yesterday, is that the importance of such accommodation is largely a consequence of the housing shortage. It follows, says the report, that there is little to be gained by legislating against the practice without curing the cause. If in its further recommendations it sometimes loses sight of this inexorable context, it only shares the widespread tendency of reformers in the housing field to wish away the abuse that is immediately offensive without taking full account of the wider effects.

Tied housing is an arrangement that can certainly be abused. The tenant is doubly dependent on his landlord, who is able at one stroke to deprive him of job and home. A farm labourer who is ill or growing old, or who simply gets on badly with his employer, can be deprived at one moment of the two main sources of material security. The knowledge that this is so may inhibit him in asking for good conditions of work.

It must be said, however, that farm workers in general (70 per cent of them live in tied housing) are much better content with the arrangement than might be supposed from their union's long-standing opposition to it. It is the way of life they know. Many farmers are considerate and have a surplus of cottages for retired workers or their widows. Apart from the convenience of living close to the job, they earn wages so low that they often could not afford a market rent, let alone a mortgage (of course, the wages have stayed low partly because the houses are available).

From the employer's point of view the system has two main advantages. In a housing shortage it attracts labour, and where jobs are of a kind that need a constant presence it enables the stockman to sleep close to his cattle (and the fireman to his fire engine, the village policeman to his station and the caretaker to his school or flats: the Shelter report points out that only a tenth of tied accommodation is in fact agricultural). It is this need that justifies the landlord's power to turn out a worker who is not doing the job, so that his successor can.

The report stresses that nowadays the number of tasks where it is literally indispensable for a worker to be within a hundred yards of his charges is relatively small. It tends to overstate the distinction between convenience and necessity, but it is true that if cheap housing were easy to find, then much tied accommodation in town and country would become unnecessary. But it is not easy to find, nor likely to become so.

The report proposes that local councils in farming areas should keep registers of tied cottages and take on the responsibility of rehousing tenants where necessary. After three years or so, during which the council would have been busy building and acquiring a stock of houses of its own, no cottage would be allowed on the register simply because accommodation was scarce, and only cottages judged to be strictly necessary to the running of a farm would be left. Tenants of unregistered cottages would gain the normal protection of the Rent Acts (and pay market rents). The report hardly seems aware of the scale of the upheaval it is proposing, or the quantity of public money that would have to be committed to abolishing an abuse which is not felt to be an abuse by most of its victims. But it does rightly sense that it would be disastrous to give tied tenants security of tenure indiscriminately and in conditions of local housing shortage.

Other kinds of tied housing share the basic problem that a tenant who leaves usually cannot afford to buy a home and has accumulated no credit on any council housing list. In its study of the difficulties that may face clergymen's widows or discharged servicemen the report never takes note that most of their problems are only acute because the options for housing in Britain have become so narrow. There are fewer and fewer alternatives to owner-occupation or a long-term council tenancy. This year's Rent Act has had the predicted effect on the supply of cheap rented lodging. Apart from the waste of accommodation that could be rented if its owners were not afraid that they might never get a tenant out again, the effect on mobility of labour is such that it is no wonder that Shelter sees a risk of a growth of tied housing in quite new occupations.

It is perhaps too much to hope that a government so deeply hostile to the private landlord should acknowledge the waste that its policies have led to. There is both a demand and a potential supply of accommodation, which could be tapped by extending the very limited scope of the existing short-term tenancy. Tenants should be free to enter with their eyes open into contracts in which they guarantee to leave after a specified time. Until some means is found of restoring some of the flexibility to the housing market that has been lost with the decline of private rented housing, insecurity and hardship are likely to be the lot of many who do not fit into one of the categories that past policies have fostered. The wasted stock of housing which is not rented for fear of creating a statutory tenancy (which on average deprives the owner of two thirds of the capital value of his house) needs to be released.

Gibraltar proposals

From Mr James E. Carson

Sir, It has been made quite clear that neither the present Spanish regime, nor any that might succeed it, whether of the Left, Centre or Right, will be satisfied with anything less than the return to Spain of Gibraltar. Sir Joshua Hassan rejects the Spanish 1973 proposals precisely because they are based on such a transfer of sovereignty. The British Government has repeatedly promised to respect the wishes of the Gibraltarians as to who should have sovereignty over them.

It is not in Britain's power to force Spain to relax the present restrictions on traffic between Gibraltar and Spain, or allow easier flight paths for aircraft intending to land on the isthmus. It is as a consequence of those restrictions that Sir Joshua is in Britain asking the British taxpayer for another £12m. That figure works out at £500 per Gibraltarian man woman and child.

The Gibraltarian, if he wants to be British should expect to be treated as a Briton. If the local Government of Gibraltar is entitled to those £12m then proportionately Northern Ireland is entitled to £750m (excluding defence costs) and the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea to £90m. That, however, is only one side of the coin. The other is this: the inhabitants of moderate and greater wealth of Northern Ireland and the Royal Borough contribute very substantially to Britain's Exchequer—the Gibraltarians not one penny.

Only a very small percentage of the Gibraltarians work in the base. The base could exist without them, and Britain could still have a base in Gibraltar without sovereignty over the city. A much greater number live comfortably off the garrison—that is a further charge on the British taxpayer. If the Minister for Overseas Development has £12m to spare, there are other more deserving colonies. And will the £12m be enough?

Though wages are lower in Gibraltar than in Britain, the refitting of a frigate there costs more than in British naval dockyards. The current demand by the Gibraltar branch of the TGWU for wage parity with workers in the United Kingdom may not be granted, but the union is powerful enough to obtain a substantial rise; which will increase costs even more; which will in turn lead to a demand for United Kingdom parity or near parity for Gibraltar Government employees, teachers, etc; which will make the £12m quite inadequate.

The Gibraltarians may be entitled to British nationality: but they have no right to live off their "fellow" British subjects.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES E. CARSON,
4 Manor Way,
Worcester Park,
Surrey.

Soviet film on BBC

From Mr Basil Wright

Sir, Mr Churchill has made a fool of himself.

Earth is generally recognized as one of the most beautiful films ever made and its director as one of the greatest in the history of cinema.

Yours, etc,
BASIL WRIGHT,
Little Adam Farm,
Frieth,
Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Homes for young delinquents

From Mr Nicholas Hinton

Sir, Your call for secure accommodation for hard-core young criminals is, I believe, misleading (*The Times*, November 12). No doubt the vast majority of serious crimes are committed by a relatively small group of persistent offenders, and no doubt suitable provision has not been made available. But we cannot assume that this group can be identified at an early age and dealt with accordingly.

The 1969 Children and Young Persons Act recognized this: it aimed, as far as possible, to divert children and young persons from the penal system so that their problems may be dealt with as social rather than criminal problems (Sections 4 and 5). It aimed to provide a range of intermediate treatment facilities providing help for children at risk.

But Sections 4 and 5 of the Act have never been implemented, and intermediate treatment resources have been unbelievably slow in materializing. As a result many children at risk do not have the benefit of the range of preventive facilities intended by the Act.

The Home Secretary in a recent speech to the Police Federation promised to look again at the Act. We know only too well of the damaging effects of custody; it should be used only as a last resort. Unless we provide every possible facility prior to custody our attempts to deal with juvenile crime will be but the mirror of our ineffective adult system.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS HINTON, Director,
National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders,
125 Kennington Park Road, SE11.

From Mr E. F. Field

Sir, I have never met the "ordinary" delinquent for whom, you suggest, the 1969 Children and Young Persons' Act is supposed to cater. There is, of course, a hard core of extraordinarily difficult children who, before the Act, would have received a custodial sentence. Some indeed do—they are put into an adult prison.

This is appalling but so is the burden on the school system if one of the "hard core" absconds from (or is refused a place at) a community school or home. It means, in fact, that the normal school has to try and cope where the specialist institution has failed.

A number of headmasters have been faced with this problem. Many more have had to face an increase in truancy figures which is, I believe, a direct result of the way the Act fails to work. This can be easily demonstrated.

An education officer needs the cooperation of a social worker to bring a truancy case to court since, under the Act, there is a necessity to establish proof that the child is in need of care. This, in itself, causes delay. Frequently, because a social worker has been moved before a case is heard or is so overworked that the report is not ready, the case is further delayed.

If the juvenile bench makes a care order the onus is then on the social worker to see that the child attends school. Once again, changes of staff and overwork make the establishment of the stable bond between child and social worker that the Act envisaged quite impossible.

Thus the child is still out of school and flouting the law. Other children and parents see this and assume that the law does not matter. Any head knows that you do not make a rule unless you can enforce it.

Yours sincerely,
E. F. FIELD, Headmaster,
Hampstead School,
Westbere Road, NW2.

Clay Cross and the law

From Mr John Lodge

Sir, Why do you insist and even claim not to be vindictive that not only should the Clay Cross councillors remain disqualified but that they should be joined by another 400? You say they have unfitted themselves to be public representatives.

These men doggedly pursued the policy they had put before the electorate. What they did was, at the time, against the law but there was no personal gain involved. Let the public judge if they have unfitted themselves. Allow them to stand. Or do you believe the rule of law is greater than democracy?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN LODGE,
24 Endsleigh Grove,
Lancaster.

From Mr G. E. Cozens

Sir, Over the weekend Lord Hailsham has been quoted as saying "As crime rises, the rule of law is being undermined, encouraged by the Clay Cross decision".

May I say that the introduction of the "Official Solicitor" during the dockers' strike, did much more damage to public confidence than Clay Cross is likely to.

Yours faithfully,
G. E. COZENS,
18 Ariel Road, NW6.

Katyn memorial

From the Archdeacon of Middlesex

Sir, Your correspondents may have been expecting some official word from the Church, and I feel that perhaps I should write to explain why it is not forthcoming.

The reason is quite simple: it is that, as far as the Church is concerned, the matter is sub judice, and as such it would obviously be improper for me or anyone else connected with the Diocese to comment on it. The final hearings are on November 27 and 28, and it is hoped that the Chancellor of the Diocese, who is in a sense the Bishop of London's legal alter ego, will deliver his judgment very shortly after. The long delay since the first hearings is simply due to the difficulty of fitting these into the busy timetable of all concerned.

I am, Sir, yours, etc,
J. D. R. HAYWARD,
Isleworth Parish Church,
Church Street,
Old Isleworth, Middlesex.

Euthanasia and cancer

From Professor T. Symington and Dr R. L. Carter

Sir, The recent interview with Mr George Mair (*The Times*, Friday, November 8) has attracted much attention. The views that he advances are controversial and extend into many different fields of medicine; we want to concentrate on euthanasia in one specific context—that of advanced cancer.

After years of neglect, the problems of extensive malignant disease are at last receiving attention and it is becoming increasingly clear that much can be done to relieve (in whole or in part) the physical, emotional and social distress that is encountered. Contrary to popular belief, the severe pain that all too often dominates extensive malignant disease can be alleviated, frequently abolished, leaving the patient alert, composed and able to respond to his family.

There is no question that such treatment is difficult, time-consuming and deeply demanding on the technical skill and emotional resources of the medical, nursing and other staff concerned. It is vital that the advances that are currently being made in the management of far advanced cancer are more widely taught and understood.

Such treatment is clearly symptomatic and unlikely to impinge on the progressive course of the underlying disease. It does not, therefore, prolong life, still less does it prolong the act of dying; but it may transform the quality of the remaining span of life for the patient and for his relatives. Mr Mair has done a valuable service in drawing attention to the problems of advanced malignant disease; but it may well appear that the advocacy of euthanasia in such circumstances is increasingly irrelevant.

Yours, etc,
T. SYMINGTON,
Director, Institute of Cancer Research,
Chester Beatty Research Institute,
Fulham Road, SW3.
R. L. CARTER,
Institute of Cancer Research and Honorary Clinical Assistant,
St Joseph's Hospice, E8.
November 11.

From Dr R. G. Twycross

Sir, Your report of November 8 on the retired Scottish surgeon who claims to have carried out a series of mercy killings raises a number of issues.

In the popular mind pain and incurable cancer usually appear inextricably intertwined. In fact, published data suggest that as many as 50 per cent of all terminal cancer patients have no pain at all or negligible discomfort at most. Forty per cent do, however, experience severe pain and the remaining 10 per cent suffer pain of a less intense nature.

Further, it is important to appreciate that it is theoretically possible to relieve the pain in every case. Success depends on the doctor having an adequate concept of the nature of pain, knowledge concerning the correct use of analgesics and links with specialist colleagues so that assistance can be obtained in "problem cases".

Generally speaking, it is only in recent years that medical students have received instruction in the art of pain relief. This means that the all too often account of a person dying in agony after weeks or months of unrelieved pain should increasingly become a thing of the past.

The statement that, "Euthanasia could be carried out either by withholding drugs that would otherwise prolong life, or by administering enormous injections to those in constant pain", serves only to confuse the issue. Taking deliberate steps to end life in "hopeless" situations is, as was pointed out, "completely illegal and totally unethical".

On the other hand, to withhold certain treatments in the terminally ill cannot be considered either illegal or unethical, but rather the reverse. The function of the doctor is to diagnose and then to treat. If, in his opinion, the patient is terminal, certain forms of treatment become inappropriate.

Stomach tubes, drip-feeds, antibiotics, respirators and cardiac resuscitation are all supportive measures used in acute or subacute illnesses to assist a patient through a critical period towards recovery of health. Normally, to use such measures in the terminally ill, with no expectancy of a return to health, is bad medicine. A doctor may have a duty to sustain life; he has no duty—legal, moral or ethical—to prolong the distress of a dying patient.

To pursue legislation to allow voluntary euthanasia would be unwise when much of the supporting "evidence" derives from instances where pain or other symptoms have been inadequately controlled and from the use of inappropriate treatments. Moreover, it is clear that society is far from unanimous on this issue and to press forward with what can only be described as a divisive measure would inflict a severe strain upon the community.

Legislation will not correct ignorance about the management of pain and other symptoms or about available supportive resources, nor will it stop meddlesome medicine. On the other hand, a positive approach to death by society in general together with compassionate, competent medical care, and considerate, patient-orientated nursing will do much to overcome the present problems.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT G. TWYCROSS,
Research Fellow,
St Christopher's Hospice,
51-53 Lawrie Park Road,
Sydenham, SE26.

Parliament and the Church Synod

From the Right Reverend C. Eastaugh

Sir, My letter on Parliament and the Church, which you were good enough to publish on November 7, was not intended to advocate the rejection of the Worship and Doctrine Measure. Its purpose was to suggest to the Synod greater care and understanding in these fields and to the Church electors the need for careful discrimination in choosing Synod members. If I still had a vote in the House of Lords I should cast it in favour of the Measure.

Yours faithfully,
CYRIL EASTAUGH, Bishop,
Blackmoor House, Blackmoor,
Liss, Hampshire.
November 12.

From Mr G. C. S. Curtis

Sir, As a member of a congregation which prefers the Book of Common Prayer 1662, I greatly appreciate the fact that the General Synod in their wisdom have seen fit in the Prayer Book (Worship and Doctrine) Measure to secure and entrench our position. I hope that Parliament will direct that the Measure be presented for Royal Assent.

It will seem somewhat ungracious to follow this up by remarking that I believe that Mr Trefusis (Nov 11) is not altogether wrong. The General Synod is regarded with some mistrust by the man in the pew; and for this the explanation may be found in the mode of selection of lay members. Voters are presented with a long list of candidates prepared for the constituency which is the whole diocese. Consequently in a diocese of the size of Chelmsford it is rare that the voter can identify more than a few names; he can make no first hand personal estimate of the suitability of candidates and relies on church party guidance and electoral addresses.

I have heard voting in these conditions described as buying a pig in a poke. Until the lay representative is elected in a narrower geographical context—the archdeaconry perhaps—there will continue to be a gulf fixed between pew and Church House. It would be reassuring to know that electoral procedure was under review.

Yours faithfully,
GERALD CURTIS,
Houses, Great Sampford,
Saffron Walden,
Essex.

From Mr Ralph Edwards

Sir, In the Church of England (Worship and Doctrinal Measure) the future of the experimental orders of the Anglican liturgy is involved. Series II can just be tolerated by those familiar with the noble cadences of the Prayer Book, but Series III is right down shocking with its flat vernacular prose its "priest" became "minister" and its many flagrant instances of what the Bishop of Peterborough in your issue of November 12 has called "persistent, prosaic and purblind pedantry". Was ever the character of this deplorable production more aptly summarized?

If the General Synod instead of sanctioning the indefinite use of these two series, or the least objectionable of them, should need yet another revision—for the itch to compile and amend appears to be contagious—free from "the relentless mediocrity" with which the Bishop so justly charges the disastrous attempts of the learned "renovators", they would do well to study carefully the English liturgy of the Church in Wales, which avoiding "dull colourless words", preserves much of the dignity and beauty of the Prayer Book order with a minimum of superfluous and vexatious change.

Yours faithfully,
RALPH EDWARDS,
Suffolk House, Chiswick Mall, W4.
November 12.

From Mr H. D. Rogers

Sir, As an ordinary Anglican churchgoer, I welcome your comment in your recent leading article (November 9) concerning the activities of the liturgical reformers. Many of us feel that they have allowed their enthusiasm to outrun their commonsense and have lapsed into change merely for the sake of it.

You claim however that the Worship and Doctrine Measure has been well chewed over. This may be true at General and Diocesan Synod level but is far from true at Deanery and PCC level. Here, discussion has been minimal, sometimes non-existent. There is, therefore, a corresponding lack of understanding by ordinary churchgoers as to the real implications of the Measure. There is, too, a growing feeling that the Measure is indeed being imposed on us.

I must also question the Bishop of London's claim that the Measure fully protects the position of the Book of Common Prayer. If words have any real meaning, then those in the Measure which state that the Prayer Book shall "remain available for use" fall far short of what the Bishop claims them to mean. There are many things in this world which remain available for use but are, in fact, not used.

Those who love the Prayer Book should make their views known within their parishes and oppose any move to relegate it to a dusty shelf in the church vestry.

Yours faithfully,
H. D. ROGERS,
Redlynch Lodge, Redlynch,
Salisbury, Wiltshire.
November 11.

Kennedy and Diem coup

From Mr Arthur Schlesinger jr

Sir, The review of my book *The Imperial Presidency*, printed in *The Times* of September 13, has just come to my attention. In this review Louis Heren writes that I now admit that my "earlier book on Kennedy understated the President's foreknowledge of the Diem coup and assassination". This statement is doubly false: first, President Kennedy had no foreknowledge of the Diem assassination; and second, far from saying that he had such foreknowledge, *The Imperial Presidency* says quite the opposite (page 262).

Sincerely yours,
ARTHUR SCHLESINGER, JR,
The Graduate School and University Center,
33 West 42 Street,
New York.

System of tied housing

From Mr John Mackie

Sir, Miss Moira Constable (*The Times*, Letters, November 11) is right to point out that agricultural tied cottages are not a large proportion of the total stock of tied houses, but it is an arguable point as to whether tied houses, agricultural or otherwise, can be so emphatically classed as "insecure" housing or their tenants "in peril" as one weekly paper exaggeratedly contended. So often only the disadvantages are pointed out—and there are disadvantages—but seldom are the advantages mentioned nor the fact that many people like a tied house whether they are stockmen or not.

Could I point out some of the main things in favour of an agricultural tied house. Many of them now are first class houses with gardens and garages, are rent and rate free, and often carry other perquisites such as free milk, potatoes, fuel, etc. All this is legally tax free.

If a worker moves his job to another part of the country he has not the worry of either giving up a rented house or selling and buying another near his new work. A house is waiting for him. Nearly all tied houses are on or very near the farm and the occupant has no travelling expenses and he can go home for his food.

These two items alone save him time and money. Because of this, calculations of the true earnings of farm workers are not properly appreciated. Many workers do appreciate these advantages, however, and weigh them against the disadvantages the main one being a certain amount of insecurity of tenure.

All that an able bodied worker needs, who has to change his job for whatever reason, is time to find a suitable new job. Given an inalienable right of six months in his house for this purpose plus, probably, a time lag of another two months, this should be ample time to get him suited satisfactorily. It is certainly more time than bankers, schoolmasters, parsons and many others often get.

The next category is a man approaching retirement. Here Richard Trumper's solution (*The Times* Letter, November 10) is the correct one. An agricultural worker who has lived in a tied house all, or a large proportion of his working life, should, on giving adequate notice to his local council, be housed immediately he retires. After all, he has been for many years no burden on public housing compared to many other workers in industry, so he should receive this preferential treatment.

The main problem is when a worker wishes to change his occupation, or he is injured or unwell, or he dies and his widow can find no alternative accommodation. Again, they must have the inalienable right to six months in the house, but, of course, council housing lists are so long that the chance of being housed in this time is negligible. I think, however, they should be given points for the number of years they have lived in a tied house, as a bonus for not having been a burden on public housing for that length of time. The solution, of course, to this category, in fact to the whole problem, is more houses.

Surely, people should be able to choose. The farmer whether he provides houses, at enormous expense, to attract good workers, or tries to find labour willing to house themselves. The worker to weigh up the advantages of living in a tied house to the high cost of rent and rates in a council house or vice versa. This choice, of course, would be much easier if we had a house for every family in the country.

The system has, rather emotively, been called a "social evil", sometimes put in the same category as some of the industrial evils of the last century. This is nonsense. Certainly there can be very hard cases, and admittedly some farmers abuse the system as do some workers. Surely with goodwill on both sides, and there is plenty of it about, a solution can be found that will not have the effect that complete abolition could have—a considerable reduction in food production. A result that would be a greater "social evil" in this era of starvation in many parts of the world.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MACKIE,
Harold's Park Farm,
Nazeing,
Waltham Abbey, Essex.
November 12.

Honey from road verges

From Mr Basil Wood

Sir, Mr Lawrence B. Hills has a point (November 9). However, the largest contributor to my average of 70 lb per year per stock is the lime tree. If local authorities would plant limes instead of useless trees, like Japanese cherry, beekeeping would be more profitable. False Acacia (Robinia) is also useful.

There are miles and miles of white clover on verges in Northumberland, but I see no hives, while clover is often mowed when in full bloom. Limes are pollarded or mutilated, which ruins them, or felled as "dangerous elms". What is needed is some understanding, as in the Middle Ages when each village had its beecroft.

Yours faithfully,
B. WOOD,
16 Park House Gardens,
Twickenham, Middlesex.
November 9.

Viking kings

From Dr Ann Williams

Sir, Your Coins Correspondent has got his kings mixed (October 31). Eric Bloodaxe's father, Harold Fairhair, was King of Norway. Harold Bluetooth, son of Form the Old, father of Svein Forkbeard and grandfather of our own wave-repelling Cnut, was King of Denmark.

Yours faithfully,
ANN WILLIAMS,
Senior Lecturer in Medieval History,
The Polytechnic of North London,
Department of History and Philosophy,
Prince of Wales Road, NW5.
November 1.

Law Report November 13 1974 House of Lords

Evidence of similar facts admissible: no special rule for homosexual cases

Director of Public Prosecutions v Boardman

Before Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, Lord Wilberforce, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord Cross of Chelsea and Lord Salmon

Where a headmaster was charged with offences with boy pupils the evidence of one boy relating to one count was held by the House of Lords to have been rightly ruled by the trial judge to be admissible in relation to another count relating to another boy and vice versa. On the question of "similar fact" evidence, *R v Sims* ([1946] KB 531) was held to have been rightly decided by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Their Lordships dismissed an appeal by Derrick Rowland Boardman from the judgment of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Orr, Mr Justice Brabin and Mr Justice Stocker) (*The Times*, May 15) upholding his conviction at Norwich Crown Court (Mr Justice Croom-Johnson and a jury) in 1973 on one count of buggery and one count of incitement to buggery. The Court of Appeal quashed his conviction on a further count of incitement to buggery.

Mr Gerard Wright, QC, and Mr Anthony Ansell for the appellant; Sir Michael Havers, QC, and Mr Robert Ives for the DPP.

LORD MORRIS said that the appellant was headmaster of a school at Cambridge. He was charged with offences involving boys at the school, including buggery with S, aged 16 (count 1), and inciting H, aged 17, to commit buggery with him (count 2).

No application was made for separate trials of the counts. Each boy gave evidence. The judge ruled that H's evidence on count 2 was admissible on count 1, on the basis of *R v Sims* and would therefore also be capable of being corroborative evidence on count 1 on the basis of *R v Kilbourne* ([1973] AC 729). Correspondingly, S's evidence on count 1 would be admissible on count 2 and could provide corroboration.

The appellant's main contention was that the judge had been wrong in his ruling as to the mutual admissibility of the evidence on counts 1 and 2. He said that *Sims* was wrong. He said that the judge in his summing-up should have told the jury that when considering count 1 they should eliminate H's evidence entirely from their minds, and similarly S's evidence on count 2. If the judge was right, his ruling in *Kilbourne* showed that such admissible evidence was also capable of supplying corroboration.

Lord Herschell, the Lord Chancellor, in *Makin v Attorney-General for New South Wales* ([1894] AC 57, 65), had expressed the cardinal principles that, on the one hand, the prosecution could not adduce evidence which tended to show that an accused person had been guilty of criminal acts other than those with which he was charged for the purpose of leading to the conclusion that he was one who was likely from his criminal conduct or character to have committed the criminal act with which he was charged, and, on the other hand, that there might be evidence which was relevant to an issue in a criminal case and which was admissible even though it tended to show that an accused person had committed other crimes. The line would often be difficult to draw.

In *Kilbourne* the House of Lords had accepted what was decided in *Sims*, namely, that there were cases in which evidence of certain acts became admissible because of their striking similarity to other acts being investigated and because of their resulting probative force. There had been disapproval of other aspects of what the Court of Criminal Appeal had said in *Sims*, but the decision stood. His Lordship was wholly unable to accept the argument that it should be rejected.

To be admissible, evidence must be related to something more than isolated instances of the same kind of offence. Professor Cross in his book *Evidence* (3rd ed (1967), p 319), summarized *Sims* as follows: "The similar fact evidence was admissible because there were specific features which made each accusation bear a striking resemblance to the others. The evidence showed not merely that the accused was a homosexual but also that he proceeded according to a particular technique: not only was the accused given to committing the crime charged but he was also given to doing it according to a particular pattern."

There was, however, no special rule in cases where there was a charge involving an allegation of homosexual conduct, though in such cases there might be room for which his Lordship had referred. There was no rule which gave automatic admissibility to evidence where proclivities took a particular form. There might, however, be cases where a judge, having both limbs of Lord Herschell's proposition in mind, considered that the interests of justice (of which the interests of fairness formed so fundamental a component) made it proper that he should permit a jury when considering the evidence on a charge concerning one fact or set of facts also to consider the evidence concerning another fact or set of facts if between the two there was such a close or striking similarity or such an underlying unity that probative force could fairly be yielded.

In the present case the judge had left the matter fairly to the jury. He had mentioned the possibility of two people conspiring together, and had examined the question whether there were or were not any indications that S and H had conspired together. That was important because one question which the jury might have wished to consider was whether it was against all the probabilities, if the appellant was innocent, that two boys, unless they had collaborated, would tell stories having considerable features of similarity. Another feature of rather striking similarity lay in the evidence concerning the appellant's nocturnal dormitory visits to the two boys. The judge had acted within legal principle, and, in so far as the matter had depended on his exercise of discretion, his exercise of it had not been unjustified. The appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Wilberforce, Lord Hailsham, Lord Cross and Lord Salmon delivered opinions concurring, for substantially similar reasons, in dismissing the appeal.

Solicitors: Riders for Bobbetts, Harvey & Grove, Bristol; DPP

House of Lords

Taxpayer in tax avoidance scheme not 'trading'

Ransom (Inspector of Taxes) v Higgs
Higgs' Settlement Trustees v Motley (Inspector of Taxes)
Dickinson (Inspector of Taxes) v Downes
Downes' Settlement Trustees v Grant (Inspector of Taxes)
Kilmorie (Aldridge) Ltd v Dickinson (Inspector of Taxes)

Before Lord Reid, Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, Lord Wilberforce, Lord Simon of Glaisdale and Lord Cross of Chelsea.

A taxpayer who agreed to a scheme suggested by a finance company for a series of sophisticated transactions in land devised "by expert intellects in the tax avoidance business" was held by the House of Lords not to have been trading or engaged in an adventure in the nature of trade by procuring the cooperation of about a dozen companies and other persons who played parts in the scheme.

Their Lordships allowed related appeals by Higgs' Settlement Trustees and Downes' Settlement Trustees, the trustees of family trusts, and dismissed appeals by the revenue from the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Russell, Lord Justice Stamp and Lord Justice Roskill) (*The Times*, April 19, 1973; [1973] 1 WLR 1180), which had held that individual taxpayers, Mr Alan Edward Higgs and Mr Albert Edward Downes, were carrying on a trade in procuring the transactions carried out by others and that the trustees who received the "profits of the trade" were liable to assessment to income tax on those profits in their hands. The House dismissed a fifth appeal by Kilmorie (Aldridge) Ltd, a property company linked with the Downes cases.

The schemes were evolved and carried out eight years before me loophole was stopped by section 32 of the Finance Act, 1969.

Mr C. N. Beattie, QC, Mr Peter Rees, QC, Mr D. C. Potter, QC, and Mr J. R. Gardiner for the taxpayers in the two Higgs appeals; Mr Potter and Mr A. R. Thornhill for the taxpayers in the three Downes appeals; Mr R. A. Mac Crindle, QC, Mr P. W. Medd, QC, and Mr H. K. Woolf for the Crown in all the appeals.

LORD REID said that the House had heard five appeals in two groups—first two (the Higgs cases) and then three (the Downes cases). All arose out of two elaborate schemes devised by the same finance company for the purpose of tax avoidance.

Mr and Mrs Higgs owned and controlled a number of companies, several of which (the Higgs companies) owned parcels of land ripe for development. Another, Coventry, was engaged in land development. The Higgs companies' lands had been bought by them at about £80,000. It was expected that development would yield a profit of about £200,000 and, in the absence of a tax avoidance scheme, tax would have had to be paid on that profit.

But a representative of a finance company, Harlox, suggested to Mr Higgs that matters could be arranged in such a way that after paying Harlox a fee of £30,000 the remaining £170,000 would come into the hands of a discretionary trust for the Higgs family free of liability to tax.

Mr Higgs, who had no connexion with Harlox, agreed to carry out their scheme. He did not fully understand it but must be held responsible for its implementation in that he procured the cooperation of all those companies and individuals who played parts in it.

The case for the revenue was that in procuring the steps taken by the companies and individuals Mr Higgs was carrying on a trade within the meaning of the Income Tax Acts and that the £170,000 which under the scheme was to go to the family trustees was a profit of that trade assessable to tax. The question was whether that contention could be sustained.

His Lordship then described the operation of the scheme and said that Mr Higgs took no direct part in its operation. He never owned any of the land and never handled any of the money; but he obtained his wife's consent to his acting on her behalf in respect of her interests.

Confronted by the labyrinth of transactions the revenue were in some difficulty. Whom should they assess? For what profit? In what year of assessment? It was said that there were five possibilities apart from the course they ultimately took; but it did not follow that if the revenue failed on the present appeal the scheme was a successful attempt to evade tax.

The revenue decided to take a bold and novel course, based on the view that Mr Higgs had engaged in trade and that the trustees were assessable as having received the profits of his trading. They contended strenuously for an assessment made on the Higgs family trustees for 1960/61 in £170,000. If Mr Higgs was not engaged in trade or an adventure in the nature of trade that assessment could not stand. Could Mr Higgs's activities in law be regarded as trading within the meaning of Schedule D?

The Income Tax Acts had never defined trade or trading farther than to provide that it included every trade, manufacture, adventure or concern in the nature of trade. As an ordinary English word "trade" was commonly used to denote operations of a commercial character by which the trader provided to customers for reward some kind of goods or services. Operations of that kind seemed to his Lordship to be what the legislature had primarily in mind in the Income Tax Acts since 1842.

As there was no limiting definition trade had been held to include cases where some element was absent which was normally present in trading; and normally it was a question of law whether the provisions of an Act applied to the facts of a particular case. His Lordship had come to the conclusion that it would be unreasonable in the present case to hold that Mr Higgs was trading.

Mr Higgs did not deal with any person. He did not buy or sell anything. He did not provide anyone with goods or services for reward. He had no profits or gains. Under the scheme he never could have had any, and for that reason it had been admitted in the House that he could not be assessed personally. His Lordship could find no characteristic of trading in anything Mr Higgs had done.

The case for the revenue was that he procured others to enter into transactions, most, if not all, of which were trading transactions. "Procuring" appeared to include compelling where he had a power to compel, or making an agreement or merely persuading where he had no such power or did not use it. But his Lordship could not understand the argument for the revenue that if A merely persuaded B to conduct a trading operation A could be said to be the trader; and it would be ridiculous to say that whenever A persuaded B to do some trading which yielded a profit, A as well as B was liable to pay tax on that profit. The case for the revenue was totally misconceived.

Besides Mrs Higgs and the trustees, there were perhaps a dozen companies which played parts in the scheme, each carrying out one or more transactions with one or more of the others. Most were trading transactions.

The revenue case appeared to be that, in addition to the participants in any one transaction trading with each other, Mr Higgs also traded by procuring them to trade. He did not trade with them. He just traded. It was said that in dealing with Mr Higgs the scheme should be treated as a whole and not broken up. But if procuring a dozen participants to play a dozen parts was trading then procuring each one of them must be a part of that trading.

It never seemed to have been pointed out that if the trading of the others was Mr Higgs's trading he was trading with himself because he had procured the actions of both parties to each transaction. That a man could trade with himself was indeed a novelty.

No doubt Mr Higgs engaged in an adventure; but his Lordship could not agree that it was an adventure in the nature of trade. The appeal by the Higgs trustees must be allowed.

In the first two Downes cases, also arising under a scheme prepared by Harlox for the purpose of tax avoidance, the assessment on the trustees sustained by the Court of Appeal could only stand if Mr Downes could be held to have been trading in procuring the various transactions required by Harlox's scheme. For the reasons given in the Higgs case he was neither trading nor engaged in an adventure in the nature of trade. The Downes trustees' appeal should also be allowed.

The third Downes case—the Kilmorie case—raised an entirely different question because the final stage in the Downes scheme differed from the final stage in the Higgs scheme. His Lordship analysed the transactions and the findings of the special commissioners against Kilmorie and said that in the Kilmorie case neither the Downes nor the Harlox companies acted in their own interests. They did just what Mr Downes and Harlox wanted. That appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Morris delivered a concurring speech.

LORD WILBERFORCE said that the House was concerned with some sophisticated transactions, evidently the product of expert intellects in the tax avoidance business. To resolve the problems which they created their Lordships were not called on to apply correspondingly sophisticated tools of legislation. They had rather to apply to the facts the legal concept of "trade" (Income Tax Act 1952, sections 122, 123 and 526(1)). That might be called a concept of common law. Trade had for centuries been and still was part of the national way of life: everyone was supposed to know what "trade" meant; so Parliament, which wrote it into the law of Income Tax in 1799, had wisely abstained from defining it and had left it to the courts to say what it did or did not include.

Trade was infinitely varied; so we often found applied to it the cliché that its categories were not closed. But that did not mean that the concept of trade was without limits so that any activity which yielded an advantage, however indirect, could be brought within the net of tax.

After analysing what had been done and accepting for the purpose of the appeals the findings of the commissioners, his Lordship said that the revenue's case was in the end quite candidly rested on Mr Higgs's "procurement" of the actions of the trading actors—procurement by persuasion, by bargaining (with the Harlox group), by the natural influence he had over his wife and his fellow directors and shareholders. That approach had at least the merit of some concordance with the facts, though one would doubt whether Mr Higgs played so Napoleonic a role; but once it was so stated it revealed its nakedness in law. How could a man who procured others to do acts which amounted to trading by them with their own assets be said to trade, within any conception however wide, one might have of trading? The implications of so wide and vague an extension were alarming. Since "procurement" had no statutory authority or, the present case apart, basis in authority, it would open a new and completely uncharted field, placing the taxpayer at the mercy of findings of fact which he could not challenge. It would lead inevitably to claims being made resulting in individuals being assessed in respect of the profits of companies.

The results would also in many cases be that the same profits in respect of the same activity would be taxed twice, once in the hands of the actual trader, again in the procurer's.

It might be said that the profits of a scheme like the present ought to be taxed and since the badge of trade must be placed somewhere it ought to be placed on Mr Higgs; and that that represented the reality behind all the artificiality.

But that would not do. First, his Lordship did not accept that no tax under Schedule D was recoverable against any of the companies or persons directly involved in the trading. There was no stark alternative between taxing Mr Higgs's profits in the hands of the trustees and getting no tax at all. Secondly, if schemes such as the present succeeded in taking trading stock profits outside the net, the remedy, as in the case of dividend stripping, lay in legislation. Indeed if one asked what the scheme was, if it was not trade, the answer was in the Finance Act, 1969, section 32—passed eight years after the relevant transactions and so too late to catch them. It was, in the words of the section, an artificial transaction in land by which land held as trading stock was disposed of by an arrangement or scheme which enabled a gain to be realized by an indirect method by a person who was a party to or concerned in the scheme. The fact that it could only be so described confirmed that the case was not one of trading.

His Lordship had a genuine sympathy with the numerous courts whose time had been occupied in analysing the transactions. But it was clear that if a successful attack was to be made it could not be by use of the concept of trade. If tax were gained by the use of it, it would be at the cost of a serious distortion of a plain concept which would have far-reaching implications. The judgments so holding could not be sustained. The appeal of the revenue should be dismissed and the trustees' appeal allowed.

Lord Simon and Lord Cross delivered concurring opinions.

Solicitors: Pickering, Kenyon; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.



A silver decimal watch, made by Berthoud Freres, Paris, during the French Revolution. It follows the Republican calendar which had twelve months of thirty days and divided the day into ten hours of 100 minutes. The Republican decimal system lasted only a year (1793-1794).

A watch by Breguet, of about 1825. It has one of the first automatic movements, and was known as the 'perpetual'. It has a jumping hour hand, a shock-resistant escapement and an indicator of mainspring tension. This watch shows the day, the phases of the moon, and strikes the hour, quarters and minutes.

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Chancery Division

Employee's previous activities relevant

Calvert, Hunt and Barden v Elton

Before Mr Justice Graham
[Judgment delivered November 8]

In considering whether or not it was reasonable and proper for an estate agent employer to insist that a professional employee should enter into a covenant not to act as estate agent within three miles of the office of which he was manager for three years after leaving his employment, facts concerning the employee's previous unprofessional activities and unreliability were relevant but not determinative.

His Lordship granted an injunction to Calvert, Hunt and Barden, estate agents, of Bromley, restraining until July 31, 1976, Mr Eric George Elton, former manager of one of their branch offices, from acting in any capacity as an estate agent within a radius of three miles of that office.

Mr Brian Galpin for the firm; Mr Ian Maxwell for the defendant.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the firm advertised for a manager for their Bickley branch office and, after an interview, took on the defendant in January, 1972, at a salary and commission but at no fixed time limit for his employment. Before July, 1972, the firm learned that the defendant had more than once claimed commission to which he was not properly entitled and had acted unprofessionally in approaching clients of other estate agents. They also learned that the reason he had given for leaving his previous employment was untrue.

The firm accordingly insisted that he should enter into a restrictive covenant which would become operative if and when he left their employment. The effect of the covenant was to prevent the defendant from acting in any capacity as an estate agent for three years after he had left the firm's employment within a radius of three miles of any branch of the firm at which he had been manager. The defendant demurred at first but agreed to sign the contract on being promised an increase in salary and commission. The defendant left the firm in July, 1973, and shortly afterwards, in breach of the covenant, took up a position with a firm operating inside the three-mile radius.

It was important to note that the details concerning the defendant's history had come to light before the covenant was entered into because the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the covenant had to be tested as that date: *Scorer v Seymour Johns* ([1966] 1 WLR, 1419). Restrictive covenants in agreements between estate agents and their employees as a class were not in issue and not relevant except in the most general sense.

The matters which were of primary importance were clearly the nature of the business and the area over which it extended, the confidential information about the firm's clients which the employees might be expected to gain and the influence which he might be expected to exert over them.

The evidence established that an estate agents' business was very dependent on the personality of its partners and employees. Over the years they necessarily learned a lot about many of their customers, their circumstances and requirements. That was especially true in a dormitory area. Many of the firm's sales and purchases were from "repeat" customers—clients who during their lifetime remained in the same general area but as their circumstances altered moved from one locality to another and from a smaller to a larger house and vice versa.

His Lordship considered that a radius of three miles from Bickley, on the facts as to the distance of sales from that office, was perfectly reasonable, and the firm were entitled to impose a restriction of that distance in order to obtain adequate protection against an employee in the defendant's position.

His conclusion was based solely on facts proved as to the area, the nature of the firm's business and the defendant's position in it. If the defendant's character and his previous activities could be taken into account as part of the relevant circumstances, then his view that three miles was eminently reasonable was reinforced.

In his Lordship's judgment, facts relating to previous unprofessional activities and unreliability of an employee in a particular professional position were relevant to, though not determinative of, the question whether or not it was reasonable or proper to insist upon a covenant at all because they indicated what might well take place in a business of that nature.

So far as the reasonableness of the extent of the covenant actually taken was concerned, such facts if proved could go no farther than to justify the employer in insisting that he was entitled to go to the maximum limits necessary to protect his business interests and reputation. But such limits must still be reasonable, as tested by the case of any professional employee filling that particular position, whatever his reputation, if they were not to be held to be too wide and contrary to public policy. An employer was not entitled in the case of a particular employee to impose a covenant wider than would be reasonable in the case of employees in that category generally.

There was nothing unreasonable in a time limit of three years. If the defendant's character and activities were relevant to that matter the firm were all the more justified in specifying three years as a minimum since he had already shown a willingness in his early dealings for the firm to make use of his knowledge of their customers' requirements in an unfortunate way.

His Lordship would therefore hold that the covenant was necessary to protect the firm's business and reputation and not invalid on the ground of public policy.

Solicitors: Zeffert, Heard & Morley Lawson; Montlake & Co.

Husband not a 'person interested'

In re Beesley (A.), a bankrupt: Ex parte Beesley (T. J.) v Official Receiver and Others

The Chancery Divisional Court in Bankruptcy, dismissing an appeal from Croydon County Court, held that a husband was not a "person interested" in his wife's bankruptcy within the meaning of section 29 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914.

MR JUSTICE GOULDING said that Mrs Audrey Beesley was adjudicated bankrupt in 1971. In 1973 her application for discharge was refused. On May 1, 1974, her husband, Mr Terence Jack Beesley, applied to have her bankruptcy annulled pursuant to section 29, but the County Court held that he was not a "person interested" and accordingly not entitled to do so. Mr Beesley appealed.

It could not be suggested that when Parliament used the words first in the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, and again in the 1914 Act it intended to open the door to persons whose interest rested in honour, sentiment or family feeling alone. It did not follow that a specific interest in the sense of some particular claim, contract or the like must be shown.

The more difficult question was whether matrimonial status of itself sufficed. The mere relationship of husband and wife was regarded for certain purposes as giving one spouse an interest in the other's status or assets. Each had an insurable interest in the other's life without limit. At common law a husband was liable to maintain his wife, and under the social security Acts each must contribute to the other's maintenance. On intestacy each had a right to a considerable part of the deceased spouse's estate, and, if not provided for by will, could ask the court to make provision under the Inheritance (Family Provision) Act, 1938. On dissolution of marriage the court could redistribute the spouses' property between them as it thought fit.

Had the words occurred in a newly enacted statute, and without guidance from reported cases, the court might well have thought that where Parliament had used such broad words it would be right to give each spouse the right to apply for the annulment of the other's bankruptcy.

However, in the end three considerations showed that the words must bear a narrower meaning in their context. (1) The Bankruptcy Act, 1883, and the Married Womens Property Act, 1882, were passed about the same time, and since then there had been no reported case where a similar application had been made. The profession had tacitly rejected the argument here advanced. (2) To give one spouse a right to intervene as such might be easily abused. (3) In *In re Roehampton Swimming Pool Ltd* ([1968] 1 WLR, 1693) rather similar words were construed as requiring a proprietary or pecuniary interest.

Accordingly, though with some hesitation, the court concluded that the appeal should be dismissed.

Mr Justice Walton delivered a concurring judgment.

Leave to appeal was refused.

Notice defective

In re Cartwright and Another, Ex parte Cartwright and Another v Barker

Mr Justice Goulding, in the Chancery Division, allowing an appeal by debtors against a decision of the registrar of Stoke-on-Trent County Court, said that the bankruptcy notice under section 1(1)(g) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, which was based on non-payment of a sum awarded on a taxing master's certificate as to costs, was defective, since such a certificate was not a final judgment or order and did not require the debtors to pay the sum so awarded in accordance with section 2 of the Act.

HIS LORDSHIP said that on November 5, 1970 Mr Ernest Cecil Barker had obtained judgment against Mr Ronald Cartwright and his wife for an injunction, and for costs to be taxed. On March 20, 1974, the taxing master executed a certificate "in pursuance of the order herein bearing date November 5, 1970" certifying the amount of the costs owing, the net amount of which was £571. The bankruptcy notice of May 8, 1974, specified the debt owing as "the sum of £571 . . . being the amount due on a final judgment or order obtained . . . against you in the High Court of Justice dated March 20, 1974". But the certificate was not a final judgment or order, nor was it in any sense an order for the payment of a sum of money.

In his Lordship's view it was not a case where the court should treat the shortcomings of the bankruptcy notice as a defect or irregularity which could be cured by the court under section 147 of the Bankruptcy Act. Accordingly the appeal would be allowed.

Mr Justice Walton delivered a concurring judgment.

The appellants were awarded £15 costs.

هكذا من الأصل

COURT CIRCULAR

KINGHAM PALACE

mber 13: The Queen visited ford and Halifax today.

r Majesty was received upon al at Bradford Exchange Rail-Station by Her Majesty's Lord-tenant for the County of West shire (Brigadier Kenneth reaves) and the Lord Mayor radford (Councillor T. E.

ving unveiled a plaque com-orating the opening of the ford Civic Precinct, The n visited the new Police Head-ers and was received by the man of the West Yorkshire opolitan Police Authority nty Councillor K. H. Steeples).

r Majesty, escorted by the Constable (Mr R. Gregory), d the Headquarters, unveiled mmemorative plaque and left he City Hall.

e Queen later honoured the Mayor of Bradford with Her nce at luncheon in the Ban-ng Room.

is afternoon, Her Majesty e, to the Halifax Building ty, Halifax (Chairman, Mr D. Maclean), was received e Mayor of Calderdale (Coun-J. Tolan), unveiled a com-orative plaque and proceeded tour of the building.

e Queen subsequently left and Bradford Airport in an aft of The Queen's Flight for hrow Airport, London.

e Marchioness of Aber-ny, Mr William Heseltine and Lord Plunket were in attend-

e Prince of Wales was present evening at the Tenth Anni-ary Dinner of the Anglo-rican Sporting Club, at the n hotel.

RENCE HOUSE

mber 13: Queen Elizabeth The n Mother today visited York, in the afternoon opened St pson's Centre for elderly ple.

Her Majesty travelled in an Aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Lady Katharine Seymour and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

November 13: The Duke of Gloucester was today entertained to Luncheon by the Chairman of the Peterlee Development Corporation, and afterwards made a tour of the new Town, and visited Grampian House Old People's Home.

His Royal Highness, President of the National Association of Boys' Clubs, this evening attended a Reception given by the President of the Durham County Association of Boys' Clubs at Durham Castle, and later opened the new Peterlee Boys' Club.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

November 13: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester this evening was present at a Concert at Skinners' Hall, in aid of The City of Westminster Society for Mentally Handicapped Children.

Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE

November 13: The Duke of Kent today went to sea in HMS Conqueror in the Firth of Clyde.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an Aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
RICHMOND PARK

November 13: Princess Alexandra, as Patron and Air Chief Commandant of Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service, today visited Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Hospital, Halton.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Hon Lady Rowley was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh has become patron of the City of London Club.

The Prince of Wales is 26 today.

King Husain of Jordan is 39 today.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Lord Hailes will be held at St Margaret's Church, Westminster, at noon on Wednesday, December 4.

test wills

t-Govan, Mr Cyril Montgom-of Chislehurst, left £142,816 (duty paid, £22,568). Bequests ude £5,000 to the Grant-Govan norial Homes, Delhi.

r estates include (net, before paid; further duty may be ible on some estates):

m, Mr Geoffrey Albert, of West gford (duty paid, £38,690) £116,573

mbers, Hilda Westall, of Barnt en (duty paid, £25,823) £121,401

ingwood, Mrs Frederica Wil-nina, of Canterbury (duty paid, 383) £91,432

oday's engagements

e Queen gives reception, which he Prince of Wales attends, or delegates to the North tlantic Assembly, Buckingham Palace, 6.30.

e Duke of Gloucester carries out engagements in Hartlepool, 10.30.

e Duchess of Kent presents long-service badges to Queen's Nurses, Merchant Taylors' Hall, 40.

ish Library's Milton Tercen-nary Exhibition, British useum, 10-5.

nners

lo-American Sporting Club

Prince of Wales attended a er and dance given by the lo-American Sporting Club last t at the Hilton hotel. The er and dance was to celebrate tenth anniversary of the club was in aid of the Nightingale se for the Aged and the Welsh ronment Foundation. Mr David t and Miss Rachael Heyhoe t also spoke. Seventeen British tswomen were present.

ada Club

High Commissioner for Canada ided at a dinner given by the ada Club at the Savoy Hotel night at which the guest of our was Mr Ralph M. Bateman. ident of the Confederation of ish Industry. The other kers were Mr Jean Fournier Sir Michael Swann.

penters' Company

Master, Mr D. R. Stuckey, Wardens of the Carpenters' pany entertained the Lord or, Sheriffs, high officers of City Corporation and other sts at dinner at Carpenters' yesterday. The civic toast proposed by the Master, and Lord Mayor replied. The t to the other guests was pro-d by the Senior Warden, Dr A. Moody, and a reply was e by the Dean of St Paul's.

l of Selkirk

Earl of Selkirk entertained bers of the Royal Central n Society Dinner Club at ner at the House of Lords yes-ay. Mr and Mrs A. A. Golds e the principal guests.

lesiastical Law Association

Ecclesiastical Law Association its annual dinner last night he Army and Navy Club. The principal guests were the Bishop of Lichfield and the Secretary-General to the Synod of the Church of England.

Ends of the Earth Club

The Ends of the Earth Club held a dinner at Claridge's hotel yesterday at which the guest of honour was Field Marshal Sir Michael Carver. Sir Frank Roberts was in the chair.

Inner Temple

Lord Pearson, Treasurer, and Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple entertained the following guests at dinner last night, being the Grand Day of Michaelmas Term:

Lord Denning, Lord Devlin, Lord Pearce, Lord Wilberforce, Lord Diplock, Lord Salmon, Lord Hunt of Fawley, Lord Edmund-Davies, Sir Dingle Foot, QC, Sir James Robertson, Sir Christopher Cox, Sir George Coldstream, QC, Sir Denis Dobson, QC, Professor Arthur Goodhart, QC, Sir Douglas Logan, Sir Michael Milne-Watson, Mr Harold M. Abrahams, Mr Ford, I. Geddes, Mr Hugh E. Francis, QC, Mr J. W. Hole, Mr H. V. Hodson, Mr T. E. B. Howarth, Mr Conyers A. Surtees and Commander R. S. Flynn, RN.

Machine Tool Trades Association

The annual dinner of the Machine Tool Trades Association was held at Grosvenor House last night. The president, Mr A. M. G. Galliers-Pratt, was in the chair, and the principal guest and speaker was Sir Frederick Catherwood.

Service dinner

Inns of Court and City Yeomanry

Past and present officers of the Inns of Court and City Yeomanry and its predecessors held a dinner at the Cavalry Club last night. The colonel of the regiment, Colonel G. C. Chatfeild-Roberts, was in the chair and among those present were Colonel the Duke of Westminster, Colonel Sir John Gullum Scott and Colonel G. D. Thompson.

niversity news

ord

EL COLLEGE: Elected to an organ hgraship in October, 1975: A. P. ors (Cranleigh St).

nbridge

ctions

EENS' COLLEGE.—Honorary fellow-s: Sir Philip Allen, BA; A. C. inson, BA; Sir George Waller, BA. Research fellowship: H. A. Davies.

ndon

NDON SCHOOL OF ECONOM-, GRANTS:

26,864 from the Chartered Institute Public Finance and the Institute for al Studies for research into local ernment finance.

15,811 from Social Science Research ncil for an analysis of the effects trike activity.

34,031 from the Esmee Fairbairn on for research into the finance of cation and distribution of income.

10,000 from the Institute for Fiscal dies and the Institute of Chartered ountants for research into self ssment of personal tax liability.

11,643 from Social Science Research ncil for research into links between tical time series analysis and eco-metric model building.

cester

Brandon, MD, BS (Durham), reader psychiatry at Manchester University. been appointed to the foundation r in psychiatry.

York

Appointments

Department of biology: N. Gains, BSc (London), MSc (East Anglia), East Anglia University, to be research fellow.

Department of Music: J. F. Paynter, DPhil (York), senior lecturer to be acting head of the department. A. M. Vincent, MA (Cantab), head of music, Crown Woods, London, to be schools liaison officer, with the Schools Council.

Department of physics: R. W. Tytler, MSc, BEd (Melbourne), lecturer at State College of Victoria, to be research fellow.

Department of social administration and social work: Susan Lees, BA (London), to be lecturer in social work.

Institute of advanced architectural studies: D. Wise, BArch (Durham), professor, school of architecture, Newcastle University, to be professor and director.

J. F. Smith, BA (York), secretary to the conservation committee of the council for places of worship, as Radcliffe research fellow in conservation.

Grants:

Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies: £13,995 over two years from Berger Paints for a study of the use of colour in historic buildings.

Institute of Social and Economic Research: £28,027 over three years from the Department of Health and Social Security for a research fellowship in health economics.

Bath

Grant:

School of Management: About £17,000 from the Social Science Research Council for research into pay in the retail trade.

Marriages

Mr G. R. P. Coles
and Miss E. H. Thorneycroft

The marriage took place recently in Leicestershire between Mr Robert Coles, of Gorrenberry, Roxburghshire, and Miss Elizabeth Thorneycroft, of Blotweth, Gwernogle, Carmarthen.

Mr R. J. Rickards
and Miss J. E. R. Robertson

The marriage took place on November 13 in Canterbury Cathedral between Mr Dick Rickards, younger son of the late Mr W. J. Rickards and of Mrs Rickards, of The Hoath Farm, Canterbury, and Miss June Robertson, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. G. Robertson, of Struan, Guildford.

Mr M. Smith
and Miss B. McCallum

The marriage took place on November 9, 1974, at St John's, Coulsdon, between Mr Michael Smith, son of Mr and Mrs Douglas G. Smith, of Kingswood, Surrey, and Miss Barbara McCallum, *daughter of the late Mr R. B. McCallum and stepdaughter of Mrs* E. M. McCallum, of Wantage, Oxfordshire.

years ago

om The Times of Monday, November 14, 1949

rrivals at Zoo

om a Correspondent

Arrivals at the London Zoo hin the past month have in-ded a number of species not resented there for many years, i they round off a season which been remarkable for both the alth and variety of new arrivals i for the many parts of the rld from which they have come.

Mr Frost, a veteran collector in the Far East, bought back a shipment from Indonesia rich in brightly coloured birds and the Zoo once again has birds of paradise on show. The rigours of the war years had killed the last of the pre-war arrivals in 1943. Two kinds may now be seen in the bird house.

Exchanges with continental zoos continue to be a partial answer to currency difficulties. Zagreb Zoo has sent a pair of imperial eagles. . . . Golden plovers and curlew have come from Rotterdam Zoo.



Underhelm Farm, Goasmere, in the Lake District, which has been transferred to the National Trust by the Treasury in accordance with the wish expressed in the will of the former owner, Commander E. C. Wrey.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. Bell
and Miss J. Needham

The engagement is announced between John, son of Major and Mrs Peter Bell, of Thirsk Hall, Yorkshire, and Jane, daughter of Major the Hon Peter and Mrs Needham, of The Old Manor House, Helmsley, York.

Mr J. D. Crawley
and Miss J. C. Bass

The engagement is announced between Julian, eldest son of Mr and Mrs P. F. Crawley, of The Forge House, Crookham Village, Hampshire, and Julie, youngest daughter of the late Mr and Mrs R. F. N. Bass, of Hillside Cottage, Hinksey Hill, Oxford.

Mr S. E. Llewellyn
and Miss K. M. Wallace

The engagement is announced between Samson Evan, eldest son of the Right Rev W. S. and Mrs Llewellyn, of Scrubbetts, Kingscore, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, and Karen Margaret, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. B. Wallace, of Knapton Hill, Smiths Parish, Bermuda.

Mr R. M. C. McNair-Wilson, MP,
and Mrs D. E. Granville

The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place shortly between Michael, younger son of the late Dr Robert McNair-Wilson and of Mrs McNair-Wilson, of Lyndhurst, Hampshire, and Deidre, widow of Mr Court Granville.

Mr P. C. C. Mitchell
and Miss E. L. Keeping

The engagement is announced between Peter Charles Christopher, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs *C. E. Mitchell, of Wicken, Ely,* Cambridgeshire, and Esme Louise, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs A. R. Keeping, of Wombwell Hall, Wombwell, Yorkshire.

Mr J. A. Thornton
and Miss P. A. Shepherdson

The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs V. J. Thornton, of Rookery Lodge, Hockley, Essex, and Ann, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. W. Shepherdson, of Harland Way, Cottingham, Yorkshire.

Mr G. O. Vero
and Miss A. E. Walton

The engagement is announced between Geoffrey Osborne, only son of Mr and Mrs D. O. Vero, of The Croft, Atherstone, Warwickshire, and Ann Frances, younger daughter of Captain and Mrs F. W. Walton, of Little Manor Farm, Chobham, Surrey.

Mr R. A. N. Weld-Smith
and Miss M. C. Eastwood

The engagement is announced between Rupert Weld-Smith, of 22 Gledhow Gardens, SW5, son of the late Mr and Mrs Reginald Weld-Smith, of Seend Manor, Wilts, and Mary Eastwood, MBE, daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles Eastwood, of Tree House, Plaxtol, Kent.

The marriage arranged between Mr E. J. H. Garnier and Miss J. E. Priestley will not take place.

Stronger bidding for Old Masters at Sotheby's

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A sale of Old Master paintings at Sotheby's yesterday attracted Italian dealers in force and an unusually large group of private English buyers, hitherto unknown to Sotheby's. The result was competitive bidding and strong prices.

The sale started with a group of Italian paintings; an Italian dealer spent £10,000 (estimate £2,500) on a Neri di Bicci "Madonna and Child with a Pomegranate", £2,400 (estimate £800-£1,000) for a Florentine "Madonna Adoring the Infant Christ" of about 1500, by an unknown hand, and £2,200 (estimate £800-£1,000) for another "Madonna and Child" catalogued as Neri di Bicci.

Richard Green, the London dealer, spent £4,200 (estimate £3,000) on an Abraham Storck "View of Amsterdam" and £3,400 (estimate £1,500) on a "Still Life of Fruit" by Jan Pauwels Gillemans dated 1673. It was notable that a pair of Venetian views by Giacomo Guardi that failed to sell at Sotheby's *in July at £1,500 now went for* £2,400.

Sotheby's were also selling inexpensive wines, which attracted a huge crowd of buyers in search of bargains. Tuesday's tasting was so packed out that long queues developed.

The prices as a result came generally up to Sotheby's estimates and sometimes beyond. Particularly high prices included Château Latour 1965 at £40 the case (estimate £36-£42), Château Haut Brion 1965 at £36 the case (estimate £30-£36) and French bottled Château Smith Haut Lafitte 1970 at £33 (estimate £25-£30).

Christie's held a silver sale and a sale of printed books. The book sale contained some considerable rarities of which some, though not all, found buyers at substantial prices. Ferrario's *Costume Antico e Moderno* of 1829-34 in 21 volumes made £3,200 (estimate £4,000) but a fine copy of the Kelmscott Chaucer was unsold at £3,000 (estimate £5,000).

Luncheons

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Mr Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, was host yesterday at a luncheon held at the Ritz hotel in honour of Major-General Soempono Banjuadji, Director-General of Land *Communications, Indonesia.* The Indonesian Ambassador was among the guests.

Junior Carlton Club

The political council of the Junior Carlton Club entertained Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, at luncheon yesterday. Mr Bryan Cassidy, chairman of the council, presided.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr H. M. Evans, Chief Education Officer of the London borough of Sutton, to be secretary of the Girls' Public Day School Trust in succession to Mr Walter Lister, who retires in March.

Group Captain Joy Tamblin, to be a Command Accountant in the RAF.

Amnesty concert

Music and poetry by or about victims of racial, political and religious repression will be given in a concert at the Collegiate Theatre, Gordon Street, Euston Road, London, on Sunday, in conjunction with an exhibition in aid of torture victims and prisoners adopted by the British section of Amnesty International.

Receptions

Arts Educational Schools

Sir William Hart, chairman, Eleanor Lady Campbell-Orde and other members of the council of the Arts Educational Schools gave a reception last night at Golden Lane House before the Campbell-Orde Memorial Lecture, 1974, which was given by Mr Arnold Haskell.

Mayor of Kensington and Chelsea

Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, was present at a reception held by the Mayor of Kensington and Chelsea at the Town Hall, Kensington, yesterday evening. The guests included:

Ambassadors and High Commissioners with their ladies: the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress with the Sheriffs and their ladies, the Chairman of the GLC and Mrs David Pitt, the Bishop of Kensington and Mrs Goodchild, Lord and Lady Brabazon of Tara, Lord Hurcomb, the Hon Pamela Hercomb, Daphne Lady Hacking, Sir Brandon Rhys Williams, MP, and Lady Rhys Williams, Sir John and Lady Cohen, Sir John and Lady Margaret Colville, Sir Maiby Crofton, General Sir Charles and Lady Jones, Sir Charles and Lady Petrie, Sir Patrick and Lady Reilly, Sir Percy and Lady Rugg, Mr Nicholas Scott, MP, and Mrs Scott, Mrs L. Chalker, MP, Judge and Mrs Edward Clarke, Mr John G. Gapp, the Rev H. L. O. and Mrs Rees, the deputy Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster, the Mayor and Mayoress of Kingston upon Thames, the Mayor and Mayoress of Windsor and Maidenhead and mayors and mayoresses of London boroughs.

Birthdays today

Mr Eric Crozier, 60; Miss Elisabeth Frink, 44; Sir Joseph Lockwood, 70; Sir William McKinney, 77; Air Marshal Sir Richard Nelson, 67; Most Rev Dr A. M. Ramsey, 70.

Bowra: the making of a legend

Maurice Bowra

A Celebration, edited by Hugh Lloyd-Jones
(Duckworth, £3.25)

Sir Maurice Bowra was one of those rare and valuable academic figures who become legendary not merely inside, but also outside their own University. This short collection of Oxford memoirs is an attempt to interpret that legend to his wider public, by those who knew him intimately and were influenced by him as undergraduates, as fellow dons, and as budding writers. It is highly amusing, very partisan, and teeters constantly on the edge of scandal without ever quite plunging manfully in.

Bowra was for more than 30 years Warden of Wadham College, and in his time an extremely active not to say bulldozing Vice-Chancellor, and a very European-minded Professor of Poetry. His reputation as a Greek classical scholar is not, as the jargon goes, altogether sound; and his definitive study of Pindar (1964), intended to be the laurel of his scholastic career, is already referred to as ourdated in interpretation. Lord Annan, whose contribution is the longest and most balanced, prefers to call him "the greatest don of his generation": but this is something very different.

Bowra's most characteristic work has proved to be those short, somewhat stolid, books of high-popularization: notably *The Greek Experience* (1957, now in Cardinal paperback) which is a kind of personal apologia; his posthumously published *Homer*; and his brilliant and questioning study of the Greek imperial democracy, *Periclean Athens* (1971, now in Pelican).

Yet his most original effort lay in the field of comparative studies, where Bowra has been a pioneer in England, of a kind who remains urgently needed. Sir Isaiah Berlin puts this emphasis firmly:

He read French, German, Italian and Spanish and had a sense of world literature as a single firmament, studded with works of genius the quality of which he laboured to communicate. He was one of the very few Englishmen equally well known to, and valued by, Pasternak and Quasimodo, Neruda, and Seferis, and took proper pride in this. It was all, for him, part of the war against embattled philistinism, pedantic learning, parochialism.

This comparative work moved ultimately towards a kind of world anthropology of poetry, and its common social roots in ancient or tribal societies. His *Primitive Song*, written at the age of 64, is still a unique book, which makes a dazzling excursion into the virtually unexplored fields of African, Aboriginal, Eskimo and Indian tribal poetry.

His researches into the origins of poetry, the passage from incantation to song, from song to epic, from epic to the written word, aided by his knowledge of languages and his passion for the Mediterranean are truly creative.

It is in fact remarkable that Bowra's best books are his last ones, and this anomaly leads one to speculate about the development of his career as an academic. He is twice referred to as a *manqué*—a poet, or a man of action. Nearly all the contributors dwell on his intense passion for personal loyalty, and the extreme contrast between the drabness, frequently the grey flannel, of his written style, and the wildly flamboyant, explosive humour and aggression of his personality and conversation. *His wit was loud and pungent, deliver'd at large in publick places, with a great boom which could be heard reverberating, in the next quadrangle . . . he could be fierce too, if cross'd, and would roar like a lyon. I have heard of two Fellows of Wadham coll. blown clean out of different windows with a single snort.*

By all accounts Bowra's wit could be bizarre, coarse, and cruel by rapid turns, and one can feel the edge of it in stray observations, such as his remark on Enid Starkie the biographer arriving extrically dressed at one of his champagne parties "in all the colours of the Rimbaud". There is no hint of all this in any of his published writings, not even in the autobiographical *Memories*.

This contrast between the academic style, and the living man, amounts to a profound psychological contradiction, and the two novelists Anthony Powell and Francis King attempt to capture it anecdotally, though Powell himself seems lost in his own silky web of Oxford elusiveness and gamesmanship. John Sparrow is content with a marmoreal poem about Bowra meeting God for the Finals, and the observation that Maurice had cut himself off from posterity since his prose was unreadable and his verse was unprintable.

Noel Annan proceeds to print several of these verses, and dwell at some length on Bowra's hedonism, his "immensely masculine bisexuality", and his University politics.

One feature in his face never smiled: his eyes. They were pig's eyes, fierce, unforgiving, unblinking, vigilant. They were inspecting the enemy's dispositions. Lucid as his prose was, his universe was Heraclitan and Dionysiac.

Annan concludes that there was a deep sense of personal uncertainty in Bowra's make-up, and a radical dissatisfaction with his academic achievement.

Despite the other amiable turns by John Betjeman and Osbert Lancaster, and a delightful picture by Anthony Quinton of Bowra in America plummeting into a swimming pool down a child's orange plastic slide, the overall feeling remains strangely cloistered. Perhaps it is something to do with the nervous hero-worship, the relentless self-questioning, and the eternal boyishness that seems necessary in the life of Academie. One recalls Bowra's Olympian opening to the third chapter of *The Greek Experience*: "A people gets the gods which it deserves."

Richard Holmes

Books are reviewed on page 20

OBITUARY

VITTORIO de SICA

Influential Italian film director

Vittorio de Sica, for many years Italy's most popular film actor and one of her most talented and influential directors, died in Paris yesterday at the age of 73.

He was born on July 7, 1901, at Sora, in the province of Frosinone, but moved with his family to Naples when he was only six days old. His childhood and early manhood were spent in Naples, a background which was later to be useful to him both as actor and as director.

At first he was intended for the law, a calling which might have exploited his eloquence and histrionic ability had he not been drawn to the stage as a more suitable outlet. After completing his military service he took up acting, and within a few years had established himself as one of the most talented and versatile stage actors in Italy, with a particular gift for light comedy.

His film debut came with the talkies, his first appearance being in *La segretaria di tutti* (1931). The next year he made the film that fixed his popular image for ever in the minds of the Italian public, *Gli unomini, che mascalzoni!* It was directed by Mario Camerini, master of the so-called "white telephone" school of prewar Italian films, a series of glossy and elegant light comedies or emotional dramas taking place among members of the fashionable aristocracy or upper middle classes.

Another famous comedy, *Daro un milione*, followed. From 1935 onwards he devoted his time almost entirely to films, becoming the most important and consistently successful of Italy's box office stars.

After a few years appearing in a succession of successful, if not particularly distinguished, comedies and dramas, de Sica started to become interested in the production side of film making. In 1940 he wrote the script for one of his films, *L'avventuriera del piano di sopra*, and collaborated with Giuseppe Amato on the direction of another, *Rose scarlette*. Emboldened by the experience, he went on to direct by himself *Maddalena zero in condotta*, a comedy starring bimself which achieved enormous popularity and confirmed his directorial skill.

This and the next film he directed, *Teresa Venerdi*, in which he appeared with Anna Magnani, were still comedies in the white telephone tradition, though handled with unusual finesse. But in 1943 he first showed his real distinction as a director with *I bambini ci guardano*, which he wrote and directed, but did not appear in.

After the Second World War his first film was the earliest of his mature masterpieces,



Sciuscia (1946). It showed the full flowering of the neo-realist movement in its first phase: made entirely on location with non-professional actors, it told of the lives of two Neapolitan shoeshine boys, pathetic but self-possessed waifs leading a hand-to-mouth existence among the debris of the war. It also demonstrated de Sica's remarkable talent for directing children.

Ladri di biciclette (*Bicycle Thieves*), which de Sica directed in 1948, established him once and for all as one of the world's leading directors, and created a sensation wherever it was shown. With *Sciuscia* it must be one of the most lauded films in the history of the cinema, gaining innumerable awards and prizes, including an American Academy Award. In it de Sica worked again with Cesare Zavattini, the scriptwriter of *Sciuscia* and of most of his subsequent films.

It was a story of extreme poverty, and of the relationship of a father and son battling against adverse circumstances; the film was made with deep humanity and understanding.

For his next film de Sica attempted something rather different: *Miracolo a Milano* was a poetic fantasy based on an original novel by Zavattini. To many it remains the most successful of all de Sica's films.

It was followed, after another two-year interval, by *Umberto D*, a pathetic study of old age and its problems; and then by de Sica's first English-speaking film, *Indiscretion*, starring Montgomery Clift and Jennifer Jones. That remains perhaps the most controversial of all his films: some critics regarded it as a betrayal of the neo-realist ideal, while others felt, with some show of reason, that even if the story was basically something out of a women's magazine, de Sica's direction and the acting of the principals gave it unusual depth and poignancy.

During those years de Sica had also kept up his acting, appearing in innumerable Italian films, some of them good, many far from good. His main reason for this activity, as he explained, was to raise enough money to finance the films which he himself wanted to direct, and which, with the exception of *Indiscretion*, were financed almost entirely with his own money.

In the middle and late 1950s a number of projects were shelved, and he devoted much time to setting up the most ambitious, an original Zavattini fantasy, *Il Giudizio Universale*, rather in the style of *Miracolo a Milano*, setting the Last Judgment in Naples. When finally made, this had little success. But the film he directed immediately before it, *La Ciocara* (*Two Women*), set him off on a new and far more prosperous stage of his career, achieving international box office success and bringing its star, Sophia Loren, a Hollywood Oscar.

From this followed in rapid succession a series of Sophia Loren vehicles, including an episode in *Boccaccio 70*, *Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow* and *Marriage, Italian Style*, as well as, more improbably and not very successfully, a version of Sartre's *The Condemned of Altona*. The other four Sophia Loren films, however, established de Sica as a big box-office director the world over, even if for admirers of his earlier work they carried him sadly far from the simple ideals of neo-realism.

A tentative attempt at renewal within the neo-realist style in the French-made *Un Monde nouveau* was given a very mixed reception, and de Sica returned again to big international production with the Peter Sellers comedy *After the Fox*.

Though his later films, whatever their commercial success, have been artistically disappointing, a handful of his earlier films—*Sciuscia, Ladri di Biciclette, Umberto D*—guarantee him a place in film history. At the moment their virtues are unfashionable and their defects at times painfully obvious; but undoubtedly the pendulum will swing again in their favour, and at the same time we may come to see more clearly that his finest work is to be found in those films—especially *Miracolo a Milano* and *Il Giudizio Universale*—where the realism is unashamedly leavened with eccentric fantasy. Those films at least are quite unlike anything else in the modern cinema.

De Sica's career, nevertheless, concluded with a film which was to prove his outstanding commercial triumph as well as one of the major critical successes of the later period of his activity. *Il Giardino dei Finzi Contini*, an elegant, understated recollection of the rise of Nazism as reflected in the individual experience of an aristocratic family and the circle of their acquaintances, won the 1972 United States Academy Award for the best foreign film of the preceding year.

COUNT GUIDO PIOVENE

Count Guido Piovene, the Italian writer and journalist who has died in a London hospital at the age of 67 was born in Vicenza of an aristocratic Venetian family (his mother was a princess Valmarana) on July 27, 1907.

At Milan University, where he took his degree in philosophy, he became the favourite disciple of the literary critic Antonio Borgese. He was still an undergraduate when he wrote his first novel (1929) *La Vedova Allegra (The Merry Widow)*; but he won fame as a novelist only 12 years later when he published *Lettere di una Novizia* (published in England as *Confessions of a Novice*) —the story of a young woman forced by her family to take her vows as a nun.

None of the five novels that followed from 1953 to 1970 though favourably received by the critics for their literary excellence met with a comparable success. Piovene was never a popular writer. His classical style, his aristocratic contempt for any form of literary cajolery, the ambiguity of his characters did not make his novels easy reading. To the public at large he was better known as a literary and art critic, as a columnist and as a special correspondent.

Before the war he worked in a Milanese evening paper as a literary critic. After the war he joined first the Milan *Corriere della Sera* which he represented as a correspondent in London and in Paris and the Turin *La Stampa*. Last year he became one of the founders and president of the company that publishes the Milan daily paper *Il Giornale*. Some of his best books, such as *De America*, *Viaggio in Italia (Travels in Italy)*, *Madame La France*, and *L'Europa semi-libera (Half-FREE Europe)* were based on articles he wrote as special correspondent. He was a ruthless critic of Italian society and of its political class. His last article that appeared on Sunday in *Il Giornale* was a sharp attack on the exercise of power in his country.

MR M. I. ECKMAN

A correspondent writes:

Mr Maurice Isadore Eckman died suddenly on November 8 at the age of 51. Monty, as he was affectionately known, was a chartered accountant widely recognized as a leading adviser to companies with liquidity problems, and a specialist in receivership and liquidation work.

He joined the firm of Daniel Mahony Taylor and Company in 1940 and was admitted to partnership in 1955. In 1970 he became a partner in Price Waterhouse and Company after the merger of the two firms.

The firmness with which he applied his personal skills was blended with charm, humour and understanding. However, it was the constructive and enthusiastic desire to preserve rather than destroy, wherever it was feasible to do so, which characterized Monty Eckman's style.

In the present economic situation, with only a small body of experts available experienced in dealing with liquidity problems, he will be greatly missed. He is survived by a widow and two daughters.

WILLIAM GARDNER SMITH

Mr William Gardner Smith, the coloured American author and journalist, has died in hospital in Paris. He was 47.

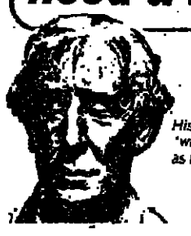
After graduating from Temple University, Philadelphia, he saw service in the American forces in West Germany. His experiences there were reflected in a novel, *Last of the Conquerors*. Later he lived in France, joined the staff of Agence France Presse, and for a time was director of the Institute of Journalism in Accra, Ghana.

After the fall of Kwame Nkrumah he rejoined AFP as a senior editor of its English language service. He was sent to cover race riots in American cities and this led to such books as *Return to Black America*, and *L'Amerique Noire*.

The Hon Lady Waller, widow of Sir Edmund Waller, sixth baronet, died on Monday, at the age of 92. She was the Hon Muriel Grace, daughter of the fifth Baron Norton and she was married in 1906. Her husband died in 1954.



Why did Gladstone's Postmaster General need a little help?



His resolve 'was to act as a seeing man'.

Henry Fawcett was a London MP who as PMG under Gladstone introduced among other things the parcel post, cheap telegrams and postal orders. Right up to his last illness he was riding, skating and rowing.

Why does Henry Fawcett go down in history as one of London's most courageous and determined men?

Henry Fawcett was totally blind.

Greater London Fund for the Blind

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 AND THE CHARITIES ACT 1960.

In London today there are over 16,500 blind people who have to cope with a daily challenge of living without sight.

Please help us to help them by sending a donation.

LEGACIES URGENTLY NEEDED

To the GLFB, 2A Wyndham Place, London W1H 2AQ (01-262 0191)

Please accept my donation of £ to help you help the blind people of Greater London.

Name

Address

After the world-wide bestseller
SUPERNATURE
LYALL WATSON'S
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A Matter of life and death

"Brilliantly unconventional"
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—Graham Lord, Sunday Express

"Fascinating... greatly stimulating"
—Peter Lewis, Daily Mail

"One of those valuable books... sparks off ideas in all directions"
—Doris Lessing, Guardian £3.25

HODDER & STOUGHTON

MARLBOROUGH
Correlli Barnett
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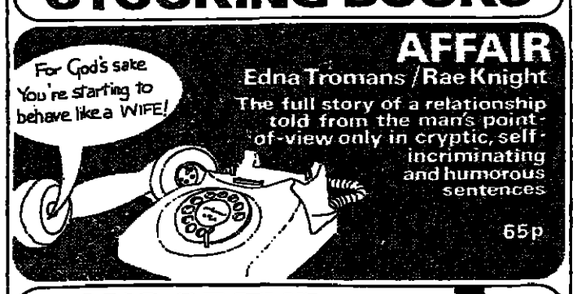
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BOOKS

Firing the imagination

Shardik
By Richard Adams
(Allen Lane/Rex Collings, £3.95)

Perhaps the chief joy of *Watership Down* (1971), and certainly no small part of its phenomenal success both here and in America, is its precise and dazzling awareness of the English countryside. Not all its readers will know that Watership Down is a topographical fact of South-West Berkshire, recorded on Ordnance Survey sheet number 185, and experienced directly, together with the other stations of his rabbits' search for home, by Richard Adams himself. The first thing to be said about *Shardik*, therefore, is that in totally inventing a landscape for his exciting second novel, Mr Adams has gone beyond the immediately observable, and the second is that this invention is striking enough to confirm him as one of the most talented descriptive writers to emerge in this country for years. His artistic ambition is to match.

Shardik opens tensely, with an almost musical premonition of terrors swift to come:

Even in the dry heat of summer's end, the great forest was never silent. Along the ground—soft, bare soil, twigs and fallen branches, decaying leaves black as ashes—there ran a continuous flow of sound.

Out of the jungle comes crashing an enormous bear, twice the height of the tallest man, pursued by a holocaust of flame which destroys the forest, and all life remaining in it, for good. The bear reaches the river and the island of Ortelga where he is recognized by a visionary hunter named Kelderek as Shardik, or the Power of God made manifest. Kelderek rushes to the village with the news. All this Mr Adams achieves in ten pages; it is a superb beginning.

Ortelga is a wretched and forgotten outpost of the Beklan Empire, and the Ortelgans believe that Shardik has appeared in order to lead them in victorious reclamation of Bekla, the great city they had once ruled. Despite the warnings of a holy woman called the Toginda that to do so would be to abuse the power and protection of Shardik, the Ortelgans drug and cage the bear, cross the river, sweep through the mountains and on to the plain where, thanks to Kelderek's zeal and the roaring intervention of the escaped Shardik, they defeat the Beklans and take their ancient, glittering capital. It is not a success, and they are forced to revive the evils of slave-trading to support themselves. Kelderek's guilt is born.

Referring recently to the selection of his second novel as a November Choice for members of the New Fiction Society, Mr Adams remarked that he felt something of a fraud, since what he wrote was not New Fiction at all but *Old* Fiction. To do that well a writer must read widely and listen hard: we may guess from the chapter-headings of *Watership Down*, ranging (with a variety of aptness) from Aeschylus and the *Epic of Gilgamesh* to Clausewitz and *Così fan tutte*, that at 54 Mr Adams has already done plenty of both. In *Shardik* he raises two banner-texts only, relating to the Reincarnation and the Will of God, and allows other reverberations to detonate inside the adventure itself. When he first invokes the invented city of Bekla, for example, Adams the myth-struck takes over completely:

The earth has been dug away from Troy and Mycenae, the jungle cut from about Zimbabwe; and caged in maps and clocks are the terrible leagues about Urumchi and Ulan Bator. But who shall disperse the moon-dim darkness that covers Bekla, or draw it up to view from depths more lonely and remote than those where the bassogigas and ethusas swim in black silence?

Who else but Mr Adams who, as we know from the opening chapters, can describe anything that fires his imagination sufficiently? And so, with echoes of Tiahuanaco, Petra and Atlantis still singing in our ears, disperse the moon-dim darkness covering Bekla he very precisely and expertly does. One effect of this two-tier method, following analogy with fact, is that quite a number of events, places or people are described twice: a peril, I suppose, of the neo-epic form, and *Shardik* is a long book. This is much more serious in the second half of the novel where Mr Adams works up a heavy swell of analagous comparisons ("As . . . so . . .") that impedes the narrative's smooth sailing time after time. In one paragraph the captive Kelderek is compared successively to a swimmer touching bottom, a sleeper half awake, a sick, old man about to be suffocated by his daughter-in-law and a frightened bird held in a man's hand. It is too much.

The first half of the novel ends with an attempt on Shardik's life, his escape from Bekla, followed by Kelderek who is determined to obtain from him the deepest mystery of man's existence. The second half follows him through the trials of suffering and humiliation ordained for him as the vessel of God, and is much less successful. "Who can describe the course of suffering to the end when no more can be endured?" asks Mr Adams, to which the saddening answer must be, very few (Hardy, perhaps, and Beckett; not Strindberg). Kelderek's adventures are subject to an increasing determinism; not for him the opportunities of initiative open to the brighter rabbits planning a strategy of survival at the top of Watership Down.


Drawing by Martin White

Images of leadership and obedience occur more and more frequently in Mr Adams's language. The only real authority is God, and if he can afford to wait before declaring himself, even through a dying bear, then so must we. The only message that counts is his: wait until I tell you what to do, and then *do it*. It seems a dispiriting and dehumanized form of service compared to the incandescent faith of the earlier scenes, and no less so in springing from a sense of human pain and cruelty (particularly to children) so strong that it bursts from Mr Adams at one point in the form of direct prayer:

He pins the crucial final suffering of his Holy Fool in the hands of one Genshed, slave-trader and absolute Power of Evil, and his scenes of redemption on two rather Alma-Tademish ladies: none of these as presences in a serious fiction, achieves a reality comparable to that with which Mr Adams endows the destruction of the forest, the Battle of the Foothills, the Fire Festival in Bekla, the Passing of Shardik down the river near the end. *Watership Down* was written for children, but has rightly found a readership of all ages. *Shardik* is certainly written for grown-ups, but not all of it is suitable for adults. It has a smattering of irony, but no wit. It refers to memories of lust, but there is no sex. It remains an extraordinary work and if the ending seems homogenized, and renewed faith nobbut a nice cosy fire, the first half blazes like anything.

Michael Ratcliffe

Supremo's uncle

Chief of Staff
The Diaries of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Pownall, Vol II, 1940-44. Edited by Brian Bond.

(Leo Cooper, £5.75)

Since war is a human commonplace it is well to remember that those who wage it at the top are also human. Generals are not all hard-bitten stereotypes. Some at least are perceptive, sensitive, introspective, sharing *angst* and "the agenbite of inwit" with their supposedly more sophisticated contemporaries. All who have read Alanbrooke's papers must recognize their psychological as well as their military value. By his admirable editions of the Pownall diaries Mr Bond has made available material which, if not on Alanbrooke's scale, has an important dimension of its own.

Pownall used those diaries not simply as a record of events, a game-book, but as a means of talking to himself. For the military historian, therefore, the inner colloquy is invaluable of a man who, after the fall of France, was VCIGS; C-in-C at Singapore in the bad days; Wavell's Chief of Staff in the doomed ABDA command which tried to stitch together a disintegrating Far East; C-in-C again in Persia and Iraq: and finally Chief of Staff to Mountbatten as Supreme Commander SE Asia. His dispassionate analysis, for example, of why we were "frankly outgeneralled, outwitted and outfought" in Malaya and Singapore is outspoken, searching, and a damning contribution to the case for the prosecution.

But it is his period at Mountbatten's right hand which is of compelling interest, not simply for the historian but also for the student of complex human relationships. Thirteen years older and vastly more experienced than the young Supremo, he bore the scars of defeat in both West and East; "they had aged him", Mr Bond notes, "saddened him and made him more cautious and somewhat pessimistic". This was the "wise old head" chosen by Churchill and Alanbrooke as a counterpoise to the volatile young Admiral who now held the East in fee. Why does one think of Guy Crouchback in Evelyn Waugh's sardonic trilogy? Pownall was cast in the role of "Uncle".

In France he had made an unconditional surrender of his loyalty as Chief of Staff to Gort. Springtime was over. Mountbatten was certainly not one in whose service was perfect freedom, but Pownall preserved his independence, opposed, reproved, admonished: he stood up to be counted. His run lasted from September 1943 to December 1944, and even his last interview with Mountbatten started with "a 'pi-jaw' by myself", in which he reviewed his commander's flaws and only then "concluded by telling him what his good points are". "Perhaps", he reflected. "I have done something towards bringing on one of our [illegible] great men of the Empire".

It is instructive to [illegible] him sniffing out the Supremo's strengths, as well as the weaknesses, like a sagacious [illegible] suspicious old hound. observed how Mountbatten could be impetuous, overbearing, inexpert, wayward.

He saw through the showmanship—what might be called the Kandy floss—yet he end[illegible] with a genuine respect a[illegible] admiration. His loyalty surrendered anew, but [illegible] time it was constructively [illegible] cal. The Viceroy-to-be was debted to his guru. Mr B[illegible] shrewdly notes, however, [illegible] Pownall never comprehen[illegible] Mountbatten's need to burn his own vitality for the sake continually re-vitalising Command.

The malicious shade Waugh rises once again. [illegible] was a serio-comedy at SEAC. Six of the nine o[illegible] ations Mr Bond lists as [illegible] tioned in the diaries marked with an asterisk: "[illegible] carried out". These were amphibious non-happen which SEAC, pressed and [illegible] foiled by Churchill, kept [illegible] lessly planning while Slim another part of the forest, winning the great inland tories foreseen neither Kandy nor in London. Guy Crouchback, Supremo's "Uncle" was at epicentre of a bad joke. It not, Pownall recorded, funny for him—and still for Mountbatten.

Ronald Le[illegible]

Richard Holmes reviews Maurice Bowra: a celebration on page 20.

The cut of their eyebrows

The Human Face
By John Liggett
(Constable, £3.95)

What has its origins 400 million years ago, can launch a thousand ships, and is said to be our most varied as well as our most variable attribute? The human face, of course, and so how can we fail to be interested in a book with that as its title, particularly when almost every page is perfumed, pitted and pocked with photographs? Such make-up is additional allure, whether of the odd, the ugly, the bewigged, the beautified, or of a girl allegedly being loved.

Considering our devotion to the subject, as we judge others, hate others, fear others, or merely adore others solely for the cut of their eyebrows, it is strange that books on this subject do not appear annually; or even weekly, as a magazine. John Liggett is full of information from those times when the face was accorded more learned study. The first printed book on physiognomy was written in 1272 and, as the author was an astrologer, it paved a way for 500 years of intense fortune-telling via the face. (It certainly seems a more reasonable source of future fact than palms or birth dates.)

The prince of physiognomists was an eighteenth century Swiss named Johann Kaspar Lavater. He was a pastor, an artist and an astute observer of the face, so much so that many people went masked in the streets after his *Essays in Physiognomy* had been published. He asserted, for example, that a woman with a deeply concave root of the nose, a full bosom, and a projecting canine tooth will, notwithstanding her unloveliness, more irresistibly lead away the whole herd of grovelling voluptuaries than a perfect beauty, and therefore the worst prostitutes were always of this conformation. No wonder, then, that all full-breasted, sabre-teethed and nasally cavernous ladies might wish to hide their faces, even before Lavater added they should be avoided "as a pestilence".

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the physiognomists were displaced by the phrenologists. The new regimen was thought to be more scientific, and some job applicants even had to bring their phrenological charts to the interviews, so that their suitability might be better assessed. Eventually real science and real anatomy got in the way of the bumps and lumps, notably when it was realized that large sections of the brain, not just pockets here and there, were responsible for many individual faculties. (Incidentally, we should be very grateful to Mr Liggett for enlightening us that Darwin, so active a proponent of the new science, was very nearly barred from the famous *Beagle* voyage because that ship's captain, an ardent supporter of Lavater, distrusted the angle of Darwin's nos[illegible]

There are all manner[illegible] snippers for which we sh[illegible] feel similar gratitude. Edward VI and Elizabe[illegible] tried to tax beards. Wigs beards have not, despite [illegible] two forms of hairiness co[illegible] in and out of favour, g[illegible] the same face. A Massacht[illegible]man of 1830 was even in[illegible] oned for sporting a b[illegible] Sideburns were named General Burnside. The [illegible]teenth century witnessed wearing of "plumpers", cork pads carried inside mouth to swell cheek ca[illegible] caused by lost teeth. Ce[illegible] Pacific islanders bite off lashes during love-ma[illegible] Jade merchants have covered their eyes in their dilating pupils give their enthusiasm for a [illegible] And more, and more.

In fact, the book is mo[illegible] catalogue than a thesis. It not go out on any limb [illegible] the face, and is certainly deep. Also the practice of captions copying the pro[illegible] vice versa, in making a p[illegible] ular point can give a c[illegible] staleness to a text tha[illegible] this case, needs no extra [illegible] cap. However, were this a [illegible] to write again on the subject, I would fall upo[illegible] new book with similar e[illegible] ment and surely retire, more, with gratefulness.

Anthony Sm[illegible]

Fiction

Hers
By A. Alvarez
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £2.75)

The Seduction of Mrs Pendlebury
By Margaret Forster
(Secker & Warburg, £2.90)

A Young Wife's Tale
By William Sansom
(Hogarth Press, £3)

William Empson has written a wise and thorough essay on the Shakespeare sonnet that begins "They that have power to hurt, and will do none"—so one would have thought any further explication unnecessary. However, the critic A. Alvarez, in his first novel *Hers* has provided a fictional interpretation of the poem. It is neither as subtle nor imaginative nor ingenious as Empson's attempt, but it does succeed in being a convincing study of the progress of the jealous mind.

With an appropriateness bordering on cliché the cuckold is seeing *Othello* at Stratford the night his wife is bedded by a student. Professor Stone is suspicious, and tormented by quotations—Leontes and Othello live for him. This is a good touch, since academics usually console themselves with hoarded erudition. Knowing Shakespeare, he knows he is lost. Julie, his German-born wife, is the festering lily, moving others but existing in a numbed awareness of her wartime rape. She is the passive seducer, until her memory is awakened by the vicious encounters, and her ferocity grows. Towards the end of the book she is positively predatory, soured by her deeds.

A brush with a motorcycle gang reminds Stone that he is of another generation from his wife, and he discovers a residue of machismo in his old bones. Sam, the student, is too reckless to know that he has been used and too young to care. It is Julie who is the enigma, for while she is the embodiment of the sonnet there is a chilly lifelessness about her that makes her very dull. She is not evil, but empty, simply an illustration of a poetical mood. She gets hers—as she must—but that does not keep this from being a nervous, unsatisfactory book.

Nothing very earthshaking happens in *The Seduction of Mrs Pendlebury*, Margaret Forster's story of two ordinary families who live side by side in an ordinary London road. The Pendleburys are old, the Orams young and they have little but their domestic routine in common. There is no good reason why their lives should overlap, except that Rose Pendlebury has a soft spot in her hard heart for little children, and Alice Oram's daughter Amy is a temptation to Rose's kindness. In other ways Rose is a dragon, quarrelling with her husband and unresponsive to Alice's overtures. The two women spar over occasional teas and the younger one tries "to convert Mrs P. to human fellowship". But it can only backfire, and though the households jostle, friendship is never really possible. Mrs Pendlebury ends up cornered—literally so, crouched against her parlour wall.

It is a breezy, unadorned novel, unfussy and low-keyed, but capturing very well the manic neighbourliness of the new residents and the hysteria of one old thing who slowly comes to learn that she must take her fretting to Eastbourne if she is to have any company. Ms Forster is quite good at depicting the rage that takes the elderly into senility.

Italy in high summer is a kind of forcing-house for lechery, and William Sansom's *A Young Wife's Tale* is a perfect evocation of all the props and ploys that go into action during these Italian dog-days. It begins with an explosion, which the narrator—a cheery English girl—describes as "Confused. Compassionate. Cold. Hot. Curious." A good description of the novel itself, if one also adds, that it is funny.

It is an extended treatment of "May We Borrow Your Husband?" but with more comings and goings, and a much cannier protagonist. The husband, a composer, wins the attention of a conniving Contessa, and though the young wife regards the picnics and swimming and villa lounging with some suspicion she agrees to let her husband use the patronage of the woman she calls "The Nose". Then the young wife is completely at sea, the victim of regret and the target of considerable lechery herself. But it comes right in the end, with a reunion, a child, some wealth and a house in Esher, which is perhaps the proper place for all sober post-mortems.

Mr Sansom has a sure hand and a fine wit; his mimicry of the idioms of flighdiness and the distractions of marriage is memorable and exact.

Paul Theroux

Muriel Spark's The Abbess of Crewe *will be* reviewed by Susan Hill next week.

Crime

The Mask of Memory
By Victor Canning
(Heinemann, £2.90)

The ruthlessness with human values that marks Intelligence work at its purest has been the subject of some of our most distinguished spy fiction. And often enough has a hapless pair of lovers become entangled in the sterile meshes of implacable men hidden away in Whitehall, Washington or Moscow. But not before, I think, has Intelligence been used as a looming symbol for all that is against Nature, and I am sure that nowhere hitherto has anyone so strongly contrasted that rigid structure with the rioting world of the senses as Canning does here. For against a tale of an agent carrying out a tricky semi-political assignment, with a sharp undertug of office politics, he has set to considerable effect a love story of deep meaning and more than a little erotic power.

The stories touch in the person of Commander Tucker, the high-ranking Intelligence man whose task we follow with its cool assessments and its share of ill-luck, and whose wife, estranged by his commitment to his secret life-work, plunges at last tumultuously into passion amid the dunes of the Devon coast with a curious earth-sprung demi-god in modern dress. Not a little of Canning's success lies with this figure in whom he combines a persona that might have come out of myth itself with a possible young man living in our everyday world.

The two stories touch and lightly enmesh, but more importantly they powerfully react one against the other. The world of Intelligence, with its implacable claims and its eventual stiffening and distortion even of such a heart-nurtured quality as loyalty, is set clean contrary to the world of Nature, threaded through with wild birds (marvellously evoked), instantly responsive to external events, even clearly seen to be not just powerful but dangerous. And in this clash lies a warning for us, a warning long implicit in much of Canning's writing but never before, I think, so clearly and successfully stated. Forget not that we humans are ever tied to the unsleeping universe of instinct.

Knock Down, by Dick Francis (Michael Joseph, £2.50). Skulduggery at the bloodstock sales, gripping as a print-out of your own future. Read though not for curious facts but for a fundamental truth.

The Mysterious Commission, by Michael Innes (Gollancz, £1.90). Being the delightfully unlikely adventures of a portrait-painter. Here is Innes, the amateur cracksman (pun intended) at his relaxedly entertaining best.

The Power of the Bug, by Ivor Drummond (Macmillan, £2.10). Lady Jennifer et al fight bug-planters from Vermont to Mexico. Confident sophistication as well-judged as the sparely elegant writing. Quite first-class.

Woman at Risk, by Miles Tripp (Macmillan, £2.10). Suburban solicitor: female bodies. The Tripp art (here at its best) is recounting extraordinary events as if they could happen to you. Beware.

The Return of Moriarty, by John Gardner (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £2.65). 300-page tribute to what Doyle did. The adventures, a-brim with erudition, of his resurrected master-villain, with bonus flashback to the Ripper. Don deerstalkers.

The Painted Face, by Jean Stubbs (Macmillan, £2.75). Edwardian painter confronts mysterious Parisian past. Here is all the sweep and check-scorning simplicity of high romance. Embark. (And new in Penguin at 40p her Victorian **Dear Laura.**)

Sweet and Low, by Emma Lathen (Gollancz, £2). So you thought cocoa unexciting. Not when that steel-bright prose illuminates Wall Street futures and abrupt past tenses. (New in Penguin at 35p, her race-relations one **Death Shall Overcome.**)

H. R. F. Keating

Brief life

Robert Louis Stevenson, by James Pope Hennessy (Cape, £5). Given the raw materials, books about Stevenson will write themselves. The brief Romantick life, so full of events; the massive correspondence, so preoccupied with RLS—these are in the nature of a free gift to biographers; the taxing part comes in deciding just how far to go in speculations about the character of the man (and his various entourages), and in the assessment of his achievement. James Pope Hennessy has chosen to take us easily down the middle of the fairway, with a workmanlike, if somewhat repetitious, account of the life (too thinly referenced to show how useful manuscript sources have been to him), and some brief, unexceptionable judgments on both "men and books". It is hard to credit that Mr Pope Hennessy would not have wished to extend and deepen his own commentary, had he lived—a belief which is supported by some tentative evidence in Nigel Nicolson's chummy Introduction.

Brian Alderson

Looking on Darkness by André P. Brink is published by W. H. Allen and not Macmillan, as stated last week. The paperback price of *Can You Positively Identify This Man?* by Peter Pringle and Peter Cole is £1.50.

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UK trade deficit widens to £440m in October as exports decline sharply

Tim Congdon

The deficit on Britain's trade with the rest of the world widened for the second month running in October. The current account deficit was £335m, compared to £268m in September, according to figures released yesterday by the Department of Trade.

Visible trade showed a deficit of £440m, only about £35m beneath the record levels of May, June and July. The surplus on invisibles is estimated at £105m.

The value of exports fell heavily, down from £1,415m in September to £1,325m. This follows an uninterrupted sequence of months in which exports have risen steadily. It would appear that the volume of exports has actually fallen because export prices are still rising quite quickly.

The oil deficit deteriorated, but it was not the main factor behind the worsening of the figures. The deficit in trade in petroleum and petroleum products increased from £301m to £330m. This deterioration of £29m compares with a deterioration in trade in other goods of £48m.

Sterling did not react strongly to the figures, although the rate against the dollar fell a little immediately after their announcement. The gilts market received them favourably, possibly because cheap buyers had been holding back until they had become known.

UK TRADE

October trade figures, seasonally adjusted and corrected on a balance of payments basis with allowance for known recording errors, as released yesterday by the Department of Trade.

		£m per month Exports	Imports	Visible balance
1970		658	657	+ 1
1971		733	709	+ 24
1972	Q1	726	766	− 40
	Q2	764	786	− 22
	Q3	684	779	− 95
	Q4	871	940	− 69
Year		761	818	− 57
1973	Q1	878	995	−117
	Q2	931	1064	−133
	Q3	995	1197	−202
	Q4	1008	1348	−340
Year		953	1151	−198
1974	Q1	1124	1553	−429
	Q2	1283	1737	−453
	Q3	1370	1759	−389
May		1270	1747	−477
June		1325	1802	−477
July	r	1322	1797	−475
Aug	r	1372	1692	−320
Sept	r	1415	1788	−373
Oct	p	1325	1765	−440

r Revised
p Provisional

The main feature of the figures is that both non-oil imports and exports have fallen, a sign of the more depressed conditions now being found in both the United Kingdom and world economies.

However, the decline in exports is more surprising than the fall in imports as it had been assumed that the competitiveness of British goods abroad would to some extent insulate them the effect of weaker demand.

It is possible that the drop in exports is an aberration and that the upward trend will soon be resumed. Special factors, such as strikes in the motor industry, do not appear to have had much effect. Exports of motor vehicles were £122m in October, £8m higher than in September, which was itself quite a good month.

Most categories of exports shared in the fall, which implies that a general factor was operating. The higher levels of retail sales, combined with stagnation of industrial production, may be responsible.

The value of imports of industrial materials fell by £36m. between September and October. This is probably due in part to the lower price of commodities in world markets and partly to the lower level of demand in the United Kingdom.

However, the value of imports of finished manufacturers rose by £12m to £476m. This is almost certainly due to higher prices being charged by foreign exports of industrial goods in the advanced economies, a reflection of high rates of inflation.

Talks soon on state share in N Sea oil

By Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

As Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, told the companies with commercial oil finds in the North Sea that they would shortly be invited to discussions on state participation, his Minister of State, Lord Balogh, was in New York trying to reassure American oil companies about the Government's intentions.

Mr Varley has told the companies that Mr Harold Lever, who has been chosen to lead the negotiations for 51 per cent state participation in the oilfields, will be contacting them within a few weeks to suggest an early discussion.

It is thought that Mr Lever will prefer to negotiate with consortia holding North Sea licences as a group rather than talk to individual companies.

Mr Varley has also told the oil companies that Mr Edmund Dell, the Paymaster General, will be arranging talks on the taxation of North Sea oil with a selection of the companies within a few days.

In New York, Lord Balogh told a conference that there would be a substantial increase in Government "take" from the North Sea but it was intended to leave "a rate of return on their investment sufficient to keep them active in the North Sea". The British Government did not wish to do anything to discourage the companies.

Iran's back-payment, page 22

Gilts plunge and shares weaken as City tries to assess Budget

The London stock market suffered a setback yesterday as the City assessed the implications of Mr Healey's Budget measures.

The huge Budget borrowing requirement, fears over the pound, and the rise in the October trade deficit brought widespread unloading of gilt edged yesterday. There were two weak rallies but both petered out and the tone was soft at the close.

The yield curve steepened even further with some yields reaching 11 per cent in short dated stocks and reaching nearly 17.5 per cent in longs.

Treasury 8 per cent 1975 fell 3/16 to 99⅛ where the yield to redemption went to 9.4 per cent while among mediums Fuding 6½ per cent slipped 1⅞ to 53⅜ where the yield to redemption is now 14.872. Undated War Loan weakened ⅞ to return 17.232 per cent and a further fall today could bring both yield and price into line.

Few observers expect even a technical rally just yet though one or two are beginning to think that the City has over reacted to the Budget.

They argue that the Chancellor's determination to cut down public spending and let local authority rates climb could trim the borrowing requirement by up to £1,500m while clearing the nationalized industry deficit would be worth a further £1,000m.

Nor is the new Lever Bank seen as a threat since it is argued, it basically amounts to a redistribution of money in gilt edged rather than a withdrawal from it.

But few are taking such points seriously yet as inflation rages the social contract continues to crack and the miners remain bellicose. Any rally would probably come next week and even then be only technical.

The equity market was fairly satisfied with Mr Healey's £1,600m relief for industry, and share prices opened higher. But the trend was quickly reversed as gilt fell back, and by the end of the session the FT index was 5.2 off at 186.2. At 73.07, the Times index closed 2.34 down.

Selling of industrial shares was not heavy but most sections lost ground throughout the session. Trading statements from Courtaulds and Unilever failed to stem the setback in leading shares.

Higher VAT on petrol undermined oil shares. Breweries and some food shares tried to move ahead on the expectation of benefits from the Chancellor's relief on stock profit taxation, but proved unable to withstand the general trend.

But gold shares, spurred on by record prices in London both for bullion and for Kruger Rands, saw fresh demand from Continental investors. Closing prices for most of the heavier priced issues showed gains of around £1.

Dilemma on borrowing, page 23

Sterling again unsettled

Sterling was again very unsettled yesterday. The Budget was received unfavourably, as it was generally considered to be more reflationary than expected and the news of the sharply increased public sector borrowing requirement disturbed sentiment.

Sterling opened at $2.2980, down on the overnight $2.3050. But there was something of a recovery in the morning and the general trading level was about $2.3050, although there were wide fluctuations. The rate at the close was $2.3055—down 15 points on the day.

The effective depreciation rate rose from 19.8 per cent at the close on Tuesday to 20.0 per cent at the close yesterday. This is the second highest rate ever. The previous high of 20.43 per cent was recorded on January 16.

It has been generally understood in the foreign exchange market that the Bank of England has been managing the rate within a 17 to 20 per cent depreciation band. The limit of this band has now been reached and interest is growing in the Bank's intentions.

The Bank intervened yesterday and on Tuesday in its own name, rather than through the banks which are its normal agents. This may have been to improve confidence by giving a sign that the authorities wished to maintain the rate at around the 20 per cent depreciation level.

The Government's decision not to renew the sterling guarantees caused some discussion. It was feared that it might indicate an official willingness to lower the exchange rate when the present arrangements come to an end on December 31.

Under the present arrangements compensation becomes payable if the average effective depreciation rate of sterling from April 1 to December 31, 1974, were to exceed 18.35 per cent. The rate would have to be 21 per cent until the end of the year for this to happen.

Gold was in demand throughout the day. There was considerable relief that the Government did not decide to clamp down on the market on gold coins.

The price rose to $186 an ounce at the close—a new record.

FFI likely to raise funds by stock issues

Mr George Loveday, chairman of the Stock Exchange, yesterday prodicted that Finance For Industry would raise funds towards its £1.00m target in the form of stock issues of £250m each.

He said that stock issues by FFI, the vehicle through which the Government is hoping to encourage the raising of medium-term money for investment by industry, would be treated effectively as gilt-edged securities, although they would not be guaranteed by the Government. He thought they would not carry stamp duty and would trade on the basis of the commissions applicable to gilts.

But he suggested that the issues would have to offer a margin of around 1 per cent over a gilt-edged stock of comparable maturity. The first issue would be unlikely before next year.

Mr Loveday said the FFI scheme was a "new development" and he did not think it was "the death knell of the stock market". Commenting on the £1,000m funding programme, he said: "You might say that the stock market is in business again raising money."

Malcolm Brown writes: The predominant feeling among industrialists yesterday as they analysed the figures was that the Chancellor had taken the right road, but had not gone nearly far enough down it.

A spokesman for the Confederation of British Industry said: "Altogether we reckon that the Chancellor has done about half what was necessary for industry." Industry had been asking for £2,400m to be injected in the present financial year and had got about half.

The Chancellor had got industry entirely wrong if he worked on the assumption that the CBI was bargaining like the trades unions and asking for twice as much as it wanted.

The danger now was that unless the profitability and liquidity problems were properly resolved there could be no way to solve the associated problems of jobs, future growth and the lowering of inflation.

Sir Raymond Brookes, president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said the Chancellor should have taken less from industry to allow companies to resolve their cash flow problems.

"We are disappointed at the absence of any reductions in corporation tax and at the continuation of advanced corporation tax surcharge."

The higher price for power and steel would clearly affect the motor industry's manufacturing costs, he added.

The Engineering Industries Association, which represents 3,000 engineering companies throughout the country, said that the Budget gave only limited help and would not aid immediate liquidity problems, particularly among the smaller and medium-sized firms.

"Liquidity and the maintenance of real capital will remain the major problems of the engineering industry and the limited help given may prove to be too little and too late."

CU rights issue gets 94.4 pc acceptances

By Andrew Wilson

Commercial Union's £62m rights issue has proved an outstanding success with acceptances being received for 94.4 per cent of the 104m shares offered at 60p.

The funding will help refute allegations that the City is a spent force in raising large amounts of capital—the issue by the huge insurance company is one of the largest ever on The Stock Exchange.

Those shares not taken up have been sold on the market and the premium after expenses will be distributed to entitled shareholders except that no payment will be made of less than 50p.

Success for the issue looked likely from the moment that the new shares began life in a nil paid form. Within the first hour of trading on October 22, they established a 15p premium and last night in the fully-paid form the shares closed at 76p.

In September, CU withdrew its offer to take over St Martin's Property Corporation in the face of the £108m bid from the Kuwait Investment Office. CU's bid was aimed at increasing its capital base which in turn would improve its solvency margin and enable it to write a larger amount of business.

The rights issue was effectively a second best option, but CU believed there was little merit in entering into an auction with the Kuwaitis.

The £61m net will be held until it has been decided how to utilise it to best advantage but meantime it raises the solvency ratio from 23 per cent to over 30 per cent compared with the statutory 10 per cent.

Since the initial success of there have been rumours of there have eben rumours of other funding operations by major groups, although nothing positive has emerged.

Saudi assurance on oil revenue investments

Jeddah, Nov 13.—Saudi Arabia expects to place an increasing amount of its burgeoning oil revenues in intermediate and long-term investments, Mr Muhammad Jamjoon, director general of research at the Saudi Arabian monetary agency (SAMA), the central bank said today.

This will come as good news to western bankers and finance ministers who fear the international banking system is being strained to the limit with short-term deposits of oil producers' revenues. The Saudi oil revenues are expected to top $20,000m (about £8.700m) this year, and its reserves already have more than doubled from $4.000m at the end of 1973.

United States banks which have accepted much of the Saudi oil funds as short-term deposits have fretted over the difficulties and dangers of having to re-lend them at long maturities. But according to Mr Jamjoom, their fears have been exaggerated and are probably soon to be assuaged.

"Investment strategy is still being decided by the supreme board, including King Feisal", Mr Jamjoom said.

Sandilands report may be delayed

John Plender

The Sandilands committee of inquiry into inflation accounting is now thought unlikely to produce its initial findings before March, in spite of hopes that something would emerge before the end of the year. Earlier this year the committee speeded up its timetable in the light of heated controversy over the *part played by the tax system* in industry's deteriorating liquidity.

Doubts were being expressed in the City yesterday, however, about the likelihood of the committee making its recommendations in time for the Spring Budget. On Tuesday Mr Dennis Healey, the Chancellor, said that he hoped to have the benefit of the Sandilands recommendations before deciding what action to take next year on tax relief against stock appreciation.

It is clear there are practical constraints on introducing full monetary correction into the tax system in the near future. The only system of inflation accounting which has been widely tried out in industry and commerce is the method favoured by the Accounting Standards Steering Committee of the professional accounting bodies. This is current purchasing power (CPP) accounting, which seeks to restate accounts in terms of a stable monetary unit.

Unless the Sandilands committee decides to follow the accountants, a further period of experimentation would almost certainly be necessary. The most widely canvassed alternative to CPP accounting is the replacement cost method, which has not been tested to the same extent in this country.

Even if Sandilands comes down in favour of CPP accounting, the Treasury and the Inland Revenue would still have to grapple with the problems of implementing it—assuming that the Chancellor gave his fiat. Serious research has been done on the fiscal implications of this system of accounting than on its uses for financial reporting in published accounts.

The Chancellor emphasized, however, that some form of tax relief against stock appreciation would still be continued next year.

Financial Editor, page 23

Beaverbrook reports £1.3m loss for year

By Our Financial Staff

Beaverbrook Newspapers, publishers of the *Daily Express* and *Sunday Express*, yesterday reported losses before tax of £1,355,000 for the financial year to June 30 last. The year before the company made profits of £1,507,000.

The group passed the interim dividend last March but as "a mark of confidence" now declares a token final of 0.49p gross a share which maintains the shares' trustee standing.

A property revaluation shows a surplus of £13m over book values. The board has also used depreciation written back on the valuation, and the proceeds from the sales of the Evening Citizen title but after substracting the cost of the Glasgow redundancies, to provide a surplus of £1,846,000. With appropriate tax adjustments and the deduction of the reported loss, £816,000 has been added to group reserves.

Prices of both newspapers went up in September and the board will probably be applying for a further increase after Christmas. The current year will also see a full year's savings from closing down the Glasgow plant, and these could amount to £3m. The *Evening Standard* is to stop printing on Saturdays. The *Sunday Express* continues to be profitable.

Of total revenue of £74.4m against £67.7m in the past year, 48 per cent came from advertising. Much clearly depends on the economic climate but the board discerns 'a patch of blue sky ahead".

Meanwhile newsprint prices continue to escalate. Bank overdrafts increased during the year from £1.9m to £6m, and were higher now.

Financial resources would remain fully committed throughout next year as the group continued to develop the Racquet Court site in Fleet Street next door to the *Daily Express* offices.

To help tide it over the current year Beaverbrook is holding talks with the unions about cutting staff and costs on the *Daily Express*.

The "A" shares shed only 1p to 13p as the market had been reconciled to bad news.

Unilever: Third quarter profits at Unilever, the Anglo-Dutch foods and detergents group, fell 16 per cent from £92m to £77m before taxation. Much of the decline was caused by a big jump in interest on borrowed money.

Trading conditions were adverse, too, and the situation was particularly bad in the edible fats and animal feeds markets in Europe. Raw material prices failed to fall from their high levels and operating margins continued to be squeezed by "severe" price controls.

However, Unilever said yesterday that Tuesday's Budget measures would have a favourable effect on the group's cash flow.

The shares of Unilever Limited, United Kingdom arm of the group, fell 6p to 154p on the Stock Exchange after yesterday's results.

Courtaulds: As against a July forecast half-time profits double to some £75m pre-tax, fibres and textiles giant Courtaulds has come up with £79.3m for the first half of its 1974-75 accounting period. The group expects, however, a "difficult" second half because of flat markets at home and abroad which reflect "a worldwide destocking movement in textiles and in other products which the group manufactures".

Overall sales rose 33.8 per cent during the first half, to £576.5m, with exports from the United Kingdom rising by 66 per cent to £146.2m. The figures cover the six months to end-June for most of the overseas subsidiaries, and the six months to end-September for the United Kingdom fibre, packaging and paint activities.

Financial Editor, page 23

UK offshore engineering criticized

By Our Science Correspondent

The absence of British barges and equipment for pipelaying in the North Sea was one of the aspects of oil development criticized in the report of a Select Committee on Science and Technology which has been examining offshore engineering.

It points to the great success of continental countries with no offshore deposits that have made great inroads in these fields. *The report also highlights the* fact that during 1975 and 1976 the British Steel Corporation will not be able to meet any of the demand for submarine pipelines because of their inability to produce sufficiently thick pipe of large enough diameter.

The select committee started their investigation of the gaps of British industry and of government-supported research in offshore technology a year ago.

Their first recommendation is for support of developments to overcome the main industrial problems. Another proposal is for a single organization to coordinate research and development in this field.

Mr Kenneth Warren, the chairman, indicated the anxieties about the safety of divers working on North Sea installations. He said there were discrepancies in the figures of people who had died in the North Sea over the past year. This was one reason why his committee would like to see the standards for diving and training of divers brought under the supervision of the Navy.

The report states there is a serious risk of accident in the North Sea unless urgent action is taken about navigation and survey work. There was no responsibility to report an abandoned structure, whether temporary or permanent in the region, and this was an appalling state of affairs.

The committee also recommended that on the certification of structures an agreement should be made with the Institution of Civil Engineers and the Institution of Structural Engineers on the procedures for certification. These were omitted from the five organizations which are responsible for saying that structures used in the North Sea are safe.

BSC export move after fall in use of finished steel

Consumption of finished steel fell back further in the third quarter of this yearaccording to figures published last night. The fall has already prompted the British Steel Corporation to seek increased export business in the first three months of next year—a move made more important in view of the expected 15 per cent decline in United Kingdom consumption next year.

The latest quarterly figures issued by the Department of Industry show that consumption in the third quarter amounted to 4,243,000 tonnes after seasonal adjustment and represented a fall of 7.5 per cent on the consumption level in the previous three months.

"The path of consumption during 1974, although distorted by the consequences of three-day working, would seem to indicate a continuing decline in consumption since the peak in the fourth quarter of 1973".

Swiss banker says inflation may slow

Geneva, Nov 13.—The view that Swiss industry could stay competitive despite the current high level of the Swiss franc was expressed today by Mr Philippe de Weck, general manager of the Union Bank of Switzerland.

He said the reason was that there existed a good chance that the inflation rate in Switzerland would slow down and remain below the level in other countries.

He added that government, employers and unions were pulling together.

Short time working at Plessey plant

Short time working was introduced yesterday at the Plessey capacitor factory at Bathgate, West Lothian. About 300 employees are affected. A three-day week will operate for 150 employees on alternate weeks.

A company spokesman said that the short-time has resulted from "a shock fall in the current production programme caused by considerable rescheduling of customer requirements."

Vote row over Hoover strike

Women employed by Hoover marched from a strike meeting to the locked gates of the firm's Cambuslang, Lanarkshire factory yesterday and demanded an immediate return to work.

The march came after 3,000 of the 4,600 workers on strike for 10 weeks split on a vote to accept or reject the management's latest offer. Shop stewards said after the meeting that the strike had to continue.

The vote was taken by each of the six grades in the factory. Three grades, representing the bulk of the workforce, voted to accept the management's offer and return.

But the remaining three groups—about 500 workers including maintenance men, electricians and skilled trades—voted to stay out.

Finance deal worked out to save Yashica

Tokyo, Nov 13.—Yashica, the camera and office equipment maker, appeared to have averted possible bankruptcy today when the company's two largest shareholders agreed to finance near-term obligations and revitalize the concern's management structure and business operations.

Nissho-Iwai, a major trading firm owning 10.3 per cent of Yashica's shares, said it had proposed that Mr Shira Kaneko, now a Nissho-Iwai managing director, be elected president of the camera maker.

Taiyo-Kobe Bank, which owns about 10 per cent of Yashica's common stock, said it had agreed to finance the camera maker's immediate cash needs.

Securities industry sources said Yashica's major financial burden is about 1,800m yen (about £2.5m) needed for severance payments to about 800 employees who have agreed to retire voluntarily this month.

Among the Dervishes
O. M. BURKE £3.00 hardback £1.75 paperback
An account of travels and adventures in India, the Middle East and Central Asia. Burke carried out a pilgrimage to Mecca (forbidden to unbelievers) studied in a monastery in Baluchistan, visited the little-explored Afghan land of Nuristan, lived as a Moslem holy man and attended strange ceremonies.
"a remarkable journey . . . this book is invaluable and in various ways"—*Books and Bookmen*
"opens horizons that cause the mind to soar"—*Sunday Telegraph*

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How the markets moved

The Times index: 73.07 −2.34
FT index: 186.2 −5.2

Rises

Aaronson Bros	2p to 22p	Lewston Int	2p to 19p
Anglo Am Corp	12p to 410p	Mallinson, W.	1½p to 15½p
Brit Borneo	10p to 108p	Meyer, M. L.	2p to 25p
Bracken Mines	15p to 310p	Rio Tinto Zinc	1p to 107p
Distillers	3p to 84½p	Silentbloc	1p to 13p
Hoffnung, S.	4p to 50p	Union Corp	38p to 470p
Leslie	15p to 225p	Western Areas	30p to 610p

Falls

BP	12p to 256p	GKN	6p to 142p
Barclays Bk	5p to 120p	Hawker Sidd	8p to 166p
Bowater Corp	11p to 86p	Hammerson	20p to 180p
Brit Am Tob	8p to 169p	Imp Chem Ind	4p to 143p
Burmah Oil	9p to 136p	Reed Int	9p to 154p
Courtaulds	3p to 59p	Unilever	6p to 154p
Fisons	10p to 180p	Vickers	5p to 88p

Equities fell back towards the year's low point.
Gilt-edged securities suffered severe losses.
Sterling eased 15 points to $2.3035. The "effective devaluation" rate was 20 per cent.
Gold jumped $4 to a peak $186.00.
Commodities: Cocoa futures were under pressure and losses ranging to £23 were sustained. The London daily sugar price was raised £31 to a new record of £590. Coffee failed to hold early gains. Copper lost £14.50 and LME silver was 5p lower. Spot rubber closed at its lowest level since May, 1973: Reuters index was 5.2 lower at 1,247.4.

Reports, pages 24 and 27

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.82	1.77
Austria Sch	43.50	41.50
Belgium Fr	90.25	87.50
Canada $	2.33	2.28
Denmark Kr	14.05	13.65
Finland Mkk	8.90	8.65
France Fr	11.05	10.75
Germany DM	6.00	5.80
Greece Dr	72.50	69.50
Hongkong $	12.00	11.65
Italy Lr	1615.00	1565.00
Japan Yn	720.00	690.00
Netherlands Gld	6.20	6.00
Norway Kr	12.95	12.60
Portugal Esc	62.00	59.50
S Africa Rd	1.82	1.75
Spain Pes	135.00	130.00
Sweden Kr	10.25	9.95
Switzerland Fr	6.65	6.40
US $	2.35	2.30
Yugoslavia Dnr	43.00	40.75

Rates for bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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Rolinco
Value of diversified portfolio

Fears of a general depression are based less on fact than on emotion.

Without a doubt, current inflation, with all its consequences, is serious. But there are no indications whatsoever that the American or European banking system would fail under this pressure, that production would decline sharply or that unemployment would threaten millions of workers.

At the present low level of stock prices, any further declines would be largely the result of psychological factors.

Perseverence wins out

We should not flatter ourselves that inflation will really be brought under control within a foreseeable space of time. In this context it is interesting to contemplate an extreme development such as manifested itself during the period of hyper-inflation in Germany in the early 1920's. The important fact is that in those days it was proved that, even in abnormal times, a well diversified portfolio of first class shares in the end provided complete protection against the depreciation of money.

Investment policy

In the fiscal year under review, ROLINCO, in retrospect, invested too soon in America. Much of the investment took place in the period just before the unforeseen oil crisis. Our purchases in Australia more or less balanced our sales in Japan. In Germany our purchases mainly related to shares in the financial sector. In France we reduced our holdings rather significantly. In Italy too, many shares were sold. Our holdings in other European countries did not change much.

Continued expansion

In the past financial year the ordinary share capital of ROLINCO rose from fls. 1,017,700,000 to fls. 1,028,036,650 due to the issue of 206,733 new shares.

Value per share

The value per share at the end of the financial year was fls. 100,-. The price of ROLINCO shares was negatively influenced by the relative strength of the guilder. Consequently, for a great many foreign shareholders, in particular those in Germany, France and Britain, the development was, in terms of their own currency, less unfavourable.

Profit and dividend

Income from dividends and interest amounted to approximately fls. 78 million. The net profit for the year is fls. 71,597,871. We propose to allocate fls. 29,5 million to General Reserve, and to distribute fls. 2,- per share.

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Gloomy post-Budget prospects for Britain's charities

By Derek Harris

Britain's charities — some 114,000 are now registered— were today taking a gloomy post-Budget view of their prospects, with the chances growing of many smaller organizations finally having to close their doors.

Their campaign for value added tax zero rating has virtually collapsed, at least until a Chancellor brings in multi-rate VAT. Then they might hope to get a low rate for goods they buy or on the charges sometimes levied for work done.

The National Council of Social Service, a coordinating body for many charities, has not entirely given up hope of getting VAT concessions. They may decide to mount a new campaign to secure a zero rate for any charges made on work carried out, the so-called output side, on the argument that VAT being a tax on business should not apply to operations devoted entirely to a charitable cause.

Charity organizers today feared that the pegging of the increase in public expenditure announced in the Budget is likely to lead to a pruning by local authorities of the help they give to organizations working in the social services sphere.

The crunch for many smaller charities relying heavily on such support is expected to come next April, at the end of the financial year.

Most charities have been hit by the stock market slump and inflation which has hoisted administrative costs by as much as two thirds in 12 months. Donations have also been declining, and inflation has eroded their value.

Some charities say they are likely to have to wind up their affairs in the next few months, and even big charities are likely to be overdrawn within a year

Another major worry in the charity field is that the capital transfer tax, when spelled out in detail, is likely to maintain the £50,000 rule operating under the estate duty system. This limits *tax exemption on charity gifts* by individuals to bequests under £50,00. Many millions of pounds annually could be at stake.

CBI chief praises government policy on aid

By Malcolm Brown

Mr Ralph Bateman, president of the Confederation of British Industry, yesterday congratulated the Government for rejecting "beggar-my-neighbour" policies in the face of the growing world economic crisis.

Speaking in London at a dinner of the Canada Club, Mr Bateman stressed the need for international cooperation if crises on the scale of the oil situation were to be averted in future.

He said: "It is quite clear that the developed nations simply cannot absorb any further major increases in oil or commodity prices or supply disruptions at this time.

The agreement for a 10-year international energy programme which would be signed over the next few months by many developed nations was an example of the modest yet bold steps towards cooperation which were essential.

As part of the larger picture Mr Bateman saw the need for a united Europe. Such a concept was essential if we were to rise to the challenge of new world trading conditions.

"I suppose these new conditions can best be summarized in four letters—OPEC", said Mr Bateman. "But the long-term prospects of all primary producers, including the OPEC members, are interdependent with the economic health of the consuming countries."

Iran will get £365m back-payment for increased cost of oil

By Roger Vielvoye

Western oil companies operating in Iran are about to make a $850m (about £365m) back-payment to the Iranian Government to cover increased costs of oil lifted since September last year.

Iran has an agreement with the consortium, in which British Petroleum is the largest shareholder, to ensure that prices for Iranian oil do not drop below those in other parts of the Gulf where the posted price system is still in operation.

Mr Alastair Manson, general manager of Iranian Oil Participants, is not in Iran working out the final details of the pricing agreement and the $850m payment could be made tomorrow.

The $850m will cover the cost equating Iranian prices with those obtained in the Gulf through governments winning a 60 per cent share in the oil companies' concessions. Price rises concluded through meetings of the Organsation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Quito and Vienna will also be included.

Offshore services: An attempt to form new British-owned offshore diving equipment and services companies to compete with French and American groups in the North Sea is being made by the Offshore Supplies Office.

It has written to 24 companies which could be interested in this field pointing out that tremendous opportunities exist, particularly now that exploration is moving into deep waters and will need much more sophisticated diving back-up.

The market for diving services and equipment in the North Sea is worth between £30m and £50m a year. The OSO is pointing out that much of the expertise gained by the Royal Navy in diving techniques could be made available to new British companies entering the field.

Our Northern Industrial Correspondent writes: British industrialists, hoping to move in on the market for equipment and services for the offshore oil industry, have been warned by the industry's leaders that they must be prepared to meet much higher standards of quality and service than they may have become accustomed to in other fields. They will also have to convince the oil industry that they can match the performance of its existing and proven suppliers.

This was the central theme running through a two-day conference on "Offshore Oil and Onshore Industry" which ended in Liverpool yesterday. The conference, organized by the North West Industrial Development Association, was attended by some 200 senior executives from companies who are existing or potential suppliers.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Insulation answer to wasted energy

From Mr Anthony Cadman

Sir, *Recent correspondence has* tended to lay emphasis upon restrictions upon the use of energy rather than the more logical approach of reducing waste.

It is now acknowledged by both the Department of the Environment and Nato in recent publications that 40 per cent of United Kingdom energy requirements is devoted necessarily to home heating. It is equally confirmed by these two authoritative sources that 70 per cent of that heat is immediately wasted through the walls, windows, roofs and by draught-making gaps.

If relatively elementary thermal insulation efforts were made then that wastage could be reduced to only 25 per cent, without any failing in the standard of warmth and comfort, indeed, by an improvement to both these factors.

The method is elementary. It is by improving the insulation within the walls, providing the thick layer of insulation in the roofs, double glazing of windows and draught proofing by the addition of weather stripping.

Britain is the only remaining European country still permitting the wastage of energy through naked cavity walling which on its own throws away 35 per cent of the heat put into homes in this country. It is much to be regretted that the bill currently being presented to Parliament (the draft amendment to the Building Regulation Act) has proposed a thermal insulation standard of 1.0 which is far below the European statutory standard of 0.60 "U" value.

The figure of 0.60 would provide all the savings listed *above and would* reduce the nation's total energy bill by 20 per cent, so achieving the massive savings which the nation needs without reducing standards of living and comfort.

The capital cost per home can be reclaimed in sheer savings of expenditure on fuel in less than five years, even in the most inefficiently designed structure, but in the majority of cases the cost can be reclaimed in three years.

Surely this positive approach to stopping waste is more appealing than the restrictive approach of a lowering of living standard by reduction of temperature, which can in particular be damaging to the aged.

Yours,
ANTHONY G. CADMAN,
Director-General,
The Brick Development Association,
19 Grafton Street,
London, W.1.

From Mr P. Burberry and Mr B. Day

Sir, It has been reliably estimated from the most recent statistics that more than 40 per cent of the energy consumed in this country is employed in warming buildings. This compares with the 17 per cent consumed by all forms of transport. It would seem that you are right, therefore, to single out architects for particular criticism in your leader today (Oct 25) since they are solely responsible for the thermal properties of their buildings, even though they may not be aware of it. Through their efforts we might save more energy than by the total abolition of the transport industry.

However, we believe tha you fall into the error commo to many commentators on th energy situation in ignoring th factors besides insulatio which influence the energ consumption of buildings. In recent paper we identified th major energy saving measur which might be adopted. Thi include in additon to insu ation: automatic regulation heat supply and proper sele tion of fuel; the control of ve tilation rate; selection of orie tation and fenestration; desi of the fabric to optimi response to intermittent he ing, and a reduction in th standards of space and intern air temperature to which have become accustomed. T significance of just one these measures was am demonstrated in your supp ment of October 21 which cludes a report of the la savings of energy wh resulted from close control the heating installaton buildings.

It is often maintained energy savings in buildin cannot be obtained in the ti scale which the urgency of situation demands. However, is apparent that several of measures we have listed can applied immediately. The ing which could result because of the share of "energy cake" which buildings use, greater could be achieved by any o single measure.

Yours faithfully,
PETER BURBERRY
BRIAN DAY
Functional Design Laborato Department of Architecture, University of Bristol,
25 Great George Street,
Bristol.

Need for inflation accounting

From Mr David Stebbings

Sir, Can someone please explain why "inflation accounting" is not being forced on industry by our Government as a matter of urgency. I know that there is a government committee sitting on this question, but how long do we have to wait?

Unless and until "inflation accounting" is introduced: (a) the auditors' certificate that the accounts of a company "show a true and fair view" etc is a lie; (b) directors proclaim profits that they have not made; (c) dividends are often declared out of profits which are not there; (d) depreciation reserves intended to replace worn out plant are inadequate; (e) employees are encouraged by bogus profits to make wage claims which the company cannot afford if jobs are to be maintained, even if no dividends were to be declared.

Why do we have to go on kidding ourselves so blatently?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID STEBBINGS
1 Wapping Pierhead
Wapping High Street
London E1.

Phoney?

From Mrs M. Lane

Sir, Hearing that the telepl ists' secret strike was over, attempted to ring Paris. A n voice informed us that the of our strike unfortuna coincided with the beginnin theirs.

Was it secret too? He c not say—all he knew was the French operator refuse accept calls from the Un Kingdom.

Yours faithfully,
M. LANE,
Ashton Wold,
Peterborough.

US economic experts' disarray

From Mr Henry N. Goldstein

Sir, Frank Vogl's recent report on President Ford's rejection of the advice of American academic economists leaves me confused. He seems to suggest that the academics share a common set of social priorities and economic forecasts and that they offer similar policy advice.

But, in fact, they are poles apart. Galbraith fears a serious recession and advocates mandatory controls on prices and wages. Friedman pleads for persistent monetary and fiscal restraint and claims that controls would have nothing but pernicious effects.

Whose advice is the President supposed to take? And just what incantation is going to "force changes in (American) society that will resolve the present difficulties"? Has that "abracadabra" been discovered?

Yours, etc,
HENRY N. GOLDSTEIN,
Visiting Professorial Fellow,
Centre for Contemporary European Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton.

Infexious

From Mr V. W. McElroy

Sir, I am notified by the I Office that charges for t phone connexion (sic) increased from September 1

This direxion naturally ca some dejexion but perhaps reflexion objexion should be raised to protexion of Special Relarionship and t xion of the EEC.

Was that the reason for recent elexion?

Yours truly,
VERNON W. McELROY,
5c Shepherd Street,
London, W1.

Sir Frederick's message: 'get on with the job'

By Edward Townsend

Sir Frederick Catherwood, chairman of the British Institute of Management, urged businessmen last night to forget politicians and get on with the job of managing British industry themselves in a bid to avoid "*the catastrophe which now* seems so near".

For a long time, politicians had told the people half truths, he said. They had pressed industry not to finance inflationary wage increases but had added hastily that they would not increase unemployment. They had pressed for increased productivity without mentioning that that needed investment

"While they have hang-ups on the capitalist system, get mixed up with the mixed economy and enthuse over enterprise boards, we have to get on with the job."

Sir Frederick, speaking at the annual dinner of the Machine Tool Trades Association in London, called on managers themselves to tell their workers the facts

Outlook for supertankers shows signs of decline

By Peter Hill

While shipbuilders are still enjoying boom conditions many shipbuilders, both in Europe and Japan, are seriously worried about the future of the large tanker market which has now almost disappeared. Japanese builders, who have concentrated *on series production of large* tankers now fear that the mammoth building docks in which the major builders have invested could become no longer economic.

In its latest survey, *The Motor Ship*, the monthly journal, said that while the number of ships on order had risen between April and the end of October this year, the total tonnage had fallen from 230,026,507 tonnes deadweight to 227,158,177 tonnes dwt at the end of last month.

The survey pointed out that over the same period the number of tankers on order had increased but the total tonnage involved had fallen from 188,717,700 tonnes to 187,065,080 tonnes.

Public ownership talks: Leaders of Britain's shipbuilding *industry yesterday met Mr* Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, to discuss the Government's plans for extending public ownership to shipbuilding, ship repair and marine engine building.

After the meeting, Mr A. Ross Belch, the president of the Shipbuilders and Repairers National Association, said the discussions had been "useful and constructive" and added that further talks would be held to discuss various aspects which had arisen

Talks on support for Helaba

Frankfurt, Nov 13.—The Savings Banks Association of Hesse said it is holding talks with the West German Savings Bank Association on possible support to meet its share of write-off needs at the Hessische Landesbank-Girozentrale (Helaba) in which it holds a 50 per cent stake.

A Hesse Savings Banks spokesman said no details are yet available of the possible size of the write-offs, and talks could last to the end of this year.

Licence revoked: The Federal West German Banking Supervisory Bureau has revoked the banking license of a small West German instalment credit bank, Regensburger Teilzahlungsbank Ottmar Dirrigl KG, after the bank announced difficulties.

Volksbank of Landau, said it was willing to take over the bank

Chemical exports rise 70 pc

Britain's chemical industry achieved a favourable trade balance of £168m in the second quarter of this year, reflecting the industry's efforts to secure sales in lucrative export markets at a time of buoyant demand internationally.

Government figures published today in the Department of Industry's weekly journal, *Trade and Industry*, show that the total value of exports over the period amounted to £583m at current prices, representing a 70 per cent increase over the corresponding *period of 1973. The* main growth area was exports of organic chemicals which rose by 146 per cent compared with a year earlier.

Imports rose steeply over the second quarter, rising by 90 per cent over the corresponding period of 1973 and reaching £415m. Organic chemicals recorded a huge rise of 157 per cent compared with a year earlier.

In another development, a survey* of 60 leading companies in the plastics processing industry for the three years up to October last year showed that the value of sales by the companies rose, surprisingly slowly by about 25 per cent.

**Report on Plastics Processors, ICC Business Ratios, £33.*

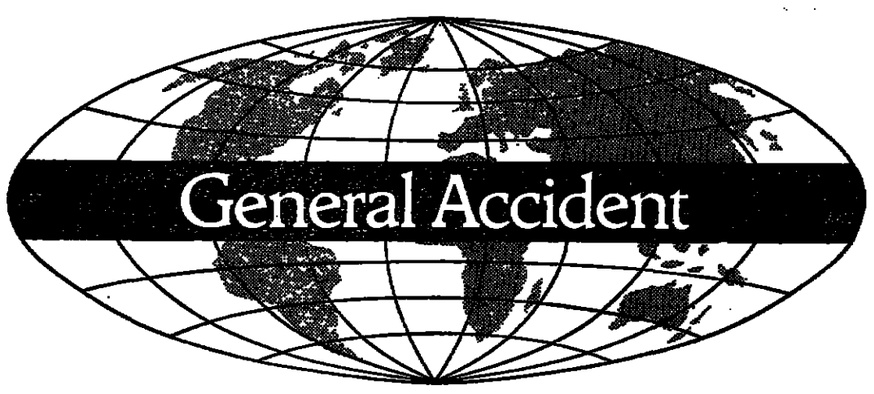
New threat in shipyard dispute

The month-old pay dispute at the Cammell Laird shopyard on Merseyside, which stopped work on orders worth £125m and made 4,000 workers idle, led to a fresh warning by shop stewards yesterday. They say that unless the company meets their demand for new and direct negotiations by tomorrow, they will reimpose a "blockade" and prevent more than 400 management and staff employees from entering their offices.

Llanwern peace talks: Hopes of settling the dispute at the £200m *Llanwern complex of the British* Steel Corporation, which has halted production and let to 4,000 workers being made idle centre on talks tomorrow in Cardiff.

The BSC has offered to take part in the talks if the Technical, Administrative and Supervistory Section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers o official strike over pay, would allow 1,600 craftsmen to cross the picket lines.

Leyland strike goes on: Fresh attempts by British Leyland to resolve the dispute which has stopped all Triumph car production and made more than 5,000 workers idle in the Midlands and on Merseyside, ended without a settlement yesterday.



Nine months' results

Interim Statement

The results for the nine months ended 30th September, 1974, estimated and subject to audit, are compared below with those for the similar period in 1973, which are restated at 31st December, 1973 rates of exchange; also shown are the actual results for the *full year 1973.*

It must be emphasised that the results for the interim period do not necessarily provide a reliable indication of those for the full year.

For the interim periods, U.S.A. results are incorporated on an operating basis although the statutory basis with a minimum allowance for procuration expenses is adopted at the year end. This helps to eliminate abnormal fluctuations which for technical reasons would otherwise emerge in the published quarterly results.

	9 months to 30.9.74 Estimate £ millions	9 months to 30.9.73 Estimate £ millions	Year 1973 Actual £ millions
Net written premiums— General business	278.9	252.8	333.8
Investment Income	25.4	20.0	28.4
Underwriting Profit— General business	0.3	10.4	11.6
Long Term Insurance Profits	1.0	0.9	1.5
	26.7	31.3	41.5
Loan and Bank Interest	1.2	1.1	1.5
Profit before Tax and Minority Interests	25.5	30.2	40.0
Principal Exchange rates used in converting overseas results:			
U.S.A.	$2.33	$2.32	$2.32
Canada	$2.30	$2.31	$2.31

Net written premiums and investment income, adjusted to exclude the effects of currency fluctuations, show increases of 11% and 28% respectively.

Although unaffected by exceptional losses such as characterized experience in the earlier part of the year, third quarter underwriting results have beeen disappointing and a small loss has been incurreed worldwide.

Premium growth in the United Kingdom in the third quarter was less buoyant than earlier in the year while claims costs and expenses of management, particularly salaries and pension fund contributions, continued to accelerate from inflationary pressures. Third quarter operations produced a loss but for the year to date the account as a whole is marginally in profit deespite particularly adverse experience on engineering business and substantial losses from weather claims and the Flixborough disaster. The important motor account should benefit in the last quarter from the rating increase introduced on 1st October.

In the United States net written premiums for the nine months increased from $237.2 million to $248.1 million and the operating ratio was 97.8% compared with 93.3% in 1973.

Underwriting experience in Australia, already adversely affected by severe weather claims in the early part of the year, has again deteriorated with substantial losses in the third quarter. Outstanding claims have required further augmentation for inflation, and in anticipation of Workmen's Compensation legislation in the State of Victoria provision has been made for the retrospective effects of increased benefits on claims estimates at 30th September.

General Accident

General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation Ltd.
World Headquarters, General Buildings, Perth, Scotland.

Shell-Esso gas find off Shetlands

A new and possibly significant gas find has been made to the north-east of the Shetlands by the Shell-Esso group. Shell, the operator for the group, said that a well on block 211-13 had produced gas and condensate at "substantial rates".

But the statement added that further drilling would be necessary because of the difficult geological conditions in the area.

The well is in 620ft of water and is the most northerly drilled offshore anywhere in the world. Block 211-13 adjoins the tract in which British Petroleum has discovered the Magnus field.

Less gold assayed

The weight and number of gold articles tested by the London Assay Office declined in October compared with the same month last year, but silver articles showed a sharp increase. Gold items fell by almost 22 per cent. The number of silver articles rose by 21.3 per cent, but the weight declined.

Wool earnings up

Although earnings from United Kingdom wool textile exports in the first nine months of this year, at £182.2m, were 8 per cent up on last year's figures for the same period, shipments in terms of volume were lower in all sectors, according to the National Wool Textile Export Corporation. The corporation said this is the result of reduced activity in world wool textile trading after the boom conditions of 1972-73.

Cutting car weight

Europe's car and truck industry is expected to use 25,000 tons of fibre glass/plastic this year to reduce overall weights. Mr Wilbur Shenk, of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Europe, speaking at the Reinforced Plastics Congress in Brighton, said the material was being used increasingly for components such as lamp housings.

Japan relaxes curbs

The Japanese finance ministry and the Bank of Japan have decided to relax their restrictions on loans by Japanese foreign exchange banks to the overseas subsidiaries and branch offices of Japanese corporations, according to financial sources in Tokyo. Such lending has been restricted since June.

TO ALL RESPONSIBLE FOR PENSION SCHEMES

Preserving pension rights: your deadline is April 1975.

From 6th April 1975 the law requires administrators, managers and trustees of occupational pension schemes to safeguard the pension rights of scheme members who leave employment before pension age. From that date an employee aged 26 or over who leaves his job with at least 5 years qualifying service in an occupational pension scheme must have a right to a preserved pension.

So if you are responsible in any way for administering an occupational pension scheme, or advising the administrators, you will need to know all about the preservation requirements.

You may already be on the mailing list for memoranda issued by the Occupational Pensions Board – if not, you can get the detailed preservation memorandum which the Board are issuing by sending the coupon below or telephoning the number given.

Employers with occupational pension schemes who want to know more about the preservation requirements should consult their pension advisers, send the coupon below, or telephone the number given.

The Occupational Pensions Board, Apex Tower, High Street, New Malden, Surrey KT3 4DN. Telephone: 01-942 8949. Ext. 350.
Please send me information on preservation of occupational pensions: (Tick box for information required)
Short guide for employers ☐
Detailed memorandum for administrators ☐
Name
Position
Company
Address
OPB4

Issued by the Occupational Pensions Board.

هكذا من الأصل

OR
energi

هكذا من الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Some relief in sight for Unilever

ible for sterling and gilts new "highs" for gold was not perhaps the most sing reaction yesterday to dicted Budget deficit of m. And after a firm h start the message of a gilt market started to rough to equities by mid- ng leaving the FT All index in new low ground end of the day. Commer- nion must be laughing.

lever's decline has con- into the third quarter, here is little prospect of Budget measures on the *Code bringing much relief* final quarter. The United om represents only d one fifth of group total s and there are restraints than official ones opera- ere for Unilever.

ter subsidies now provide ral ceiling on the marga- rice and demand for fro- ods, along with that for ents, has been weakening United Kingdom Frozen demand elsewhere in e is apparently still rising h edible fats and animal markets generally remain lt. European chemical d is in decline too, which ffect some Unilever indus- product companies, and leaves demand from the packaging and plastics s in as the firm area, with the United Africa any. As for raw materials, oil prices are around 10 ent off the top in the d States but the overall e remains fairly unpromi-

ere the Budget is going to relief is on the liquidity — looking somewhat ed—given the move from m cash position at the be- g of this year to a net wed one now, and the from £5.9m to £8.5m in quarter interest payable. that nearly one quarter e group's £200m stock ap- ation last year was in nited Kingdom then we be looking at perhaps or so of tax deferment to liquidity in the early part xt year.

anwhile, the forecast of tained operating profits year implies some further lown in the final quarter earnings estimates still of nd 40p a share, for a pro- tive p/e ratio of just under d a yield of 13¾ per cent at

The prospective p/e of Amsterdam price of Fl69½ out the same, leaving little e for switching, but argu- both ratings are now dis- ating *the worst of the mar-* squeeze.

d Quarter: 1974 (1973) *italization* £608m £1,420m (£1,111m) *x profits* £76.8m (£91.9m) *end gross* 7.24p (6.94p) *uited and NV.*

rtaulds

verse ring

Kearton's propensity for wolf is by now so well ciated in the City that rs were yesterday reduced essing the finer shades of asis in a forecast of pre- profits for 1974-75 which d still show an advance, ney terms, over the pre- year". This, after half- profits somewhat higher those forecast at the l general meeting, at n pre-tax as against £41m ie correspuonding period, isly bodes ill for the d six months.

the context of an overall increase in the first half it under 34 per cent, and per cent increase in ex- a 22 per cent rise in to United Kingdom mers tells a tale of its And it is not simply a



Mr David Orr, chairman of Unilever Limited: forecasting maintained operating profits in 1974.

tale of a slower rate of fibre price increase in Britain than in Europe, for the differentials have been eroded for some time now, price controls notwithstanding. So, one question for the second half concerns the extent to which Courtaulds, given a "slow-down in all markets at home and overseas and in exports" which is attributed to worldwide destocking, can claim the loyalty of United Kingdom customers who have since the turn of the year been vociferously complaining of fibre starvation. Allied to this *is the question of capacity uti*lization.

A high level of industrial gearin gon its synthetic fibre manufacturing operations *leaves Courtaulds susceptible to* a vicious swing into losses here; but given cessation of the destocking movement in the early months of 1975, as the group is hoping, the situation is unlikely to develop to such an extent.

All the same, the shares ended the day off 3p at 59p for a prospective fully taxed p/e ratio of 3½ on the same again £115m pre-tax for the year. Potentially, however, they yield 14.4 per cent; and in the con*text of last year's very healthy* balance-sheet and half-time liquidity which the group describes as "adequate" in spite of a sharp increase in working capital requirements, this is attractive enough to make them a buy on a longer view.

Interim 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £160.2m
Sales £576.5m (£430.9m)
Pre-tax profits £179.3m (£41m)
Dividend gross 2.75p (2.44p)

FFI

The cost of borrowing

It is one thing to make medium-term funds easily available for investment and quite another to assume that those funds will be snapped up by eager industrialists. This column has been airing the attractions of Finance For Industry as a Vehicle for chanelling such funds into the corporate sector since the beginning of October. But as the terms upon which FFI might be able to raise money and on-lend it became clearer it is increasingly open to question whether the scheme as presently proposed is, after all, equiped to meet the needs.

Mr George Loveday, the chairman of The Stock Exchange, estimated yesterday that although an FFI issue would rank for most practical purposes as a gilt-edged stock, it would lack a Government guarantee and would thus probably have to offer a margin of a point over a comparable gilt-edged stock. He took as his example Treasury 9 *per cent 1980, currently* yielding 13.3 per cent, which would suggest that, in today's market, an FFI sue would offer 14.3 per cent. FFI reckons to charge some 1¼ per cent over its own cost of money to take care of administrative costs, so industrial borrowers would be faced with paying 15.8 per cent for six or seven year money.

If yesterday's gilt-edged market is anything to judge by, and if the issue is to be as big as the £250m indicated by Mr Loveday (which I personally doubt), all these rates could well be higher by the new year. But even at today's levels, and even assuming FFI's 1¼ per cent margin can be reduced—I anticipate outrage if it cannot—the *rates simply look too high*

For an investment project to show a reasonable return on top of financing costs of this sort requires conditions in which forecasts of future market demands can be made more confidently than many feel to *be justified at present. On this* view companies will be postponing their investment programmes regardless of availability of finance.

But it is also in doubt how far seven-year money is what industry really neds. It carries too long a maturity for use as working capital and too short a maturity for major investment schemes. Many potential borrowers are only going to be attracted to FFI as a source of capital if they feel it can offer a package in which both medium and long term funds can be made available.

Birmid Qualcast

Demand prospects

A strong second-half performance and maintained final dividend may have been enough to lift Birmid Qualcast 2p to 26½p against the trend yesterday, but it is a moot point as to whether one should now expect the shares to show any exceptional performance over the coming months simly on the strength of a 19.1 per cent yield. Certainly, there is encouragement to be had from a second-half pre-tax advance from £5.5 to £6.4m following the first-half slump, but while that owes plenty to progressive recovery from three-day working and strong demand from the commercial vehicle industry, it also reflects an abnormal shift (resulting from first-half labour problems) of lawnmower production into the second six months.

Presumably it takes in a fair element of stock appreciation too, for on Birmid's preliminary reckoning Mr Healey's tax proposals should chop around £2m, or some 40 per cent, off the tax charge for 1972-73 when the rate of inflation was lower.

In addition to that kind of consideration, moreover, there *is the question of demand in the* current year, particularly the overall level of demand from the motor industry and the extent to which lawnmowers and garden equipment prove items easily cut from tightening family budgets. Nor ahead of yesterday's news of relaxed hp restriction on space heating was it expected to be anything but another difficult year for Potterton. And that is hardly good ews given that the capital cost of Potterton and its summer stockbuilding have probably been the largest items in a £20m turnaround in the group cash position to a net borrowed position.

Final: 1973-74 (1972-73)
Capitalization £17.5m
Sales £121m (£98.7m)
Pre-tax profits £7.5m (£9.97m)
Earnings per share 5.6p (8.1p)
Dividend gross 5.07p (4.86p)

Tim Congdon examines the options for financing the public sector's needs

Borrowing dilemma for the Government

Reaction to the news of a public sector borrowing re*quirement of £6,331m in the* 1974-75 financial year varied in the City from alarmed disbelief to unqualified horror.

It had already been realized —although no official announcement had been made— that the borrowing requirement had risen dramatically from the £2,733m level estimated at the time of the March Budget. But a rise as large as £3,600m had not been generally expected.

Prices of gilt-edged stocks *were heavily marked down at* the opening of trading yesterday. Although selling in the morning did not amount to a stampede, it was enough to depress prices even more and there is a general feeling that the short-term outlook is, to say the least, not particularly encouraging.

The proposal for a medium-term investment bank also worried the gilt-edged market. It will have to be financed by insurance companies and possibly pension funds. These institutions will consequently have fewer funds available for investment in government securities.

The problem is that the Government has to finance this borrowing requirement in some way or another. Of its three options—borrowing from abroad, increasing the money supply and selling gilt-edged securities—one, increasing the money supply, is constrained by the need for greater monetary restraint after the extravagances of recent years. The remaining alternatives are both fraught with difficulties.

The sale of gilt-edged securities would cause prices to decline further, pushing up yields and eventually interest rates throughout the financial system to record levels. The only possibility, therefore, is for the Government to borrow heavily from abroad.

This is clearly what the Chancellor of the Exchequer has decided would be most expedient. The amount of public borrowing abroad this financial year will probably be more than £4,000m.

However, this strategy faces two problems. The first is that foreign holders of sterling-denominated assets will be unwilling to stay in sterling if the exchange rate cannot be maintained.

The clouds have been gathering over foreign exchange markets for some months now and the pound could come under speculative pressure at any time.

The authorities have some leeway for depreciation. The economic situation in other countries is also difficult and interest rates in London are competitive. The pound could fall to an effective devaluation rate of 21 per cent until the end of 1974 before compensation under the sterling guarantees would have to be paid.

But these are cosmetic considerations. Sooner or later the balance of payments deficit will have to be corrected. The large current account deficit for October announced yesterday emphasizes the scale of the improvement required and that the slightly better trend found in the summer could easily prove illusory.

If the Government wishes to secure this improvement, and not to take the appropriate *action to restrain domestic* demand, it will have to lower the exchange rate.

One interpretation of the official decision not to renew the sterling guarantees at the end of this year is that the authorities would not wish to feel hemmed in by an exchange rate which they knew, on fundamental competitive grounds, was unrealistic.

The essence of the dilemma, therefore, is that the Government is relying on foreign borrowing to keep its own books in order. But the foreign lenders are not going to feel that their books are in order if they suffer a 5 or 10 per cent capital loss.

Yet the Government will be hard pressed to avoid the small sterling devaluation which would cause this capital loss unless it takes stronger action to deflate the domestic economy. The Government has said however, that it will not take this action because of the employment consequences.

The second problem for the Chancellor is that the Budget measures announced on Tuesday still leave the position for the next two or three years unclear. Worried gilt-edged brokers were asking yesterday: "What will the borrowing *requirement* be in 1975 and 1976?"

The intention would seem to be to eliminate gradually the public sector borrowing requirement over the next three or four years. This would also reduce the public sector *financial* deficit (not quite the same thing because public authorities lend money as well as borrow it) and, if one accepts the new Cambridge school doctrine that this influences the payments deficit, there would be a corresponding return to equilibrium on Britain's international accounts.

Higher nationalized industries' prices would go some way towards eliminating the public sector borrowing requirement. But, until now, the good resolutions to restore economic pricing have not succeeded in bringing the public corporations' financial deficit beneath £1,500m at an annual rate.

Moreover, the Chancellor has said that government expenditure will behave in such a way that its demand effect would be an annual rise of 2½ per cent.

The demand effect of government spending depends in part on its level and in part on its composition. But there are limits to the Government's ability to alter its composition, particularly if the object were to be a systematic change in the same direction for three or four years. It follows that government spending will rise at a rate not very much beneath 2½ per *cent.*

What can the Chancellor do? The borrowing requirement has to be cut from £6,000m, while government spending is still increasing. The only way out must be higher taxation.

The Treasury's forecasts indicate where this extra taxation must fall. The figure for consumers' expenditure in the first half of 1975 is expected to be £18,400m, 1.7 per cent higher than in the second half of 1974 and 3.7 per cent above the first half of 1974.

There is a wide measure of agreement that now is not the time for increases in living standards—but the Government appears to be accepting the prospect of such increases with *complete satisfaction.*

The only way order can be restored to the Government's finances is for public authorities to make a collective new year resolution about limiting their spending and stick to it, and for consumers to accept that it would have been for their own good if cigars and spirits had been a little more expensive this Christmas.

Price rises: what will the market bear?

No one likes to admit that they are going to profit from higher prices, and there was a distinct reluctance on the part of most of industry yesterday to admit that they are likely to take advantage of the relaxations in the Price Code which were announced by Mr Healey on Tuesday. But a closer analysis of the situation reveals that, slowly at first and with the greatest trepidation, firms are likely to push up their prices in an effort to improve their disastrous financial situation.

The cause for worry over doing this is obvious. The latest industrial trends survey of the Confederation of British Industry shows that companies, whether they are large or small and whatever sector they are in, are pessimistic about the likely future developments for the economy as a whole and for themselves in particular.

The biggest single restriction on future sales is seen as being not shortage of skilled labour, *plant or even the materials and* components which are still suffering the overhang of the three-day week, but the lack of orders or sales. Companies which have doubts about their ability to sell their production at present prices are naturally wary of trying to push up their prices.

The industries which are likely to suffer most severely from this constraint are those *where demand has already* shown obvious signs of weakening. A foretaste of what is to come has already been seen in the consumer goods sector, where GEC recently successfully argued an application before *the Price Commission but then* decided only to increase prices by half the amount allowed it.

The difference is accounted for by the growing consumer doubts about committing themselves to expenditure, and the increasingly tough competition as imports become ever more plentiful in slackening world trading conditions.

An even tougher time faces car makers thinking of putting their prices up under the terms of the new code. Over the past year car prices have rocketed as one price application has followed another at regular three-month intervals.

New car prices are now something like 30 per cent above the level at which they stood in November last year, and the rise is beginning to pose problems for dealers and would-be purchasers alike.

The most severe of these relates to the fact that while the price of new cars has rocketed, that for second-hand models has remained static, making it harder and harder for buyers to raise the money they need to move on to new models.

For example, anyone trading in a one-year-old family saloon would now receive only 50 per cent of the cost of a new replacement, and since the price which a motorist receives for his old vehicle determines in large measure how much he is prepared to pay for his new one, dealers have been having a hard time selling.

Their reaction has been to offer under-the-counter discounts, with £100 being common and up to £300 being offered in some cases. These cuts have been partly absorbed by the dealers and have partly resulted in them offering even lower prices for second-hand vehicles, *thus intensifying the vicious* circle.

This sort of situation is not one where British manufacturers, who have seen imports take roughly a third of the domestic market in recent months, can freely contemplate taking full advantage of the extra 2 to 4 per cent which they would be able to put on their prices under the terms of the new code. None the less, the price rises are likely to go on and the new regulations, which will give *firms greater room for man*oeuvre in dealing with the Price Commission, are generally welcomed.

The reason for this is that, with the current outlook for wage settlements over the next year, many firms will have no option but to use the new allowance to pass on 80 per cent of the increase in their labour costs rather than the 50 per cent allowed up to now.

Wages account for something like a quarter of total cost in *manufacturing industry, with* chemicals at the low end of the spectrum having 15 per cent of its costs accounted for by labour and engineering having the figure as high as 30 per cent.

Most companies simply cannot afford to go on absorbing half of the increase in the cost of this, one of the most important elements. Where the effect of market pressures is likely to have most impact is not in holding down the total amount which industry will try to gain by higher prices, but in how *these price increases are* spread.

The indications are that a number of criteria will decide the extent to which price increases reflect the easing of the code.

The first of these is the demand situation, and, perhaps more importantly, order books, in the months ahead.

Textiles, which feel themselves to be moving firmly into the downward trough of their traditional cycle of boom and slump are unlikely to risk making the position worse by pushing up their prices. However, since clothing manufacturers are worried about their small profit margins and many of them are bound to use the new *rules to the full, the benefit to* the consumer will be strictly limited.

Another example of how the relaxation will have different impact in different sectors comes from Tube Investments, one of our largest engineering companies, whose interests cover a wide spread. For those products where demand is likely to remain buoyant, such as bicycles, which have just been given yet another fillip by the rise in petrol prices (the firm owns the Raleigh plant in Nottingham), prices are likely to go up by something like the full amount permitted.

Similarly, the capital goods side of the company is likely to be asked to bear its share of paying for recent and future investment in the machine tool and steel tube sectors.

Conversely, the consumer durables side, which has been experiencing chill winds, will probably have to be very restrained over price increases.

Tube Investments is far from being alone in this respect, and capital goods generally are likely to show a rather greater increase in price than other sectors. This trend will, however, be offset to a certain extent by the fact that, since so many of the products involved are one-off jobs, they have been very hard to control under the price code in any case.

The next factor which will play a role is the extent to which price controls have borne down on an industry or a particular firm. Companies with a high proportion of exports already have much room for allocating their costs and profits in such a way as to circumvent price controls, so it is the companies which rely heavily on the home market which have most scope for taking advantage of the new rules.

Another major element is the extent to which companies have been recording profits close to *the reference levels which were* set when the *Price Code* was introduced. This provision will be of special benefit to the chemical industry, which did not prevent ICI describing the changes as "inadequate" yesterday.

A further element, and the one which is most likely to result in obvious changes to the consumer, comes from those products such as food and cigarettes where demand traditionally holds up even when prices increase.

Imperial Group was still looking at the changes in the Price Code yesterday, but it would not be surprising if it were to use the new rules when they come into effect.

David Blake

Business Diary: Hoover who's who • Eiffel power

another of the titans of ican business is retiring. time it is Felix Mansager, nan who in 1966 became nan and president of er after a boardroom h and the departure of ert Hoover jnr, son of the founder.

the end of this month ird Gerstenburg retires as man and *chief executive* r of General Motors, al- h remaining on the board. ill be succeeded by Thomas hy, vice-chairman of the of directors.

Hoover Mansager, who e 65 *next year, retires on* Year's Eve next year. He be relinquishing his post nief executive officer by 24 next, the date of the l stockholders' meeting. een the two dates he will *nue as chairman of the* tive committee of the

is to be succeeded not by but by two men, for as ager says in a backhanded liment to himself, "the asing *complexity of direc*the widespread operations oover made the proposed on of executive responsi- s most appropriate."

e more equal of his two ssors is accountant Merle on, a mere *stripling in* er terms—he joined the any only in 1961. Rawson, ntly senior vice-president treasurer, becomes chair- of the board and chief tive officer. Fred cchi, *executive vice*dent, becomes president chief operating officer.

acchi, like Mansager, d the company as a sales-



Felix Mansager: handing over Hoover's reins.

man—Mansager in 1929 (ah, now there was a year) and Tabacchi in 1937. For those with eyes to see there was a hint of the old man's going last *month, in a boardroom reshuffle* at Hoover Limited, the important United Kingdom subsidiary 55 per cent-owned by Hoover.

Mansager (both the "a" and the "g" are hard) is for the *time being to remain the chair*man of Hoover Limited, which last year brought him a CBE for services to industry and to the development areas, presented personally by Edward Heath.

However, Peter Boon, one of the two managing directors, was appointed deputy chairman, and set up shop in Brussels to develop Hoover's European operations. His fellow managing director, Gwynne Lloyd, became sole managing director. Tabacchi joined Rawson on the board.

The "increasing complexity" of which Mansager speaks is nowhere more clearly illustrated than in the fortunes of the United Kingdom operation. Hoover employs 16,000 people here, mostly at the three manufacturing centres at Perivale, Middlesex, at Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, and at Cambuslang, Lanarkshire.

The company said last month it is to proceed with a £30m investment programme and would take on another 6,000 people between now and 1977.

Hoover is determined so far to proceed with the expansion, despite protracted labour troubles at Cambuslang, which in turn affected production at Merthyr and by running down *dealers' stocks robbed the* company of any benefit from the traditional pre-Budget panic buyers.

This, coming on top of the three-day week and price controls contributed to a drop in *pre-tax profits for the third* quarter of £4m, from £5.4m to £1.55m. Hoover's United Kingdom involvement was very much junior's pigeon and played a part in his removal. Part of Rawson's job will be to meet head*on the old jibe that* Hoover Limited is something that headquarters at North Canton, Ohio, can neither own nor control.

Into the US

It was a chance meeting in the Eiffel Tower restaurant between Martin Crossley and Ashley Cooper that led to Harris Graham and Partners becoming the first British firm of employee benefit consultants to open a branch in the United States.

Crossley, chairman of Grahams—as the company now prefers to be known—was in the doldrums when he met Cooper. His concept of a company providing advice on pensions and fringe benefits on a fee-paying, as opposed to broker's, commission basis appeared to be foundering.

Cooper so cheered up Crossley that he stayed in business, only to find it perking up about three months later. And the amicable arrangement *with Cooper was sealed yester*day by the formation of a joint company, Graham & Cooper Consulting Actuaries Inc, in which Grahams has a 75 per cent stake to Cooper's 25

Business could be brisk in *the United States. The prob*lems the British pensions industry face pale into insignificance compared with the situation caused in the United States by the new Employee Retirement Income Security Act.

The detailed provisions of this legislation, before, incidentally, all the consequential regulations have been completed, include sections on pensions preservation, minimum funding, fiduciary responsibility and the completely new concept of termination reinsurance—in other words, a rescue fund for the pension arrangements of companies which go bust.

Most existing pension schemes will have to be rewritten, to such an extent that Cooper is not entirely joking when he gives the new law its more popular title—the Actuaries and Attorneys Full Employment Act.

Swedes' way

Scania, the Swedish aircraft to cars group which is selling growing numbers of Scania trucks and SAAB cars in Britain, has been chosen by the Ford Foundation and Cornell University for an unusual experiment.

On Monday six American car workers from Ford, Chrysler and General Motors will arrive at Scania's Sodertälje engine plant. For the next month they will be assembling engines for SAAB cars by a method which is quite different from standard practice.

Scania was the first company to assembly engines in volume without the help of a production *line. Each engine is built from* scratch by its own team of workers.

The method, which has come to be known as "group assembly", has attracted worldwide attention because it is claimed to give greater worker satisfaction and fewer stoppages and absenteeism resulting from assembly line boredom. British Leyland has shown keen interest in Sodertälje.

Professor Arthur Weinberg, who is in charge of the American experiment wants to establish to what extent attitudes to work result from hereditary traditions.

The six Americans will be divided into two assembly teams—the Swedish engine fitters work in teams of three—and put to work on separate shifts so that better comparisons can be made.

ACROW

Interim Statement

Yet another record half-year from Acrow

The Group results, unaudited, for the six months to 30th September 1974 with comparative figures for the previous year, are as follows:

	1974	1973
Turnover	£38,327,000	£28,137,000
Exports included in Turnover	£15,061,000	£10,966,000
Profit before taxation	£ 2,310,000	£ 1,748,000
Taxation	£ 1,357,000	£ 874,000
Profit after taxation	£ 953,000	£ 874,000

INTERIM DIVIDEND
The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 7% on *the increased capital (last year same on lower capital).* Dividend warrants will be posted on 28th March, 1975, to shareholders on the register at the close of business on 7th March, 1975.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT
The Chairman, Mr. W. A. de Vigier, states that all the Group factories are working to full capacity and that most major extensions at present in progress should be coming on stream by mid 1975.

ACROW (ENGINEERS) LIMITED
12th November 1974

FINANCIAL NEWS

Ultramar sets target for year at £12m net after strong advance

By Tony Moy

With nine months' trading figures in, the board of Ultramar, under Mr C. Nelson, the chairman, is looking for a record after-tax profit for the full year of about £12m, compared with £7.5m last year.

Meanwhile, sales for the first three-quarters of the year are up from £106.3m to £19g.4m —higher than the £172.7m achieved over the whole of last year. Pre-tax profits too have shown strong growth, with a leap from £4.6m to £13.8m, against £8.9m for the full year.

At the net level, profits are up from £4m to £9.2m, while the cash flow from operations comes out doubled to £15.7m. Earnings a share are 28.9p, against 12.8p.

The board says that shipping operation in the Caribbean, Newfoundland and California continued to do well throughout the period. The Quebec operations were affected by weak petroleum product prices and the government policy of encouraging product imports in competition with domestic refined products, particularly in the final quarter.

The Californian and Newfoundland refineries ran at capacity, but the Quebec refinery was shut down for part of the period. Production, which was at 69,000 barrels a day before the shutdown, is expected to average about 65,000 to 70,000 barrels a day for the final quarter.

Reasons for the reduced runs and shutdowns are given as competition from subsidized import oil products, high product inventories and the coastal shipping strike.

Mr Jessel quits G R Dawes

Mr Oliver Jessel has resigned from the board of G. R. Dafes Holdings, Jessel Securities (which indirectly has a 20 per cent stake in Dawes Holdings) is indebted to Dawes & Co. the banking arm, on overdraft to the extent of £364,000.

In respect of this a charge is held on ordinary shares in Johnson & Firth Brown, which at the 35p middle-market price on November 8 have a market value of £173,000.

It is not yet known to what extent, if any, provision will need to be made in respect of the unsecured part. The board say they are in "close touch" with the situation.

Mr T. Faris & Mr M. St Giles have resigned as directors of Dawes & Co.

About the banking side Mr H. A. L. Dawes, chairman, says confidence has been maintained and the level of deposits has rose from £8.86m to £10.78m during the past year.

Stenhouse in £8.7m office lease back deal

By John Plender

In a complex sale and lease-back deal Stenhouse Holdings, the Glasgow-based insurance broking group, has agreed to sell the share capital of Dominion Buildings in London to its 55 per cent-owned Canadian subsidiary Reed Shaw Osler for £8.75m. Stenhouse paid £11.4m only a year ago for the company, whose sole asset is Dominion Buildings, a 45,000 sq ft office block in the City.

Last November the building was valued by surveyors Matthews and Goodman at £14m, but it has recently been revalued downwards to £9m. The proceeds will be used to repay part of an £11m one-year loan facility made available for the purchase by a syndicate led by the Bank of Scotland Finance Company. The loan is due for repayment on December 20.

Stenhouse will now take a 35-year head lease on the building at £650,000 with five-year rent reviews. The sale is being made to A. R. Stenhouse and Partners, the United Kingdom subsidiary of Reed Shaw Osler, which occupies part of the building, and is subject to the appropriate regulatory approvals.

The effect of the deal is to shift the burden of Stenhouse's heavy borrowings on to the Canadian side of the group, for the United Kingdom subsidiary will finance the bulk of the purchase through a medium-term bank loan.

Stock markets

Post-Budget depression leaves gilts battered

A severe fall in the gilt edged market, which was upset by a projected Budget deficit of £6,300m as well as by fears that the Budget has done nothing to stem wage inflation, undermined the stock market yesterday. The only bright sector was the gold share pitch, where surging prices both for bullion and for gold coins brought gains ranging to £1 and more in share prices.

Gilt edged stocks were marked down by nearly £2 before trading commeuced. The market was taking the view that Mr Healey's Budget is depending too much on success for the social contract. And, with substantial pay claims already pending in the coal industry and elsewhere, the City's fear is that higher prices and higher local authority rates will increase inflationary pressures. Disclosure of details of the Finance for Industry loans for industry made it clear that the £1,000m would come from the private sector, thus taking off cash which might have gone into gilts. And, there was nervousness ahead of the October trade figures, which turned out to be at least as poor as expected.

Against this background, gilts had little hope. Widespread selling was reported, and attempted rallies were unsuccessful. War Loan touched a new "low" of £20, closing at £20¼, a net ¼ down. The short tap (Treasury 11¼ per cent 1979) lost ground at £97⅛. In the longs, where selling was persistent, losses of up to £1.75p were recorded.

The equity market regarded Mr Healey's £1,600m relief for industry as well in line with the soundest expectations. Market sources were prepared to admit that only the most wildly optimistic were hoping for the CBI target of around £2,400m.

Consequently, industrial shares opened well, with the final mark up of the previous session lifting the FT index to 195.5. But this joy was short-lived once the bad news from gilts percolated to equity sections. Share prices quickly fell back, and the downward pace quickened at mid morning.

First half profits from Courtaulds were well received at first, but the shares reversed their immediate gain after the market had read Lord Kearton's comments on the outlook for the second half. At the close, the shares were 3p off at a new low of 59p. Down with them went ICI (143p), Beecham (135p) and many others.

Nine month figures from Unilever also disappointed, leaving the shares 6p off at 154p. With results due today, Philips Lamp eased.

Among the heavy engineers, the shipbuilders came in for some profit taking when the Budget gave no details of nationalization plans. However, losses were small, Swan Hunter closing 2p down at 84p. Yarrow, Hawthorn Leslie and Vickers were others to weaken.

Metal Box dipped to 150p ahead of today's report on first half trading. GKN (142p) and Tube Investments (154p) fell back. Moror shares, however, showed no further dismay at the prospect of rises in petrol prices. BLMC closed unchanged at 8p.

Among the consumer sections, brewery shares and food shares looked relieved that the Chancellor had not taxed them more heavily. But early gains were soon whittled away as the rest of the market turned off. Distillers (842p) remained one of the few to hold an early gain.

Losses of a few pence were common throughout the stores, where the Budget opened the door to minor profit taking. Marks & Spencer (116p), Brit Home Stores (158p) gave ground with falls in most others limited to 1p or so.

Timber shares were one of the few areas to find comfort from the Chancellor's relief on stock profit taxation. Wm Mallinson, also reporting on trading outcome, moved ahead. But AP Cement turned off, and among the housebuilders. Taylor Woodrow dipped well below the 100p mark again. With local authority spending due for cuts. Costain led the contractor section lower.

Equity turnover on November 12 was £77.7m (5,982 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were United Corporation, ICI, Cons Goldfields, GKN, Unilever, BP, Tubes, Commercial Union f/pd, Shell and Charter Consolidated.

Latest dividends

All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies.

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Assam-Dooars (£1)	10.8	7.5	—	10.8	7.5
Beaverbrook (25p)	0.5	3.50	—	0.5	3.50
Birmid Qualcast (25p) Fin	3.24	3.1	—	5.07	4.85
Bridport-Gundry (20p) Fin	1.10	1.26	—	2.2	2.1
Bromsgrove Casting (5p) Int	1.04	1.0	5/12	—	2.4
Chamberlin & Hill (25p) Int	1.34	0.93	12/12	—	2.74
Chubb & Son (20p) Int	0.83	0.8	6/12	—	3.96
Courtaulds (25p) Int	2.75	2.44	13/1	—	7.58
R. & G. Cuthbert (10p) Fin	1.87	1.78	31/1	2.39	2.28
Enalon Plastics (25p) Fin	4.65	4.03	—	6.88	5.9
F. H. Lloyd (25p) Int	1.86	1.37	3/1	—	5.37
Mountview Ests (5p) Int	0.52	0.5	27/3	—	1.37
Nigerian Elec (£1) Int	5.48	5.0	2/1	11.77††	10.5
Photax (25p) Int	1.54	1.44	—	—	2.75
Ralli Secs Tst (25p) Fin	0.52	0.28	7/1	0.67	0.64
Rowlinson Cons (10p) Int	0.83	0.8	8/1	—	2.5
Shiloh Spinners (25p) Int	1.11‡	0.71	10/1	—	2.2
Taylor, Pallister (25p) Int	1.25	1.25	8/1	—	5.5
Unilever Ltd (25p) Int	7.23	6.94	‡	—	8.81
Unilever N.V. Int	2.93§	2.93§	18/12	—	6.71§
W. Doosrs (£1)	5.96	2.5	—	5.96	2.5
Weston Pharm (10p) Int	0.89	0.8	3/1	—	2.86
Willows Francis (20p) Fin	Nil	1.6	—	0.52	3.1

† Increase to reduce disparity. ‡ Payable in two instalments. § Florins per share. †† Forecast.

Overseas markets keep Chubb buoyant

By Our Financial Staff

The first half-year at Ch & Son has brought an incr of 27 per cent in pre-tax pr to £3.72m, thanks mainly strong performance over However, the board of engineering group specialists in security and a systems, expects some res tion of margins in the Ui Kingdom, following the Go ment's proposal to ease pr price controls. It is thought progress should, therefore maintained throughout group. As second-half p last year were almost stati cause of the three-day this is good news.

Turnover for the first went ahead by £10m to £4 of which home sales and ex accounted for £24m—a rise per cent— and overseas £2 a 24 per cent rise. The con tion to pre-tax profits o overseas companies was £1 a jump of 36 per cent, pared with £1.7m brought home—an increase of 1 cent.

At the attributable level fits have risen from £1.3 £1.64m, and shareholders receive an interim payme 0.83p, against 0.5p.

Earlier this year, Lord H the chairman, told the a meeting that the group w to a good start with higher and profits, and that the had so far kept pace with tion.

Unilever

The Directors of Unilever announce the estimated results for the third quarter and for the first nine months of 1974, and the interim Ordinary dividends in respect of 1974.

As has been our practice the results for the quarter and the first nine months and the comparative figures for 1973 have been calculated at comparable rates of exchange being based on £1 = Fl.6.50 = U.S.$ 2.32, which were the closing rates for 1973. Profit accruing to ordinary capital for the current quarter and the first nine months has also been recalculated at the rates of exchange current at the end of September, 1974 being based on £1 = Fl.6.30 = U.S.$ 2.32.

Combined Results (£ millions)

Third Quarter 1974	Third Quarter 1973	Inc./(Dec.)		Nine Months 1974	Nine Months 1973	Inc./(Dec.)
			SALES TO THIRD PARTIES			
1,420	1,111	+28%	—Combined	4,142	3,252	+27%
606	484		—Limited	1,755	1,383	
814	627		—N.V.	2,387	1,869	
84.5	92.3	—(8%)	**OPERATING PROFIT**	271.7	257.5	+ 6%
.8	1.1		Income from trade investments	2.2	2.8	
(5.6)	(3.7)		Interest on loan capital	(14.1)	(11.1)	
(2.9)	2.2		Other interest	(2.5)	8.1	
76.8	91.9	—(16%)	**PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION**	257.3	257.3	—
(36.2)	(39.3)		Taxation on profit	(126.4)	(113.1)	
(3.4)	(2.9)		Outside interests	(10.4)	(8.2)	
37.2	49.7	—(25%)	**CONSOLIDATED PROFIT**	120.5	136.0	—(11%)
(.6)	(.6)		Preference dividends	(1.9)	(1.9)	
36.6	49.1	—(25%)	Profit accruing to ordinary capital at rates of exchange ruling 31/12/73	118.6	134.1	—(12%)
(.1)			Difference arising on recalculation of 1974 results at end September 1974 rates of exchange	1.0		
36.5	49.1	—(26%)	**PROFIT ACCRUING TO ORDINARY CAPITAL**	119.6	134.1	—(11%)
17.1	18.9		—Limited	46.0	52.8	
19.4	30.2		—N.V.	73.6	81.3	
9.82p	13.21p	—(26%)	Earnings per 25p of capital	32.17p	36.08p	—(11%)

In Europe trading conditions remained difficult for our consumer products businesses —particularly edible fats— and for animal feeds. There was still no fall in the main raw material prices and margins generally continued to be affected by severe price controls. In contrast to last year, weather conditions were unfavourable to the ice cream businesses. However, lower profits from consumer products were partly offset by improvements on the part of our industrial product companies dealing in chemicals, paper, plastics and packaging.

UAC International continued to do well both in Europe and Africa. Plantations had a good quarter with sales and profits above last year. In the United States and Canada profits were also higher. Total profits from other countries outside Europe were about the same.

It is now expected that for the year as a whole operating profit will not be less than for 1973; but profit accruing to Ordinary capital will be lower owing to the much greater cost of financing working capital and to higher taxation. The results and comments now published do not take account of the changes in United Kingdom taxation announced in Parliament yesterday, which will have a favourable effect on the cash flow.

DIVIDENDS

The Boards today declared interim dividends in respect of 1974 on the Ordinary capitals at the following rates which are equivalent in value at today's rate of exchange in terms of the Equalisation Agreement between the two companies.

LIMITED	N.V.
per 25p Ordinary share	per Fl.20 Ordinary capital
4.85p	Fl.2.93

In the case of N.V. the interim dividend will be paid on 18th December 1974, and is unchanged from 1973.

In the case of LIMITED the interim dividend will be paid in two instalments. The first instalment amounting to 0.13p per share, together with the second instalment of the 1973 final dividend amounting to 3.44p per share (the payment of which has now been approved by the Treasury), will be paid on 2nd January, 1975 to shareholders registered in the books of the company at close of business on 5th December, 1974.

In gross equivalent terms (i.e. after adding Advance Corporation Tax at the relevant rates), this payment of 3.57p per share will represent an increase of approximately 12½% over the corresponding payment a year ago, but is less than the dividend LIMITED has to declare in order to comply with the Equalisation Agreement.

The second instalment of LIMITED's 1974 interim dividend amounting to 4.72p per share will be paid when circumstances permit to holders of Ordinary capital now in issue registered at the time of payment.

For the purpose of equalising LIMITED's and N.V's dividends under the Agreement, the Advance Corporation Tax in respect of any dividend paid by LIMITED has to be treated as part of the dividend. The figures now announced for LIMITED's dividends have been calculated by reference to the current rate of Advance Corporation Tax: if the rate is changed before payment of these dividends has been completed, the figures will be adjusted accordingly and a further announcement made.

13th November, 1974

This and future announcements of Unilever Quarterly Results will be reprinted in leaflet form. If you wish to be included in the mailing list for these leaflets, please write to Information Division, Unilever House, London EC4P 4BQ.



Mr I. H. Stuart Black, chairman of General Accident: Bad experience from engineering business and substantial losses from weather claims.

General Accident turn in third quarter loss

By David Mott

World-wide third-quarter underwriting results of the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance were "disappointing" and a small loss was incurred. Over the first nine months the pre-tax was down from £30.2m to £25.5m, with £8.7m coming in the third quarter.

Adjusted for currency fluctuations net written premiums and investment income expanded by 11 per cent to £278.9m and 28 per cent to £25.4m respectively. General underwriting profit collapsed from £10.4m to £300,000, but long-term profits rose slightly by £100,000 to £1m. Interest charged amounted to £1.2m—£100,000 higher.

In the United Kingdom, operations in the third quarter produced a loss, but for the year to date the account is "marginally" in profit in spite of particularly bad experience from engineering business, substantial losses from weather claims and, of course, the Flixborough disaster.

The motor account should benefit from a recent rate increase, but overlaying the whole United Kingdom picture are claims costs and expenses which continue to accelerate because of inflation.

In the United States premiums rose from $237.2m to $248.1m with the operating ratio up from 93.3 per cent to 97.8 per cent.

Although the company points out that the nine-month figures do no necessarily give a reliable guide for the full period, the result was enough to slip 5p off the company's shares which closed at 70p.

ESTEL up 73 pc in third leg

The Dutch-West German steel group ESTEL, which is the third largest steel group in Europe and was formed in 1972 to combine the iron and steel companies Hoesch and Hoogovens, has turned in third quarter net profits showing a 73 per cent increase from 54.8m florins (£7.69m) to 95m florins (£13.3m). Operating profits rose from 134.4m florins to 200.1m, while sales bounded from 1,995,000m florins to 2,639,000m florins.

Group net profits which at the halfway mark were already well ahead of last year are now recorded at 258.1m florins against last year's 96.2m florins from sales up from 5,699m florins to 7,527m florins. Now well into the final leg, the board give a warning that they expect the fourth quarter results to be lower than the third because of a slowdown in export markets and seasonal considerations. None the less, the group is well placed to turn in record figures for the full year.

Third quarter results of Hoogovens itself show that net profits rose from 32.8m florins to 55.9m florins, or from 2.53 florins a share to 4.29 florins a share.

Rolinco sa share price underrate t outlook

By Margaret Stone

Shares in Robeco Rolinco, the giant Dutc vestment trust companie to be quoted on the Swiss exchanges in Basle, G Lausanne and Zurich November 20.

This is an important mark in the 40-year histo the group, says Mr Brouwer, senior ma director of the group.

In its annual report, lished today, Rolinco ta less gloomy view of national stock markets some. It points out the cholozical factors are ha far more unfavourable upon prices than the evaluation of future h profits.

As the report points is easy to pick out over reputable companies quot Wall Street where market value is less tha current working capital current and long-term "This", say the directo Rolinco, "is just maki present of the entire prise."

Wall Street

New York, Nov 13.—Wall Street stocks rallied strongly early today after opening losses. At midday the Dow Jones industrial average was unchanged after being over 7 points down at one stage.

Du Pont added a fraction after having been down more than $1 in opening trading. Many oil issues edged higher.

NY cotton plunges

New York, Nov 13.—COTTON futures closed at new lows for the season with losses extending to within 0.05 cents from the limit of 2.00 cents on commission house liquidation inspired partly by charts. The limit down closing in Comex Silver and weakness in Midwest Grains contributed to the slap down of cotton prices. Fuelling the decline, traders said, was a report by the International Cotton Advisory Committee that estimated world cotton production this season at a record 60.5 million bales. Dec. 41.40c; March. 42.00c; May. 43.15c; July. 34.80-35c; Oct. 36.80-55c; Dec. 47.40-48c; March. 47.90c bid.

SUGAR.—The world Spot price was raised 2.00 cents on market tone at 58.80 cents, fob and stowed bulk. Jan. 57.30c nominal; March. 56.97c bid; May. 55.96c; July. 54.70c bid; Sept. 52.82-45c; Oct. 50.75-80c; March. 43.85-55c. Spot. 58.80c, up 2c.

COCOA.—Futures finished easy with losses extending to 0.80 cents from the permissible limit of 4.00 on heavy liquidation and stop loss selling by commission houses. Dec. 86.95c; March. 90.75c; May. 93.45c; July. 70.55c; Sept. 66.80c nominal; Dec. 65.30c nominal; March. 61.05c nominal. Spots, Ghana, 111½c; Bahia, 94c.

COFFEE.—Futures held firm throughout the afternoon, all months closing at the two cent limit gain. Nov. 61.80-90c; Dec. 61.65c bid; March. 61.45c; May. 63.00c bid; July. 63.40c bid; Sept. 62.80c bid.

COPPER.—Futures closed steady between 150 and 190 points down on 1,325 lots. Nov. 62.50c; Dec. 62.10c; Jan. 63.80c; March. 65.30c; May. 66.70c; July. 68.00c; Sept. 69.30c; Dec. 71.20c.

SILVER.—Profit taking, liquidation stop loss orders and short selling weakened Comex Silver Futures late in the session and values except for the Spot month closed the 25 cent limit down. Nov. 485.00c; Dec. 490.00c; Jan. 493.20c; March. 503.10c; May. 511.30c; July. 519.50c; Sept. 528.60c; Dec. 535.60c; Jan. 538.50c; March. 514.40c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS. Soyabean Oil fell for limit losses and Meal gave up $4.30 to $6.70 on reduced seasonal product usage. SOYABEANS. Nov. 805½c asked: Jan. 825c asked: March. 837½-8c asked: May. 843½c asked: July. 855c asked: Aug. 845c asked: Sept. 800c asked: Nov. 748c asked: Jan. 754c asked. SOYABEAN MEAL. Dec. $151.50 Jan. $160.00-50; March. $166.50-7.00; May. $172.50; July. 175.00-6.00; Aug. $176.00-6.50; Sept. $173.50. SOYABEAN OIL. Dec. 40.35c asked: Jan. 42.00c asked: March. 41.50c asked: May. 40.65c asked: July. 40.25c asked: Aug. 39.80c asked: Sept. 39.15c.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT closed weak 9¼ cents to 30 lower. Dec. 492½-493½c asked: March. 510½-510¾c asked: May. 515½c asked: July. 474½-474¾c asked. Sept. 480c asked: Dec. 488c. MAIZE closed weak 6¼ cents to 6¾ cents lower. Dec. 372-373c: March. 380-381c: May. 382½-383c: July. 383½-384c: Sept. 370½ asked: Dec. 352-355c: March. 340½c nominal. OATS closed weak 1¼ cents to 6 cents lower. Dec. 180½c: March. 185½c: May. 188c: July. 191c asked.

	Nov 12	Nov 11
Allied Chem.	33¼	34¼
Allied Stores	18¾	19¾
Allied Supermkt.	2⅝	2⅝
Allis Chalmers	8¼	8¼
Alcoa	31	31½
Amax Inc	34⅞	34⅞
Amerada Hess	16⅝	17⅛
Am. Airlines	7⅛	7⅛
Am. Brands	32¾	32⅞
Am. Broadcast	16	16¼
Am. Can.	25⅞	26
Am. Cyan.	23¼	23¼
Am. El. Power	15⅝	16⅛
Am. Home	35⅜	36⅛
Am. Motors	4¼	4¼
Am. Nat Gas	33	33¼
Am. Smelt.	17⅞	18
Am. Standard	9⅝	9¾
Am. Tel.	47⅞	47¾
Amf. Inc.	12⅜	12⅝
Anaconda	17⅝	17⅞
Armco Steel	20¾	21⅛
Ashland Oil	17⅝	18⅛
Atl. Richfield	89¼	90⅝
Avco	3	3¼
Avon Prod.	36⅜	36¾
Babcock & Wcox	14	15
Bankers Tst NY	35¼	35¾
Bank of Am.	34½h	35½h
Bank of N.Y.	28¾	28
Beat Fds.	15	15⅜
Bect. Dick	28⅜	28⅝
Bell & Howell	12	12¼
Bendix	22¾	23⅛
Beth. Steel	25⅝	25⅞
Boeing	19	19¼
Boise Cascade	13½	13⅝
Borden	19¼	19¾
Borg Warner	15¾	15¾
Bristol Myers	48⅝	48½
BP	6¾	6⅞
Budd	8¾	8¾
Burl. Ind.	17¼	17¼
Burlington Nthn	33⅝	35
Burroughs	81½	83¾
Campbell Soup	27¾	28¼
Canadian Pac.	13¾	14
Caterpillar	54⅝	56
Celanese	29	29½
Central Soya	12¾	12¾
Charter N.Y.	21⅞	22
Chase Manhat.	29⅛	29½
Chem. Bk. N.Y.	35¾	35¾
Chesapeake Ohio	51¾	53½
Chrysler	9¾	10
Citicorp	30	30⅜
Cities Serv.	44¾	44¾
Clark Equip.	25¾	26¼
Coca Cola	51	52
Colgate	24¼	24⅝
C.B.S.	30½	31½
Columbia Gas	29⅝	29⅝
Comb Eng	30¾	31⅜
Comw. Edison	24⅞	24⅞
Con. Edison	17¾	18
Cons Foods	13⅛	13⅜
Cons Power	8⅝	8¾
Cont. Can.	25¾	25¾
Cons. Oil	43¾	43¾
Control Data	13½	13⅝
Corning Glass	35½	37¼
C.P.C. Intnl.	33⅞	33⅞
Crane	28	30¾
Crocker Int	18¼	19
Crown Zeller	23⅝	23⅞
Curt Ind.	16¾	16⅞
Deere	43	44
Del Monte	21⅜	21¾
Delta Air	38⅝	39¼
Detroit Edison	9¾	9⅝
Distil. Seagram	20¾	20¾
Disney	24⅞	27¼
Dow Chem.	63½	66⅝
Dresser Ind.	16¾	16⅞
Duke Power	12¾	13⅛
Du Pont	103¼	107¼
Eastern Air	5	4⅞
Eastn. Kodak	73⅝	74⅞
Eaton Corp.	23½	23⅝
El Paso G.	11¾	11¾
Equitable Life	14½	14½
Exxon	29⅜	30
Fruhf. P. D.	2¾	2¾
Exxon Corp	68⅝	68⅝
Firestone	22¾	23
Fst Chicago	22	22
Fst. Nt. Boston	28½	29¼
Fst. Penn Corp	15¾	16¼
Ford	33¾	34
G.A.F. Corp.	8¼	8¼
Gamble Skogmo	20¾	20¾
Gen. Dynam.	18¾	20
Gen. Electric	38½	39¾
Gen Foods	18¾	18¾
Gen. Instr.	6¾	7¼
Gen. Mills	42¾	43
Gen. Motors	33¾	34½
Gen Pub U-Nl.N.Y.	11¼	11¼
Gen. Tel. El.	19¾	19¾
Gen. Tire	13¾	13¾
Genesco	4	4¼
Georgia Pac	29¾	30½
Getty Oil	135	135¾
Gillette	24½	24¾
Goodrich	16½	16¾
Goodyear	14¾	15
Gould Inc.	19	19
Grace	24¾	25¾
Grant W.T.	2¾	2¾
Gt. At. & Pac.	8¾	8¾
Greyhound	10¾	11¼
Grumman Cp.	11	11¼
Gulf Oil	17¾	18
Gulf Wn. Ind.	23¾	24½
Heinz. H. J.	31¾	31¾
Hercules	24½	25
Honeywell	24½	25¾
Illinois Cent Ind	13¾	13¾
Ingersoll	65¾	67¼
Inland Steel	21	21¼
I.B.M.	185	190
Int. Harv.	20¾	20¾
Int. Nickel	21¾	22¼
Int. Paper	40¾	41¾
Int. Tel. Tel.	18¾	18¾
Jewel Co	21¾	22¼
Jim Walter	20¾	21
Johns Manv.	17¾	17¾
Johnson & John	85¾	87
Kaiser Alum.	15¾	15¾
Kennecott	24	24½
Kerr McGee	27¾	28¼
Kimb. Cls.	29¾	30½
Kratico Cp.	33¾	35
Kresge S.S.	20¾	21¼
Kroger	17¾	17¾
Ligg. Myer	21¾	21¾
L.T.V.	10¾	11¼
Litton	4¼	4½
Lockheed	4¾	5
Lucky Stores	8¾	8¾
Magnavox	6¾	6¾
Manuf Hanover	28¾	28¾
Mapco	24¾	24¾
Marathon Oil	35¾	36
Marcor Inc.	17¾	18
Marine Mid.	16¾	17
Martin Mar.	15	15
McDonnell	10	10¾
Mead	13¾	13¾
Merck	70¾	71¾
Minn. Min.	50¾	51¾
Mobil Oil	33¾	33¾
Monsanto	47¼	48¾
Morgan. J. P.	35¾	36½
Motorola	43¾	46¾
NCR Corp	18¾	18¾
NL Ind	14¾	15¾
Nat. Biscu.	28¾	28¾
Nat. Distill.	24¾	24¾
Nat. Steel	34¼	35
Norfolk West	80¾	80¾
NW Bancor	26¾	26¾
Norton Simon	12¾	12¾
Occ. Pet.	13¾	13¾
Ogden	14¾	15
Olin Corp.	18	17¾
Otis Elev.	29¾	29¾
Owens. Ill.	35¾	35¾
Pac. Gas. El.	20¾	20¾
Pan. Am.	2¾	2¾
Penn. Cent.	1¾	1¾
Penney J C	45¾	45¾
Pennzoil	18¾	18¾
Pepsi Co	42¾	43¾
Pet Corp	18	18
Pfizer	39¾	39¾
Philips Dod.	22¾	22¾
Phillip Mor.	45¾	47
Phill. Pet.	46¾	47¾
Polaroid	23¾	24¼
P.P.G. Ind.	21¾	22¼
Proc. Gamble	89¾	91¾
Pub.Ser.El & Gas	13¾	13¾
Pullman	47	48
Rapid American	5¾	5¾
Raytheon	26¾	27¼
RCA Corp	11¾	11¾
Repub. Steel	19¾	20¼
Reynolds Ind.	50¾	52¾
Reynolds Metal	19¾	19¾
Rich Oil Int	15¾	16
Royal Dutch	28¾	28¾
Safeway	36¾	36¾
St Regis	23¾	23¾
Santa Fe Ind	29¾	29¾
Schering Plough	57¾	60
Schlmbgr.	108½	108½
Scott. Paper	13¾	13¾
Seaboard Coast	27¾	28½
Sears Roe.	51¾	51¾
Shell Oil	44½	46½
Shell Trans.	14¾	15¼
Signal Co	18½	18¾
Singer	13	13¾
Sony	5⅝	5⅝
Sth Cal Edison	18	18¾
Southern Pac.	29¾	29½
Southern Rly.	42¾	43¾
Sperry Rand	27¾	28⅝
Squibb	30	30¾
Std. Brands	51¾	51
Std. Oil Cal.	23½	23¾
Std. Oil Ind.	87¾	88½
Std. Oil Ohio	60¾	61
Sterling Drug	24¾	24¾
Stevens J.P.	12¾	12¾
Stude Worth	24¾	24¾
Sunbeam Cp.	10¾	12⅝
Sundstrand	13¾	14¼
Sun Oil	42	42
Teledyne	10	10
Tenneco	21¾	22
Texaco	23¾	23¾
Texas East Trans	20¾	20½
Texas Inst.	15	15¾
Texas Utilities	20¾	21¾
Textron	14½	14½
T.W.A.	7¾	7¾
Travelers Gp.	18¾	19¾
T.R.W. Inc.	14¾	14¾
U.A.L. Inc.	18¾	18¾
Unilever Ltd.	14½	14½
Unilever N.V.	28	28
Unionamerica	2¾	2¾
Union Bancorp	7¾	7¾
Union Carb.	42¾	44
Un. Oil Cal.	34¾	35¼
Un. Pacific Corp.	72¾	73½
Universal	6¾	7
United Aircraft	30¾	30¾
United Brands	3¾	3¾
Utd Merch & Man	14¾	14½
U.S. Industries	3¾	3¾
U.S. Steel	37	38¾
Wachovia	14½	13¾
Warner Comm	9	10¾
Warner Lambert	26	27¼
Wells Fargo	14¾	14¾
West'n Bancorp	17¾	17¾
Westghs El.	9¾	10
Weyerhaeuser	29¾	30
Whirlpool	18¾	19¼
White Motor	10¾	10¾
Woolworth	10¾	11
Xerox Cp.	66¾	68
Zenith	13¾	13¾

Canadian Prices

Abitibi	9¾	10
Alcan	20¾	21¼
Alg. Steel	22⅞	22⅞
Asbestos	17	17⅛
Bell Tel.	23¾	24
Can. Sup. Oil	35¾	33 h
Can. Inv. Fd.	4.15	4.20
Cominco	25⅞	26
Cons. Bat.	24	23⅞
Distiller	23	23¾
Falconbridge	28½	30
Gulf Oil	23¾	24½
Hawker Can.	4.70	4.70
Hud. Bay Min	16¾	16½
Hud. Bay Oil	23	23¾
I.A.C. Ltd.	17½	17¾
Imasco	23½	23¾
Imp. Oil	34	35¾
Int. Pipe	12¾	13¾
Mass.-Fergus.	13¾	14¼
Power Cp.	8¾	8¾
Price Bros.	12¾	13½
Royal Trust	30¾	30¾
Steel Co.	24¾	24¾
Tex. Can.	28½	28½
Trans. Mnt. Oil	11¾	11¾
Walker H.	37¾	37¾
W.C.T.	19	18¾

* Ex Div. a Asked. c Ex Distribution. h Bid. k Market Closed. n New Issue. p Stock Split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

The Dow Jones spot commodity index down 1.53 to 438.38. The futures index was down 1.32 to 422.26.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 659.18 (673.61); transportation, 151.77 (153.18); utilities, 70.63 (71.23); 65 stocks, 211.68 (215.75).

New York Stock Exchange Index 54.00 (55.77); industrials, 42.34 (43.28); transportation, 29.05 (29.72); utilities, 38.42 (38.61); financial, 43.80 (43.34).

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, $2.3995; three months, $2.3715; Canadian dollar, 101.05c.

Business appointments

Imps (Imports) names commercial chief

Mr R. L. Merrilees has been made commercial director of Imperial Tobacco (Imports).

When Mr S. H. Lines retires next April as director responsible for all the Wiggins Teape group's investments and other interests outside Europe, and for United Kingdom exports to the rest of the world, he will be succeeded by Mr E. J. Worlidge.

Lord

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Forward charters safeguard Sheaf profits

Excluding an extraordinary credit of £962,000, attributable profits of Sheaf Steam Shipping, the Newcastle-based group, showed a more than fourfold leap to £1.14m over the year to July 31. A one-for-two scrip is coupled with a total dividend increased from 9p to 9.42p and the company plans to raise its borrowing powers to four times capital and reserves.

The board states that the average dry cargon time charter index for th eperiod was higher than in the previous year, but with a world recession "in evidence" the market must be affected, as has the tanker market. But the whole of the Sheaf fleet is fived on forward time charters which will ensure profitable trading over the current period.

Out of a total group turnover up from £4.8m to £6.3m the profit after all charges including tax (which was up from £122,000 to £225,000) soared from £395,000 to £1.24m. To this is added £261,000 (189,000) being an amount equal to pre-delivery interest on shipbuilding loans transferred from reserves. Minorities come out at £363,000 (£314,000).

The extraordinary credit of £962,000 is the net sum received from the sale of tax allowances on "Sheaf Royal". Earnings leapt from 11.3p to 47.6p a share.

Weston Pharm on up-trend

Following last year's profit setback the opening half year to August 31 of Western Pharmaceuticals shows a more promising tendency, and the board expect the rally to continue.

On turnover up from £19m to £20.87m group taxable profits emerge at £807,000, compared with £784,000.

Tax takes £420,000 this time against £379,000 last after which net profits work out at £387,000 (£405,000). The interim dividend is rising from 0.8p to 0.89p.

It will be recalled that in early 1973 Mr John Bentley's Barclay Securities sold its stake in Weston to the ill-fated London & County Securities giving L & C 27 per cent of Weston.

Willows Francis slump

Makers of pharmaceutical products Willows Francis experienced a slump from £158,000 to £49,000 pre-tax last term. The final dividend is passed which leaves the total down from 3.1p to 0.52p.

There was a proft if £37,000 from the sale of freehold land, but this was more than offset by an extraordinary charge of £46,000, being architectural and consultants fees in connexion with a new factory project.

Photax setback

A setback in the interim results of Photax (London) is accompanied by news of a reorganization.

Taxable profits of this photographic equipment group have eased from £162,000 to £128,000 on sales slightly down at £1.2m. The dividend is raised from 1.44p to 1.54p.

The company is selling to a private company, owned by Mr A. Munro and his family, the A. L. Munro (Birmingham) subsidiary for £50,700, as well as a half share in Albert Mason & Son (Birmingham) for £11,500. Mr Munro's holding in Tempo Lighting will be acquired by the company giving it full control.

Texaco buys out Jefferson

Texaco will purchase Cyanamid of Great Britain's 50 per cent interest in Jefferson Chemicals UK. It will give Texaco, which already holds the other 50 per cent interest in the partnership, full ownership of Jefferson Chemicals.

Jefferson is engaged in the manufacture and sale of petrochemical products, with its main office in London and the manufacturing plant at Llanelli.

Issues & Loans

Treasury loan extension

The British Government has obtained an extension of the period during which it is obliged to draw down the $2,500m Eurocurrency loan arranged earlier this year, according to *International Insider*, the weekly newsletter on the Euromarkets.

The original terms required the Treasury to draw the loan in full b ythe end of this year, and so far $750m has been drawn down with a further $250m expected to be taken later this week. But agreement has now been reached with the clearing banks an dtheir associates who are making the loan that the full sum need not be drawn until the end of March next year.

It would appear that the Government's need for the loan has been less pressing than was anticipated when it was arranged. This is at least partially explained by the relative ease with which the Government has been able to obtain foreign currency by other means.

It has been suggested that some of the funds so far drawn have simply been re-deployed into the money markets, although at least a part is believed to ave been converted into sterling.

Bigger ECSC offer

The European Coal and Steel Community note issue, due 1979, which is being made in New York, has been increased to $75m from $50m.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

	Bid	Offer
$ STRAIGHTS		
Airease 8¾ 1988	75	78
American Motors 7¼ 1987	65	68
Anglo-American 7¼ 1987	85½	87½
Ashland 8 1987	88½	90½
Australasia 8 1987	80	83
BICC 7¼ 1987	70	73
Bunzl 7¼ 1987	85¼	88¼
Bystad 8¼ 1974	99½	100
British Steel Cp 8¾ 1989	84	86
Burmah 7¼ 1987	60	63
Cadbury 7¼ 1990	85½	88½
Courtaulds 8¼ 1987	87	89½
Colombia 8¼ 1988	84¼	86½
Cons Food 7¼ 1991		
Copenhagen County Auth 7¼ 1987	78	74½
Coventry 8¾ 1981	87	89
Coventry 8¼ 1990	84	86
Curracao Tokyo 8¼ 1988	88	90
Dansk Hampton 8 1987	88	90
Dana 8 1987	84½	86½
Denmark Kingdom 7¼ 1990	79	80
Denmark Nitge Bank 7¼ 1991	76	77
Dundee 9¼ 1983	87½	89½
Escom 9¼ 1989	86½	88½
Esso 8¼ 1988	87	89
Eurofima 8¼ 1989	87	89
First Chicago 7 1980	91½	93½
First Pennsylvania 7¾ 1981	80	84
Fisons 8¼ 1987	70	73
GATX 8¼ 1987	84½	86½
General Cables 8¼ 1987	86½	88½
Guardian Royal 8 1987	71	74
GHM 7¼ 1987	81	83
Hambros 7¼ 1987	70	73
Hammersly 8 1987	76	78
Hilton 7¼ 1987	70	73
ICI 7¼ 1992	80	83
International Util 8¼ 1982	90½	93½
Kleinwort 8¼ 1987	70½	73½
Lancashire 9¼ 1981	92	94
Legal & Gen Ass 7¼ 1988	71	74
Manchester 8½ 1981	84	86
Mecca 8¼ 1991	74	77
Michelin 7¼ 1988	80½	83½
Mitsubishi 8 1989	81	85½
Motorola 8¼ 1987	87½	89½
Nat & Grindlays 7¼ 1987	70	73
National Coal Board 8¾ 1983	77½	80
Norges Komm 7½ 1980	81½	83½
N. A. Rockwell 7¼ 1987	81½	83½
N. A. Rockwell 8¼ 1987	84½	86½
Nottingham 8¼ 1979	86½	88½
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	83½	85½
Pennwalt 8 1987	85	88
Quebec Hydro 8¼ 1993	95	98
Quebec (Province) 7½ 1988	84	86
Queensland 8½ 1987	83	85
Rank Org 7¼ 1987	87½	89½
RHM 8 1988	70	73
SAS 8 1987	81½	84½
Scanraft 7¼ 1990	86	87
Scanraft 8¼ 1988	85	87
Shell 7¼ 1987	87	88
Singapore 7¼ 1987	70	73
Slough 8 1988	77	79
Smith, Africa 8 1987	88	90
SNIA 7¼ 1987	67½	70½
Standard Oil 8¼ 1980	99½	100½
Stanford Oil 8¼ 1988	90	93
Standard Oil 8¼ 1988	91½	93½
Sybron 8 1987	81½	84½
Tenneco 7¼ 1987	81½	84½
Tenneco 8¼ 1987	85	87½
Tesoro 7¼ 1987	81½	84½
Town & City 8 1988	80	82
Transocean Gulf 7¼ 1987	80½	83½
Union Oil 7¼ 1987	84½	87½
Union Oil 7¼ 1988	83½	86½
UDT 8¼ 1988	85	87½
Volvo 7¼ 1987	84½	87½
Wellcome 8¼ 1987	66	69
Wm Glyns. 8¼ 1987	73	76

Non-$ Bonds	Bid	Offer
BASF (FF) 7¼ 1987	68	70
BASF (FF) 7¼ 1987	68	69
Bass (FF) 7¼ 1987	80½	82½
Bat Int Fin (FF) 7¼ 1987	83½	84½
Bracan (DM) 8¼ 1988	52½	54
BLMC (FF) 7¼ 1987	52	54
Charter (FF) 7¼ 1987	52	54
Charter (DM) 6¼ 1968-83	73½	74½
Courtalds (DM) 6¼ 1969/84	75½	76½
Denmark (DM) 9¼ 1981	97	98
Denmark (FF) 7¼ 1988	69	71
EIB (FF) 7¼ 1988	66	68
Escom (DM) 7 1975/88	82½	83½
Esso (DM) 7¼ 1988	84½	85½
Eurofima (DM) 6¼ 1972/87	79½	80½
Goodyear (DM) 6¼ 1970/85	86½	87½
ICI (DM) 8 1971/86	68	70
Lilaeg (FF) 7¼ 1987	78	80
Nat West (DM) 8 1988	79	80
Occidental (DM) 6¼ 1969/76	94½	95½
(DM) 8¼	81½	82½
Sandafrica (DM) 6¼ 1970/85	81	82
Sun Int Fin (DM) 7¼ 1988	88	89
Trans Euro Pipeline (DM) 8 1990	91	92
Vorst-Alpine (DM) 8¼ 1988		

$ CONVERTIBLES	Bid	Offer
AMF 5 1987	38	50
Asaka Int 6 1987	36	38
Amer Express 4½ 1987	74	76
American Motors 5 1992	47	50
Amer Medical 5½ 1993	53	54
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1991	70	72
Beatrice Foods 6¼ 1991	91	93
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1993	78	80
Borden 5 1992	70½	73½
Borden 6½ 1991	77½	79½
Broadway Hale 4½ 1987	60	62
Carnation 4 1987	68	70
Cummins 6½ 1986	74½	76½
Damon 5½ 1987	42½	44½
Dart 4½ 1987	92½	94½
E. Asia Nav 6½ 1989	75	77
Economic Labs 4½ 1987	74	77
Eaton 5 1987	68	70
Ford 4 1988	96	98
Ford 6 1986	77	79
Fedders 5 1992	53	55
Gillette 4½ 1987	69	71
Gould 5 1987	65	67
General Electric 5½ 1987	75	77
Halliburton 4½ 1987	108	110
Harris 5 1993	44	46
Honeywell 6 1986	68	70
Honokong Land Com 7½ 1988	73	75
ITT 4½ 1987	57	59
ITT Sheraton 6½ 1989	71	73
J. Ray McDermott 4½ 1987	120	122
J. P. Morgan 4½ 1987	102	104
Mohasco 5 1987	53	55
Nabisco 5½ 1988	74	76
Owens Illinois 4½ 1987	78	80
J. C. Penney 4½ 1987	72	74
Reiton 4½ 1987	75	77
Ramada 6¼ 1986	39	41
Rank Org 4½ 1993	41	43
Simr Darby 5½ 1988	46	48
Sperry Rand 4½ 1988	76	78
Slater Walker 5½ 1987	45	47
Southland 5 1987	53	55
Tosoro 7½ 1987	91½	93½
Town & City 8 1988	56	58
Transocean Gulf 5½ 1987	58	60
Warner Lambert 4½ 1988	76	78
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	73	75
Xerox Corp 5 1988	72	74

DM=Deutschmark issue. FF=French Franc issue.

Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

Pirelli plan 25m-franc Swiss bond issue

Ste International Pirelli Spa (SIP) plans to make a 25m franc (£2.27m) convertible bond issue on the Swiss capital market early next year, vice-president Signor Franco Bellorini told a meeting of investment fund managers in London yesterday.

SIP, which is based in Basle and covers Pirelli's foreign interests, expects to report profits this year in line with the 29.86m Swiss francs (£4.2m) earned in the year to April 30, 1974.

Signor Bellorini said the energy crisis had not damage SIP, whose turnover is divided between tyres (40 per cent) and cables (60 per cent) and which is almost totally divorced from the vagaries of the Italian economy.

Signor Dubini, vice-president of Pirelli Spa of Milan, said the group is on target, but a resumption of dividend payments in 1974-75 seems unlikely.

Alitalia to write off £31.2m losses

The Italian state airline, Alitalia, faced with 1974 losses of over 50,000m lire (£31.2m), has confirmed its plans to write-down and subsequently reconstitute its 50,000m lire capital.

The proposal will be put to an extraordinary shareholders meeting in Rome on December 6, well informed source told Reuter.

Plessey US venture

A new company to produce and market telex switching systems is to be set up jointly by Plessey and Astrodata Inc of Anaheim, California. Astrodata will transfer to the new company the assets and liabilities of two of its divisions, while Plessey will advance $2.65m (over £1m) working capital. A loan of $500,000 will be made

The new company will be wholly owned by Astodata, but Plessey may designate a majority of the directors and manage it.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorised Unit Trusts

Abacus Arbuthnot Ltd.
Barnett Hse. Fountain St. Man 2. 061-236 9775
48.1 21.6 Giants 20.3 22.4 5.80
43.6 22.8 Do Accum 22.3 23.4 5.80
46.4 24.4 Growth 24.4 25.6 6.50
35.2 20.1 Do Accum 19.5 21.5 6.50
45.3 23.7 Income 23.4 23.8 9.20
40.5 25.1 Do Accum 24.2 25.8 9.20
27.2 16.4 Int Accum 15.8 16.8 3.90

Abbey Unit Trust Managers.
72-80 Gatehouse Rd. Aylesbury. Bucks 0296-5941
15.3 12.1 Abbey Capital 11.4 12.2 7.38
17.5 13.5 Abbey General 13.1 14.0 6.68
35.0 14.3 Do Income 13.8 14.7 10.01
15.9 14.6 Do Intern 14.3 15.2 6.55

Albert Trust Managers Ltd.
14 Finsbury Circus, London, EC2 01-588 6371
51.2 28.8 Albert Trust 28.6 29.4 3.82
53.1 27.6 Do Income* 26.9 28.9 9.10

Allied Hambro Group.
Hambro Hse. Hutton, Essex 01-568 2857
71.6 32.5 Allied Capital 31.4 33.5 7.44
62.7 32.7 Do Inc 32.6 34.7 7.30
63.7 32.5 Brit Ind 2nd 32.0 34.1 8.22
39.5 15.1 Growth & Inc 15.6 18.8 7.61
35.1 15.8 Euro Growth 15.3 16.3e 3.61
57.6 24.7 Mot Mis & Cmdty 26.2 27.9e 7.01
58.3 30.4 High Income 30.3 32.3 7.86
28.4 14.7 Equity Income 14.1 15.0 10.00
21.6 11.1 International 14.0 17.0 5.11
28.0 25.0 High Yield Fnd 24.1 25.6 12.00
115.4 49.9 Hambro Fnd 48.2 51.8 5.65
53.7 28.1 Do Income 26.1 29.7 10.48
96.5 45.7 Do Recovery 44.7 47.6 11.94
30.1 11.7 Do Smaller 11.0 11.8 9.44
25.9 13.1 Do Accum 12.8 13.7e 7.28
25.1 11.8 2nd Smaller 11.7 12.7 9.28
50.8 30.4 Secs of America 29.7 34.8 4.87
101.6 91.9 Exempt Fnd 87.8 92.4 7.70

Anschuetz Unit Management Co Ltd.
1 Noble Street, London, EC2V 7JU 01-606 4019
42.4 15.6 Nth American 20.6 22.8 3.37

Barclays Unicorn Ltd.
252-6 Romford Road, London, E7. 01-534 5521
35.0 25.0 Unicorn Amer 23.7 25.0e 2.60
49.6 34.4 Allied Inter 46.0 47.1 1.61
79.4 42.2 Do Accum 48.1 52.0 4.77
76.3 30.8 Unicorn Capital 39.5 42.6 7.61
25.7 15.5 Exempt 16.1 17.2 5.23
25.3 13.6 Extra Income 12.0 12.7e 12.57
66.6 28.3 Financial 28.8 29.7 7.20
68.6 39.1 Unicorn 500* 38.2 39.2e 9.86
34.6 13.2 General 13.2 14.0e 9.92
40.0 17.0 Growth & Income 16.7 17.3 9.23
75.8 34.9 Income 33.5 35.6 9.63
25.0 16.5 Recovery 16.2 17.3e 9.41
129.0 91.0 Trustee 89.1 92.7 5.39
50.3 32.4 Worldwide 36.0 37.0 4.18

100.4	98.8	B'tst Inv Fnd	97.3 100.3e 6.94
100.4	98.8	Do Accum	97.9 100.9 6.94

Brandts Ltd.
36 Fenchurch St. London, EC3 01-626 6598
143.0 86.0 Brandts Cap (4) 86 0 91.0 2.57
146.8 91.0 Do Accum (4) 90.8 96.0e 2.57
141.0 79.0 Brandts Inc (4) 75.0 80.0 9.39

Bridge Trust Management Co Ltd.
Plantation Hse. Mincing Lane, EC3. 01-623 4851
108.0 54.0 Bridge Ex* (2) 55.0 59.0 6.24
256.0 130.0 Do Inc (2) 134.0 139.0e 2.85
212.0 89.0 Do Cap (2) 92.0 98.0e 5.19
216.0 98.0 Do Cap Acc* (2) 98.0 105.0e 3.19
116.0 51.0 O'seas Inc (3) 54.0 58.0 6.45
116.0 54.0 Do Accum (3) 57.0 61.0 6.45

The British Life
Reliance Hse. Mt Ephraim, Tun Wells. 0892 22271
50.0 24.8 British Life 34.2 35.3e 8.63
25.7 12.5 Balanced (2) 19.4 19.5e 7.26
38.4 20.1 Cap Accum (2) 29.1 30.1 9.92
46.6 22.5 Dividend (2) 27.2 28.5e 12.37
41.3 17.0 Growth Accum (2) 24.2 25.8 9.58

Brown Shipley Unit Fund Managers
Founder's Court, Lothbury, EC2. 01-600 8230
179.5 106.9 Brn Ship Inc (7) 103.3 108.3 6.90
186.5 118 8 Do Accum (7) 115.4 120.4 6.90

Canada Life Unit Trust Managers Ltd.
6 Charles II St. London, SW1. 01-930 0122
33.5 17.4 Canlife Gen 16.7 17.7 7.20
34.0 18.7 Do Accum 18.1 19.1 7.20
25.8 18.3 Income Dist 17.2 18.3e 12.02
25.8 18.6 Do Accum 18.7 19.8 12.02

Carliol Unit Fund Managers Ltd.
Milburn Hse, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 0632 21165
37.3 27.7 Carliol (4) 37.2 39.2e 5.63
88.6 40.8 Do Accum 40.3 42.5 5.63

Charities Official Investment.
77 London Wall, London, EC2. 01-588 1815
137.7 65.7 Inc* (24) 66.0 -- 11.00
207.8 85.0 Accum* (24) 88.6 -- 6.60

Charterhouse Jupiter Unit Management Ltd.
1 Paternoster Row, London, EC4. 01-248 3999
39.4 15.3 Inc (1) (3) 13 2 14.2e 4.40
30.8 13.6 Accum (3) 14.4 15.4e 4.40
44.8 22.9 Inc (3) 22.6 23.0 10.62
39.4 18.4 Euro Fin (3) 17.6 18.5 1.98
25.0 14.2 Fund Inv (3) 14.0 15.0e 6.78

Crescent Unit Trust Managers Ltd.
4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh. 031-226 4931
41.2 10.3 Growth Fnd 9.7 10.3e 9.60
53.8 23.9 International 22.6 27.3 3.14
43.2 18.9 Reserves Fnd 17.8 18.9 7.20
46.8 21.6 High Dist 20.3 21.6e 11.53

Discretionary Unit Fund Managers Ltd.
Pinsbury Hse, 29 Bloomfield St, EC2. 01-638 4485
124.7 56.2 Income 53.4 56.2e 11.12
136.0 68.2 Accum 63.1 66.4 11.12

Drayton Unit Trust Managers Ltd.
43-45 South St, Eastbourne. 0323 36711
55.5 39.7 Commodity 45.9 49.8e 6.02
30.8 17.4 Growth 18.5 19.8 5.96
24.4 13.0 Inc Trust 12.9 13.8 5.77
42.1 23.4 Drayton Inc 22.5 24.5 9.20
39.7 29.0 International 30.6 32.6 3.87

Equitas Securities Ltd.
41 Bishopsgate, London, EC2. 01-774 8300
77.5 29.8 Progressive 27.7 29.6e 8.36

Equity & Law Unit Trust Managers Ltd.
Amersham Rd. High Wycombe, Bucks. 0494 32855
58.4 26.0 Equity & Law 26.5 27.1 7.55

Family Fund Managers Ltd.
72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks 0296 5941
74.3 44.9 Family Fnd 46.8 49.8 2.59

Framlington Unit Management Ltd.
Spencer Hse, South Place, EC2. 01-628 4866
72.6 31.5 Capital 29.4 31.2e 8.33
62.6 30.4 Income 29.0 30.8 10.26

Friends' Provident Unit Trust Managers Ltd.
7 Leadenhall St, London, EC3. 01-626 4851
35.1 14.9 Friends Prov 13.9 14.8e 8.34
36.5 16.6 Do Accum 15.9 16.9 8.34

Funds in Court.
Public Trustee, Kingsway, WC2. 01-405 4300
117.2 50.0 Capital* 50.0 51.0e 6.73
88.5 45.0 Gross Income* 44.0 45.0 10.32
97.4 49.0 High Yield* 48.0 49.0 11.31

Grand Union Unit Trust Managers Ltd.
5 Rayleigh Rd. Hutton, Essex. 0277 217300
32.9 15.3 G & A 14.3 15.3 8.55

G.T. Unit Management Ltd.
16 St. Martin's-le-Grand, EC1 01-606 9461 Ext 13
57.3 38.9 GT Cap 37.2 40.2 4.00
93.5 43.1 Do Accum 40.4 43.4 4.00
99.4 72.3 Do Income 76.1 79.6 7.50
117.8 94.6 Do US Gen Fnd 117.5 126.0e 1.00
114.0 94.6 Do Japan Gen 110.9 113.4 1.00

Guardian Royal Exchange Unit Man Ltd.
Royal Exchange, London, EC3. 01-283 1031
39.6 30.5 Guardhill 30.6 32.8 8.99

Henderson Administration Ltd.
11 Austin Friars, London, EC2. 01-588 3626
100.2 45.0 Cabot 42.8 45.5e 5.70
157.5 83.5 Henderson Gr* 80.5 86.5 4.86

Hill Samuel Unit Trust Managers Ltd.
PO Box 120, Croydon, CR9 6AL. 01-681 1033
48.1 26.1 Dollar 29.7 29.7 1.00
30.5 19.8 International 21.2 22.7 4.00
144.3 63.6 Brit Trst 60.5 64.9e 8.00
144.3 63.6 Brit Guernsey 60.5 64.9 8.00
77 10.9 Cap 11.1 11.9 9.52
79.3 41.8 Fin Trst 40.2 43.0e 7.29
25.2 10.8 Inc Trst 10.3 11.1e 12.68
26.4 12.6 High Yield 11.9 12.8 12.57
47.1 21.4 Stock Trst 20.3 22.7 7.36

Ionian Unit Trust Management Ltd.
84 Coleman St. London, EC2. 01-588 5686
102.0 72.6 Foreign Fnd (21) 68.0 72.8 4.75
203.0 83.7 Growth Fnd (25) 81.0 86.0e 7.27
108.0 63.3 Inc Fnd (26) 59.3 63.3e 13.42

Jessel Securities Ltd.
21 Tooms St. Edinburgh. 031-225 6762
37.6 14.9 Compound (7) 13.4 14.8 14.90
39.0 16.9 Do Accum (7) 15.4 16.9 14.90
20.6 12.3 Scot. Widrwr (1) 12.7 13.0 --
24.0 19.8 Preference 18.2 19.7 16.36
24.0 20.3 Do Accum 19.4 20.9 16.36
36.6 11.4 Cap (3) 10.6 11.6 --
24.2 11.9 Aust Comp Fnd 10.9 11.9 7.40
14.2 10.3 Inc Widrwr 10.3 11.3 --
31.5 14.8 Sector Ldrs (3) 14.0 14.9 5.00
24.3 9.5 Fin & Prop (3) 8.5 9.5 6.83
41.5 22.5 Int Growth (4) 20.8 22.0 4.47
21.6 12.8 Int Income 12.8 14.2e 3.83
45.0 24.0 Commodity (5) 22.1 24.6e 9.63
49.1 28.0 Do Accum (5) 27.6 30.1e 9.82
49.1 24.8 100% W'drawl (5) 22.9 25.4 --

Jessel Britannia Group.
153 Fenchurch St., London, EC3. 01-623 7362
68.1 41.0 Brit Comm Plus 41.8 44.9e 9.20
49.3 19.8 Brit Gen 19.3 20.7e 9.73
41.0 22.3 Extra Inc 20.7 22.3 13.53
31.9 19.4 High Income 18.7 20.2 14.98
68.5 23.6 Jessel Cap 22.4 24.1e 9.24
13.0 10.4 Do City of Ldn 24.9 26.8 9.60
63.6 36.2 Do Global 36.1 38.8e 4.73
171.8 110.3 Do Gold & G 147.6 158.7 3.01
58.9 31.2 Do Inc 29.0 31.3e 12.10
34.5 16.5 Do Nat Units 15.8 17.0 7.58
64.1 34.3 Do New Isa 32.6 34.3 11.22
24.7 9.5 Do Prop & G 8.8 9.5 7.79
53.4 31.2 Do Plastic & Gen 29.3 31.5 9.21
29.0 13.8 Aust & Gen(5) 14.2 15.3 3.64
27.6 18.2 JL Int Cons 18.4 19.8 8.44

Key Fund Managers.
25 Milk St. EC2V 8JL 01-606 7070
79.0 36.5 Cap Fund 34.6 36.8e 6.17
97.9 53.1 Exempt Fnd (36) 50.2 53.4 11.50
98.2 38.7 Income 38.7 38.0 12.19
99.1 44.6 KPIF 44.3 46.9 5.15

Lawson Securities
63 George Street, Edinburgh. 031-226 3911
28.6 12.6 Gilt&Warrant 21.8 22.8 3.60
98.0 91.7 High Yield Fnd 88.9 93.9 16.10

Legal & General Tyndall Fund.
18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241
68.0 28.4 Dist 26.8 28.4 7.71
62.0 31.4 Accum 29.8 31.4 7.71

Lloyds Bank Unit Trust Managers.
71 Lombard Street, London, EC3. 01-626 1500
53.6 21.4 1st Inc 20.2 21.4e 9.27
37.3 26.9 GT Cap 24.6 26.1 8.27
93.5 43.1 Do Accum 39.5 41.9 8.27
99.4 72.3 Do Income 68.1 72.3 7.50
117.8 94.6 Do US Gen Fnd 110.9 117.5 1.00
114.0 94.6 Do Japan Gen 107.4 113.4 1.00

53.6	21.4	1st Inc	20.2 21.4e 9.27
37.3	26.9	GT Cap	24.6 26.1 8.27
93.5	43.1	Do Accum	39.5 41.9 8.27
99.4	72.3	Do Income	68.1 72.3 7.50
117.8	94.6	Do US Gen Fnd	110.9 117.5 1.00
114.0	94.6	Do Japan Gen	107.4 113.4 1.00
53.6	21.4	1st Inc	20.2 21.4e 9.27
37.3	26.9	GT Cap	24.6 26.1 8.27
93.5	43.1	Do Accum	39.5 41.9 8.27
99.4	72.3	Do Income	68.1 72.3 7.50
117.8	94.6	Do US Gen Fnd	110.9 117.5 1.00
114.0	94.6	Do Japan Gen	107.4 113.4 1.00

Target Trust Management Co Ltd.
22 Gt. Winchester St. London, EC2. 01-588 4545
145.5 72.2 Cap (3) 71.4 76.4 3.70
113.8 56.0 Exempt (28) 53.8 56.0e 7.70
79.1 37.9 Inc (3) 36.8 37.9e 10.00
15.1† 7.1† Inc Agency (4) f 7.91 7.72 3.70

M & G Securities.
Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588
159.1 92.5 M & G General 89.4 91.1 7.48
109.6 102.0 M & G Income 113.2 119.8 7.48
150.2 -- 2nd Gen 82.2 86.7 6.82
108.2 101.3 Do Accum 107.3 113.2 6.82
59.1 35.9 Mid & Gen 38.2 38.3e 14.30
176.6 90.5 Do Accum 90.5 95.0 10.30
96.8 47.6 Dir Fnd 47.1 49.7 12.36
126.7 70.8 Do Accum 70.0 73.8 12.36
126.2 66.1 Special Trst 65.0 67.5 5.53
152.3 74.6 Do Accum 71.7 75.6 5.53
264.8 56.3 Magnum Fnd 135.5 139.7 4.43
250.9 145.4 Do Accum 139.3 147.0 4.43
69.5 45.4 FITS 49.0 50.6e 5.61
73.4 32.2 Do Accum 31.8 33.6 5.61
74.4 48.5 Compound 49.1 51.8 5.10
142.7 91.1 Recovery 89.1 93.7 5.10
58.0 28.9 Extra Yield 27.7 29.3e 15.53
58.0 31.1 Do Accum 29.9 31.5 13.03
117.7 58.8 Japan 54.8 57.8 1.74
56.9 36.9 Euro & Gen 35.8 41.3 2.88
49.0 18.8 American & Gen 21.9 23.3 2.33
64.1 26.6 Australasian 24.7 27.0 3.71
39.2 20.5 Far East Inc 19.8 21.6 5.56
51.7 25.5 Do Accum 24.0 25.6 5.56
58.0 30.6 Trusted Fnd 29.5 31.6 6.83
240.7 84.0 Do Accum 84.0 87.7 6.83
153.9 65.7 Channel** (2) 62.0 65.0e 10.60
136.0 59.6 Pension* (2) 58.0 60.1e 8.53
43.7 20.2 NAACIP 20.5 -- 16.43
70.4 32.9 Prolific 32.5 34.2 15.20
60.7 29.6 MidGlobe 29.5 31.3 8.55
74.2 34.5 Clyde Gen 34.6 36.5e 8.06
83.0 41.2 Do High Inc 41.8 44.1 8.06
74.4 34.4 Channel High Inc 33.4 35.2 13.35
65.3 30.0 Do Accum 29.6 32.3 13.35
99.7 69.8 ManagedBonds 69.6 73.3 --

National Group Of Unit Trusts.
3-5 Norwich St. EC4A. 01-353 0212
54.2 24.9 Century 26.6 27.9 7.51
58.2 28.3 Com Cons 27.0 28.9 6.65
96.3 21.8 Domestic 20.5 22.0e 9.58
58.2 28.1 Exempt Power 28.8 30.9 6.97
58.8 28.8 Hundred Secs 28.7 30.6e 6.97
48.5 20.0 Ser Gen 19.2 20.6e 8.15
80.3 45.3 Do 2nd Gen 39.7 38.4 6.01
50.1 45.1 Nalfds 44.3 45.5 6.57
50.8 27.0 Nat Cons 26.4 28.5 6.57
191.0 88.1 Do 'B' 2nd 88.4 94.5 7.50
119.8 48.8 Do High Inc 44.0 46.9 9.40
57.2 45.2 NUPIM Fund 45.2 48.3 6.06
79.1 51.5 Nat Resources 51.5 54.8 7.18
165.2 78.2 Prov Ser Trs 74.5 80.1 6.25
107.5 49.6 Select Invstn 47.5 49.7e 3.47
183.2 133.5 Comm Prop (3) 137.7 146.9 7.71

Save & Prosper Securities Ltd.
40.8 17.7 Capital 17.8 19.1 4.31
59.3 30.9 Financial Secs 37.9 40.6 4.01
79.6 12.3 Investment 11.8 12.6e 7.11
81.5 53.6 Euro Growth‡ 51.8 55.9 2.12
73.4 43.3 Japan Growth‡ 41.0 43.8e 2.06
49.8 19.7 US Growth‡ 18.8 21.0 1.46
47.5 20.5 General 19.7 21.7 8.03
30.3 24.3 High Yield 24.3 26.0 9.07
41.9 21.0 Income 19.5 21.0 12.86

Scottish Securities Ltd.
56.6 24.5 Scottish 23.4 25.0 4.40
51.8 23.6 Scotyields 20.5 22.2 9.56
66.2 27.6 Scotgrowth 26.4 28.2e 5.71
60.0 25.6 Scotgilt 24.1 26.2 7.09
260.5 137.5 Scotcomds 140.1 146.4e 2.97
58.3 24.0 Scotincome 23.0 24.3e 10.65

Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd.
120 Cheapside, London, E.C.2 01-245 8000
129.0 46.5 Capital (18) 45.2 46.8 5.30
52.5 18.5 Do Accum 18.0 19.0 5.30
146.8 66.2 Income (16) 64.0 66.3 9.53
184.5 80.0 Do Accum 79.6 82.4 10.33
79.0 21.7 General (3) 20.6 21.7 7.76
69.9 28.5 Do Accum 29.4 30.7 7.76
43.7 27.6 Europe (18) 27.2 28.9e 0.88
44.8 28.8 Do Accum 28.3 30.1 0.88

Slater Walker Trust Management Ltd.
47-57 Gresham St., London, EC2. 01-600 4747
67.1 40.7 Growth 39.0 41.9e 8.22
51.9 27.4 Assets 25.4 26.7 9.81
57.7 31.2 Capital Accum 29.8 31.3e 7.05
38.4 20.3 Financial 19.3 21.3e 7.05
59.8 40.3 High Income 37.5 40.2 10.32
642.7 270.5 Professional 266.3 304.5 7.21
45.0 14.1 Status Change 14.1 15.3e 6.56
215.0 84.6 Mineals Trst 104.3 111.4e 6.14
25.0 25.0 North American 23.5 25.7 5.00

Stewart Unit Trust Managers.
45 Charlotte St. Edinburgh. 031-226 3271
191.9 91.2 American 93.0 98.7e 7.06
100.0 58.5 British Cap 58.5 59.1 7.24

Tallisman Fund Managers.
Plantation Hse. Mincing Lane, EC3. 01-623 4851
43.1 17.8 Tallisman (3) 16.5 17.9e 3.10
29.1 11.7 Do Inc 11.1 12.0 4.14

Target Trust Managers Ltd.
Target Hse, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941
47.6 16.5 Consumer 17.7 18.9 7.75
71.6 33.9 Financial 32.0 34.3 6.52
54.2 21.5 Equity 20.7 21.9 7.82
182.3 91.4 Exempt* 90.4 93.7 8.58
103.6 103.6 Do Accum (3) 102.1 105.8 8.28
38.8 16.8 Growth 16.6 17.7 6.18
25.0 17.7 International 18.3 19.4e 3.46
19.4 14.6 Do Re-Invest 14.5 15.4 3.46
30.1 12.4 Investment 13.3 14.1 5.65
178.9 68.0 Professional (3) 77.4 80.6e 8.38
23.5 12.6 Income 12.0 12.8e 11.26
17.2 10.6 Preference 9.8 10.8e 16.30

**Target Trust

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Stock Exchange Prices

Setback in gilts

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Nov 11. Dealings End Nov 22. § Contango Day, Nov 25. Settlement Day, Dec 3.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

HB Healey & Baker
Established 1820 in London
COMMERCIAL PROPERTY CONSULTANTS
29 St. George Street, Hanover Square, London W1A 3BG 01-629 9292
ASSOCIATED OFFICES IN PARIS BRUSSELS & AMSTERDAM

BRITISH FUNDS

1973-74 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int Yield	Gross red Yield
99½	92¾	Treas 8½	97¾	+¼	8.695	10.781
97⅞	93¼	Treas 8½	97⅜	+⅛	8.680	9.394
95¾	89¼	Savings 3½	1965-75	+⅛	3.158	10.952
94¾	89	Exch 6½	1976	+⅛	6.754	10.208
94¼	86	Treas 6½	1976	+⅛	6.646	10.559
89¾	85	Victory 4%	1976	+⅛	4.061	9.938
89¼	84½	Treas 10½	1976	+⅛	10.552	11.313
91⅝	83¾	Treas 8½	1977	+⅛	6.910	11.012
89¾	81⅛	Elec 3½	1977	+⅛	3.386	8.569
88½	82¼	Treas 11½	1977	+⅛	11.691	12.192
89⅜	77¾	Treas 4%	1978-77	+⅛	4.723	9.997
101⅛	90¼	Treas 9%	1978	+⅛	9.040	11.341
84⅞	73¾	Exch 5%	1978-78	+⅛	6.151	11.052
76⅜	65½	Treas 3%	1979	+⅛	3.969	9.284
97⅞	86¾	Treas 11½	1979	+⅛	11.746	12.143
81⅜	69⅛	Elec 4½	1974-79	+⅛	4.781	10.263
93¾	84¾	Elec 9½	1978-79	+⅛	4.781	10.263
100⅜	81¾	Treas Cnv 9½	1980	+⅛	11.009	14.004
73¾	65½	Fund 3½	1956-80	+⅛	3.386	8.569
75⅞	64¾	Treas 3½	77-80	+⅛	4.945	10.562
75¼	61¾	Treas 3½	72-81	+⅛	4.975	10.562
97¼	81¾	Treas 9½	1980-82	+⅛	9.040	11.341
97½	88¾	Treas 12½	1983	+⅛	13.571	14.749
69⅜	61¼	Fund 3½	1952-44	+⅛	3.067	12.746
93¾	67½	Treas 8½	1984-86	+⅛	13.192	15.052
81¾	53¾	Fund 4½	1985-87	+⅛	13.773	15.714
56¼	36¼	Treas 3½	1979-84	+⅛	9.987	13.803
68¾	41½	Treas 5%	1986-89	+⅛	4.961	14.259
90¾	55¾	Treas 8¾	1987-90	+⅛	14.764	15.918
71¾	43¾	Fund 3½	1987-91	+⅛	13.504	15.468
72¾	47¾	Fund 4%	1990	+⅛	14.665	16.004
99¼	86	Treas 9½	1994	+⅛	16.048	16.602
82	75¾	Redmptn 3½	1986-96	+⅛	11.785	14.019
47¾	29¾	Gas 3%	1990-95	+⅛	21.626	14.243
74¾	62¼	Treas 12¾	1992	+⅛	16.224	16.833
96⅞	84¾	Treas 9%	1992-96	+⅛	16.399	16.853
72¾	41½	Treas 6¾	1995-98	+⅛	16.345	16.888
94¼	54¾	Treas 8¾	1997	+⅛	16.536	16.869
95¼	48¾	Treas 9½	1999	+⅛	16.633	16.870
42¾	24	Fund 3½	1999-04	+⅛	16.396	15.975
47¾	25¾	Treas 3½	2006-46	+⅛	17.134	17.353
49¾	25¾	Treas 3½	2008-12	+⅛	17.184	17.393
49¾	25¾	Treas 3½	2012-13	+⅛	17.184	17.482
49¾	25¾	Consols 4%			17.589	
39¾	20¾	War Ln 3½%			17.232	
23¾	17¾	Conv 3½%			17.890	
21½	17¾	Treas 3½%			17.329	
23¾	14¾	Consols 2½%			17.231	
23¾	14¾	Treas 3½%	Aft 75		17.425	

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

97	85¾	Aust 5½%	70-75	90½	-¼	2.901	11.231
89½	72¾	Aust 5½%	76-78	73¾	-½	7.125	14.213
83¾	66¼	Aust 5½%	77-80	69¾	-½	8.144	14.733
87¾	69¼	Aust 6%	81-82	69	-¼	9.298	14.710
87¾	69¼	Aust 6%	83-85	67	-¼	10.455	14.949
87¾	69¼	Aust 6%	84-86	67	-¼	10.455	14.949
87¾	69¼	Aust 6%	85-87	67	-¼	10.347	14.705
87¾	70	Berlin 4½%	Aft 59				
97	87	Ceylon 4	73-75	87		4.250	13.542
		Chilean Mixed	24				
72¾	52¾	E Africa 5%%	77-83	54	-½	11.126	16.346
1957	109	German 4½%	1972	112			
98	93	Hungarian 4½%	1924	93			
96½	75¾	Ireland 5½%	74-86	84			
93¾	72¾	Jamaica 6%	1970	74	-¾	10.364	16.857
2½	2	Japan Ass 4%	1910	2½			
97	87	Japan 6%	65-85	87			
79¾	65¾	Kenya 6%	73-78	71		9.176	16.543
85¾	72¾	Malaysia 7½%	1967	74	-½	11.345	15.984
88¾	82¾	N Z 5%	74-78	82		8.399	17.061
92¾	74¾	" 6%	78-82	82		8.566	13.624
92¾	74¾	" 6%	79-83	82		8.566	13.624
92¾	74¾	" 6%	80-84	82		11.562	17.149
92¾	74¾	" 6%	81-85	82		11.562	17.149
92¾	74¾	" 6%	82-86	82		8.658	14.207
92¾	74¾	" 6%	83-87	82		8.658	14.207
92¾	74¾	" 6%	84-88	82		9.520	15.328
93	70	Peru 6%	Ass	88			
82¾	62¾	S Africa 5%	74-76	80			
97	85	S Rhd 5%	74-78	90			
91	76	S Rhd 5%	75-79	90			
91	76	S Rhd 4%	57-62	90			
91	76	S Rhd 5%	78-82	90			
83¾	68	Spanish 6%		83			
97	85	Tang 5½%	78-82	86	-1	10.487	16.699
74	54	Uruguay 3½%		73			

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

98¾	102	L C C 3%	1920	16½	+¼	18	036
91¾	91¼	L C C 3%	49-69	57¼	-¼	9	540

...KET REPORTS

...oa futures drop £23 a tonne

...itures were under pres... ...ondon yesterday on the ... easier overnight close ...rk and early steadiness ... The downslide limit ...y achieved in the May ...while other months ...roportionate but sub... ...ses. By the close falls ...tween £11 and £23 a ...

...irces felt that sterling's ...versal (after Tuesday's ...ed drop) had uncovered ...clling on stop loss and ...dation account partly ... by fears of further ... economic instability, ...

... remained withdrawn, ... to informed sources. ... reported to be holding ...00 a long ton cif for ... although concessions ... level might well be ... if the current bearish ...sts, the sources said.

... close values finally ... substantially from the ...hort covering, possibly ...rrency. The 1,200 tonne ... Dutch October grind... October last year pro... further factor in the ...overall decline. Total ...4 grindings so far at ...ies show a fall of 7,260 ... the first 10 months of ...

...g tone was steady. Dec. ...metric ton: March, £834.0-...727.0-68.0; July, £696.0-...658.0-9.0. Sales, 6,672 ...g 69 options. ICO prices ...ily prices, 84.48c, 15-day ...96c, 22-day 81.32c, ICO ...y 12, daily, 84.23c, 15-day ...99c, 22-day 81.60c. ...rcos declined £14.50 for ...bers and £13 for three ...pre-market dealings prices ...weak sterling against the ...s dollar prompted buying. ...steadier sterling rate sub...mpened buying enthusiasm ...sh physical demand remain...less reacted. Moderate sell... ...in the afternoon reflecting ...end in New York. After... ...r wire bars, £617.00-18.00 ...n: three months, £640.00-...5, 5,850 tons. Cash cath...00-06.00; three months, ...00. Sales: 100 tons. Morn... ...wire bars, £621.00-23.00; ...ns, £643.00-44.00. Settle... ...00. Sales, 2,725 tons. Cash ...08.00-09.00; three months, ...00. Settlement, £609.00. ...ns.

...ed barely steady on the ...prices up to 50 down. ...ket fixing level).—Spot, ...roy ounce (United States ...lon), 491.9¤; three months, ...2¤; six months, 225.8p ...ne-year, 259.8p (527.0¤). ...al Exchange.—Afternoon. ...0-11.0p; three months, ...Afternoon, 225.0-...4, 118 lots of 10,000 troy ...l. Morning.—Cash, 213.0-...ee months, 219.8-20.0p; ...s, 227.0-28.0p. Settlement, ...¤, 74 lots of ...£10 for cash standard tin ...three months. Afternoon.— ...h, £3,190-95 a metric ton; ...s, £3,200-15. Sales: nil. ...standard cash, £3,195-205; ...s, £3,196-200. Settlement, ...£3,190 tons. High grade. ...195-205; three months. ...Settlement, £3,205. Sales, ...e Singapore tin market was ...

...eady. Afternoon.—Cash ...00 a metric ton; three ...225.50-24.00. Sales, 1,200 ...

Commodities

...tons. Morning.—Cash, £228.50-29.50; three months, £554.00-24.50. Settlement, £229.50. Sales, 1,175 tons.

ZINC prices moved higher with dealers feeling that producers might have supported the cash position. At a steady close cash metal was £3.75 up and three months, £3.95 higher. Afternoon.—Cash, £341.50-42.00 a metric ton; three months, £342.50-43.00. Sales, 875 tons. Morning.—Cash, £340.00 40.50; three months, £341.00-41.50. Settlement, £340.50 Sales, 2,700 tons. Producers' price, £360 a metric ton. All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was unchanged at £81.50-£83.50 ($158.00-$163.00) a troy ounce.

QUICKSILVER was quoted at $245-$250 a flask of 76lb.

RUBBER.—A depressed sterling rate overnight following the Budget brought in a good deal of nervous scale up short covering. But a steadier sterling performance yesterday morning caused terminal values to ease from the higher curb levels although trading was extremely thin. This was partly because of the closure of the Eastern markets. Dealers said that the recent bearish news appeared to counter some late terminal support on currency grounds although values eventually tended to harden again. They felt the market generally was in a hesitant mood pending the reopening of Eastern markets. Consumer offtake of physicals was thin and routine. Dealers reported a small flurry of fresh orders on Tuesday when sterling was under pressure but such interest seems to have petered out. The terminal closed 0.15p to 1.20p higher. However, in physicals spot was down 0.25p at 89p—the lowest level since May, 1973.

The closing tone was slightly steadier. Dec, 24.20-25.50p per kilo; Jan, 25.20-75p; Jan/March, 25.50-26.00p; April/June, 26.00-05p; July/Sept, 26.80-85p; Oct/Dec, 27.95-28.00p; Jan/March, 28.20-50p; April/June, 28.65-75p; July/Sept, 28.90-95p. Sales, 218 lots (15 tonnes each). Physicals also closed slightly steadier. Spot, 24.50-25.50p Cif's. Dec, 23.75-24.25p; Jan, 24.00-24.50p.

WOOL.—Greasy futures advanced initially on fresh buying and trade support following further signs of an increase in Japanese offtake at Australian auctions and a cutback in wool corporation support. Profit-taking later pared gains and the market finished 15 points lower to 12 higher.

The closing tone was steady.—Dec, 157.0-60.5p per kilo; March, 163.5-64.0p; May, 168.5-69.0p; July, 164.5-71.0p; Oct, 173.0-72.0p; Dec, 172.5-73.5p; March, 172.5-74.0p; May, 173.5-75.0p. Sales, 45 lots.

JUTE quiet.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, Nov/Dec, £238.50 nominal; white "D" grade, Nov/Dec, £236.50 nominal. A long ton. Calcutta market was closed.

The raw jute market is very quiet in Dundee and no buying interest has been shown since minimum export prices were raised. Spinners are holding good stocks of raw material and they are running them down because of the present price levels.

SISAL quiet. No 1, $1,125 a metric ton; "A" grade, $1,115; No 2 long, $1,105; No 2 ord, $1,105; No 3 ord, $1,085; UG, $1,070 all sellers. No 1 tow, $930; No 2 tow nominal.

PEPPER quiet. White Sarawak, faq cif Euro ports, Nov-Dec, £920.00 seller a ton giut; Black Sarawak, "Special" cif Euro ports, Nov-Dec, £720.00; Black Malabar, cif Euro ports, £830 seller.

MEAT (Smithfield).—BEEF: Scotch Killed Sides (ex HKCF), 24.0-28.0 per lb; English Hindquarters (ex HKCF), 32.0-35.0p; English Forequarters, 17.0-19.0p. VEAL: English Fats (special quotation, 35p) 32.0-33.0p; English Bobbies (special quotation, 11p) 9.0-10.0p; Scotch Bobbies, 9.0-10.0p; Dutch Hinds and Ends, 58.0-42.0p. Home-Grown Carcase Authority's location ex-farm spot prices. Soft milling WHEAT.—Banbury, £65.65. Feeding BARLEY.—Banbury, £58.75. Chichester, £61.00; Ormskirk, £60.50.

Scotch Hill (special quotation, 38p) 23.0-26.0p; Imported Forest: NZD's, 25.0-28.0p; N'Z's, 26.0-26.0p; NZE's, 22.5-23.0p; NZY's, 27.0-27.0p. EWES: 9.0-10.5p. PORK: English, under 100lbs, 26.0-31.0p; 100-120lbs, 27.0-30.0p; 120-160lbs, 27.0-29.5p; 160-180lbs, 26.0-28.0p; 180lbs and over, 23.0-25.0p.

COFFEE.—After early gains, Robusta futures fell back sharply during the afternoon under fairly aggressive profit-taking to close unchanged to £5.0 lower on balance in a turnover of 1,288 lots.

Arabica terminal eased in line with New York and closed 65 points lower to 85 points higher in a turnover of 15 lots.

Robustas.—Nov, £489.0-60.0 a long ton; Jan, £472.0-73.0; March, £473.0-74.0; May, £473.5-74.0; July, £473.0-75.5; Sept, £473.0-74.0; Nov, £474.0-76.0. Sales, 1,288 lots, including 12 options.

Arabicas.—Dec, $67.40-69.80 per 50 kilos; Feb, $67.50-68.00; April, $67.80-68.00; June, $67.60-68.00; Aug, $67.00-68.00; Oct, $67.70.68.00; Dec $67.70-68.00. Sales, 15 lots.

SUGAR.—The London daily price was raised £3½ to £598 a long ton reflecting the tone of actuals following Tuesday's high priced sale of MCH shipment Trinidad raws. In the morning the terminal was unchanged at limit-up levels in the nears throughout the session and 485 lots were bid over in the pools. The distants drifted slightly under light selling. Near December also eased.

In the afternoon futures were initially bid higher but only the near March position reached the £240 limit. The rest of the market attracted profit-taking and jobber activity which saw prices move irregularly over a wide range. Towards the close the near March pool or nearly 300 lots was cleared by selling which came mainly from one trade quarter and this caused additional nervousness across the board. Prices finished with on-balance gains of up to 1.6p Sterling in the nears but the forwards were weak and distant March traded at limit down—a loss of £25 from Tuesday's 1700 hours levels. Nearby December was also weak and closed £27 down at £562.50.

Dec, £590.00-95.00 a long ton (after £620.00): March, £589.50-89.75 (after £584.50); May, £570.00-70.50 (after £585.25); Aug, £554.00-55.50 (after £554.00); Oct, £507.50-08.50 (after £525.00); Dec, £476.00-79.00; March, £454.00-56.00. Sales, 3,864 lots. ISA price, 56.03 cents per lb (56.56c previously); 17-day average, 47.09c (46.15c).

GRAIN (The Baltic).—Prices for imported grains generally declined in line with easiness in Chicago. WHEAT.—United States dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent, Dec, £111.40; Jan, £114.50; Feb, £116.40 trans-shipment east coast: Jan, £112.25 direct shipment Tilbury sellers; United States hard winter No 2, 13½ per cent, Dec, £107.40; Jan, £108.70; Feb, £110.10 trans-shipment east coast; Feb, £106.50 direct shipment Tilbury sellers. MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American/French, Nov, £74.75; Dec, £75.00; Jan, £75.50 trans-shipment east coast sellers. All a long ton, cif United Kingdom unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta).—EEC main BARLEY steady. Nov, £63.40; Jan, £65.55; March, £68.40; May, £70.80. WHEAT steady. Nov, £64.45; Jan, £66.60; March, £69.50; May, £72.00. All a long ton.

MARK LANE.—Business to the London area was restricted, but price trends were generally steady yesterday. Isolated transactions reported included Jan/June deliveries of Hasbeng wheat at £74 per long ton, basis London. Elsewhere, Nov delivories of denaturable wheat traded to Avonmouth at £63.50 and Dec to Liverpool at £65.50 per long ton. Norfolk paid £65 for Dec deliveries. Other business included Jan/March deliveries of feed barley to Bridgewater at £67.50 per long ton.

The following are average quotations in sterling per long ton for delivery. London area. Wheat milling (Hasbeng) Dec £69.25, Jan/March £70.75. Denaturable quality, Dec £65. Barley feed Dec £64. Oats, unquoted.

HOME-GROWN CEREALS Authority's location ex-farm spot prices. Soft milling WHEAT.—Banbury, £65.65. Feeding BARLEY.—Banbury, £58.75. Chichester, £61.00; Ormskirk, £60.50.

coffee roastings drop 16 per cent

States coffee roastings, ...those for soluble use, 3,873,000 bags during ...quarter of 1974, down ...ags or 16 per cent from ed 4,629,000 bags in the quarter and 402,000 9 per cent below the ... bags roasted in the arter last year, the Com... department reported. ...ngs for soluble use dur... quarter amounted to ...ags, a decrease of 37 per cent from the revised 842,000 bags in the previous quarter and also 17 per cent below the 638,000 bags in the third quarter last year, the department said.

Total roastings for the first three quarters of this year at 13,605,000 bags were down 5 per cent from the 14,262,000 bags roasted in the same period last year, while for soluble use roastings at 2,308,000 bags were up 1 per cent from the 2,294,000 bags in the first three quarters of last year.

Stocks of green coffee on September 30 totalled 4,153,000 bags, down 19 per cent from the revised 5,108,000 bags held on June 30 and 9 per cent below the 4,582,000 bags held on September 30 last year, according to the department.

Roasting firms held 80 per cent of the total inventory on hand on September 30, it added. —Reuter.

...cotton output ...reduced

...cotton production in ...l total 59.6 million bales ...record 60.3 million as ...ecast, the International Advisory Committee ...orecast. The revised ...300,000 bales below ...oduction.

...c said the original fore... ...ot take account of the ...timate of United States ...duction, down to 12.1 ...es against 12.8 million ...predicted. The shortfall ...sclosed until the ICAC ...as complied, it said.—

...to start trading ...utures

...k, Nov 13.—Commodity ...Inc (Comex), will begin ...gold futures on ...31, Mr Lee Berendt, ...president, announced. ...ier date, rather than ...was given following ...letter from Mr Thomas ...ector of the Office of ...Gold and Silver Opera... the United States ...uling that the termina... ...e gold restrictions will take place on December 31 and that it will become legal to begin transactions immediately on that date.—Reuter.

UK produces more aluminium

United Kingdom primary aluminium production in September was 24,230 tonnes compared with 23,013 in August, the Aluminium Federation reports. Secondary aluminium output totalled 19,512 tonnes compared with 14,197 in August.

Soyabean oils to be quoted in sterling

The committee of the London Vegetable Oil Terminal Market Association has decided that from November 18 soyabean oil prices on the terminal market will be quoted in sterling and contracts open on that date will also be converted to sterling.

Soyabean oil contracts are currently quoted in United States dollars and the committee feels the change will produce a broadening of the market to the general benefit of the international oil trade. No other changes in the contract have been made. The new quotation will also conform to the currency of the proposed soyabean meal contract which is currently in preparation, the committee said.

Lower Malaysian tin output forecast

Malaysia's production of tin-in-concentrates is expected to decline by about 6 per cent this year and by a further 4 per cent in 1975, a Malaysian Treasury report said. It blamed an anticipated depletion of tin ore on mining land for the decline.

The report which was part of the Budget speech said estimated tin production for 1974 is 68,000 tonnes against 72,300 in 1973.—Reuter.

West Malaysian rubber output falls

Kuala Lumpur, Nov 13.—West Malaysian production of rubber in September fell to 123,342 long tons, from 133,001 in August (130,322 in September, 1973).

September exports declined to 119,711 tons (121,951 in August and 126,918 in September, 1973). Stocks at the end of September (including government stocks) were 197,067 tons. This compares with end-August stocks of 198,357 tons (revised).

...gn ...ange ...d unsettled ...dget

...re wide movements in ...gn exchange market ... with the pound still ...led by the Budget. The ...t's measures were ... more reflationary than ...

...d opened at $2.2980, ...beneath the overnight ...ever, there was some ... this lower rate, helped ...d easiness in the dollar... ...m. the rate was $2.3025. Large movements continued throughout the day and the range between buying and selling prices was at times larger than the usual 10 or 15 points. The highest quotation for sterling was $2.3100 in the middle of the morning.

The trade figures had no effect and the close was $2.3035, off 15 points on the day.

Gold closed at $186, up $4 on the day and at an all-time peak.

Recent Issues

	Closing Price
Bristol 10½ Pf (†)	99
E Anglian Wtr 10½ Pf (†)	£98½
Eastbourne Wtr 10½ Pf (†)	195
Essex Wtr 10½ Pf (†)	198
Finance Inc Ind 14½ (1983)	£94½
Newcastle Wtr 10½ Pf (†)	£97½
Shield Gold Mines	35p-39
UDT 14% Cnv (£100)	£96-1
RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun
Bank Hapoalim (1960)	30
Com Union (60)	Dec 12 77½-5

Issued price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by Tender. ‡ £10 paid.

...mes ...Indices

...rage Indices for 13.11.74 (base ...94 original base date June 2,

	Index No.	Div. Yield	Earnings Yield	Index No.
	Latest	%	%	Previous
...ustrial	73.87	12.33	24.48	73.41
	77.68	12.22	23.89	75.71
	74.31	12.55	26.41	73.86
	73.67	12.04	24.68	73.08
...ds	83.18	11.66	25.29	85.36
	66.73	12.25	16.02	67.95
...Mal	85.60	10.50	—	88.08
...Mal	75.15	11.89	—	77.85
...ares	176.45	10.55	19.80	177.25
	609.24	5.19	7.45	586.64
...cks	68.00	9.53*	—	68.96
...cks	42.79	16.58*	—	43.70
...n	20¾	16.55*	—	21

...f The Times Industrial Share ...n below.—

	High	Low
47	15.08.72)	63.84 (16.07.59)
58	29.09.72)	27.37 (26.09.74)
58	12.01.73)	150.88 (14.12.74)
57	19.08.72)	154.48 (10.01.72)
77	31.12.71)	122.23 (06.05.71)
78	14.07.72)	110.75 (26.05.70)
65	31.01.69)	122.78 (28.07.69)

...ndex to 1964 base date. ...Flat interest yield. ...d.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) November 13	Market rates (close) November 13
New York	$2.2970-3.3100	$2.3030-3040
Montreal	$2.2750-2.2970	$2.2915-2925
Amsterdam	8.04-08¼	8.04¾-08¾
Brussels	57.70-58.30¢	57.85-58.05¢
Copenhagen	13.67-73¼	13.70¾-71¾
Frankfurt	5.98-02¾	5.98¾-99¾
Lisbon	58 00-50p	58 20-45p
Madrid	132.00-50p	132.15-40p
Milan	1 536-41lr	1.538-41lr
Oslo	12.65-70k	12.67½-68½k
Paris	10 80-85f	10.83-84f
Stockholm	10.01-07k	10.03¾-04¾k
Tokyo	686-68y	690¾-92¾y
Vienna	41.80-42.20sch	41.90-42.10sch
Zurich	6 46-50f	6.48½-47½f

Effective depreciation since Dec 21, 1971, up 8.2% to 28¢.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	1.12-1.10c prem	3.25-3.15c prem
Montreal	1.20-1.10c prem	3.30-3.10c prem
Amsterdam	4½-3½c prem	11¾-10¾c prem
Brussels	40-30c prem	100-80c prem
Copenhagen	14-13pf prem	34-32pf prem
Frankfurt	4¾-3¾pf prem	11¾-10¾pf prem
Lisbon	40c prem-50c disc	50c prem-50c disc
Milan	11-5lr disc	11-10lr disc
Oslo	25-10ö prem	30-15ö prem
Paris	par-2c disc	1¼-2c disc
Stockholm	6¾-4¾ö prem	16-6ö prem
Vienna	25gro prem-par	65-35gro prem
Zurich	3¾-4¾c prem	12¾-11¾c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar): $1 0091-94.

Eurodollar deposits (£ equiv): 9¼-9⅝ seven days, 9¼-9⅜ one month, 9-9⅛ three months, 9⅛-9 six months, 9⅜-10¼.

Gold fixed: am, $183 (an ounce) pm, $185¼.

Krugerrand (per coin): $397-12 (£198-92).

Sovereigns: (old), $64-65½ (£27¾-28¾); (new), $63-70 (£30-30¾).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 11½% (Last changed 30/9/74)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans: Overnight: Open 2 Close 2½ Week Fixed: 10⅝-11

Treasury Bills (Disc%)

Buying	Selling
2 months 10⅝-	2 months 10⅝
3 months 11⅛ -	3 months 10¾

Prime Bank Bills (Disc%) Trades (Disc%)

2 months 11⅞-11¾	3 months 12⅛
3 months 12⅛-11⅞	4 months 12⅛
4 months 12⅛-11⅞	6 months 13⅛
5 months 12⅛-12	
6 months 12⅛-12	

Local Authority Bonds

1 month 11⅞-11¾	7 months 12⅝-12½
2 months 11⅞-11¾	8 months 12⅝-12½
3 months 11⅞-11¾	9 months 12⅝-12½
4 months 12⅛-12	10 months 12⅝-12⅜
5 months 12⅛-12⅛	11 months 12⅝-12⅜
6 months 12⅛-12⅛	12 months 12⅝-12⅜

Secondary Mkt. CD Rates (%)

1 month 11⅝-11½	6 months 12⅝-12½
3 months 11⅝-11½	12 months 12⅝-12

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days 10⅝-11	5 months 11⅞
7 days 11-11¼	6 months 12⅛
1 month 11-11¼	1 year 14⅝-14½

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 11 Close 10⅝

1 week 11-11	6 months 12¼
1 month 11½	9 months 12⅜
3 months 12⅛	12 months 12¼-12⅜

First Class Finance Houses (Min. Rate %) 3 months 13¼ 6 months 13¼

Finance House Base Rate 12%

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

FREE ACCOMMODATION IN LONDON'S WEST END

RESIDENT KITCHEN ASSISTANT

Female, aged 40-50 and without ties, required for Directors' dining flat. Excellent conditions and plenty of free time. Own room, TV, etc.

Good salary. References essential.

Ring Miss Morling, 01-629 2454, reversing charges.

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Rolls certificate, must be experienced, required for private employer in London. Top salary, non-resident.

For further details phone 730 4283 day.

NANNY

Wanted immediately to look after lively 2-year-old boy in Knightsbridge. Own room, free weekends.

01-235 0934

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC FAMILY

in Austria seek cheerful competent mother's help/housekeeper immediately. Driver essential. References interview London. November 25. Mrs. Blythe, c/o 35 Park Avenue North, Harpenden, Herts.

TEL: HARPENDEN 62092 (REVERSE CHARGE)

West End Club HOUSEKEEPER

Experienced living-in Housekeeper required early December. Self-contained flat. £25 p.w. Tel. 629 1097. 9.30 a.m.-5.30 p.m.

CAPABLE HOUSEKEEPER

wanted for Kensington house, mornings only (own self-contained flat). Suit couple, husband following own occupation. Essential good references.

937 7187. REVERSING CHARGES.

MARRIED COUPLE for resident porterng duties. Previous experience of luxury flats, preferably Knightsbridge area. No children. Attractive flat wage £20 per week. Tel. 370 4600 (office hours), ref JDA for interview.

HOUSEKEEPER to care for elderly retired physician in comfortable flat near Baker St.—Phone Carey, 01-486 8483; after 6 p.m.

AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY offers best jobs London or abroad. Call 87 Regent St. W1. 930 4757.

AU PAIRS and Paying Guests placed here and abroad. Host & Guest, 21 Grosvenor St., W.1. 629 3470.

COOK/HOUSEKEEPER required, London. £16 p.w. clear. Own flatlet, T.V. 2 happy children, plenty free time, very happy position. (Ref 199), write Dept. 13, Postal Placement Bureau, Princes House, High Street, Bagshot, Surrey. (No fees to staff.)

EXPERIENCED COOK for very comfortable home, 2 in family, other help kept. Apply: Mrs James Arcadie, 15 Mad Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 3ER. Tel. 021-454 1470.

ITALIAN teacher, 24, seeks post as cook-houseman/Man Friday from January. Box 0105 M, The Times.

KITCHEN MAID required for Country House in Surrey. Salary £24.50 per week. Telephone Guildford 58001 between 9.30 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. or write to the Agent, Estate Office, Sutton Park, Guildford, Surrey.

MOTHER'S HELPS/Domestics/Married Couples/Au Pairs plus available on 2-year contracts: no advance fares. Also temporary and permanent au pairs available. Staff Introduction Service, 51 Bell Lane, Hendon, N.W.4. 203 4154/5166.

MUM'S HELP required Belgravia, London. £20 p.w. clear. 2 super kids. Own room, T.V. and bath. Little domestic work: driver essential. (Ref. 2974.) Write Dept 13, Postal Placement Bureau, Princes House, High Street, Bagshot, Surrey. (No fees to staff.)

NANNY required London, Chelsea. £15 p.w. clear. Adorable child 2 yrs. Own comfortable room, T.V. weekends free. (Ref. 12587.)—Write Dept. 13, Postal Placement Bureau, Princes House, High Street, Bagshot, Surrey. (No fees to staff.)

NANNY ISTANBUL, required immediately for at least one year. Must have experience and good references. For further details telephone 629 5805/4.

RESIDENT COMPANION required for elderly lady. Suit retired nurse. All conveniences. Ring 01-722 1444.

TOURISME SCOLAIRE.—Very reliable association urgently seeks girl students, French families as "au pairs" or mother's helps. Total protection guaranteed. All your round the association can also arrange for youngsters to stay as "paying guests" in selected French families. 103 av. de Versailles. Paris 16e.

REQUIRED

CORDON BLEU standard cook/housekeeper, age 45, owning car, driver. British Agency, Horsham. Tel. 5571.

CULTURED LADY, early fifties offers cuddly service to elder lonely person. Suit widower. Home Counties or S.-east. Box 2966 D, The Times.

JAPANESE BOY seeks au pair work, live in. London.—Box 0081 M, The Times.

THAI HOUSE BOYS, immediately available, 2yrs. contract.—Topair Agency, 01-859 2755.

MOTHER'S HELP

English speaking single lady required for girl, aged 12, boy 9. Own room, bath, T.V. £20 p.w. clear. Written references essential.

PHONE LEE, 01-235 6494

ROLLS-ROYCE CHAUFFEUR

required for Professional Man 40-hour week. £45 per week basic. 1st class references essential. Must live within easy reach N.W.3 area. Tel 242 1881 to arrange interview.

MOTHER'S HELP

Chigwell, Essex

TEMPORARY MOTHER'S HELP WANTED NOW until January. 4 boys, 1 girl, all at school. Other help kept. Live in. £15 p.w. clear. Use of car.

TELEPHONE 01-504 5258

PUBLIC NOTICES

CIVIL AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT INSPECTOR'S INVESTIGATION

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Regulation 10(1) of the Civil Aviation (Investigation of Accidents) Regulations 1969, that an Inspector's Investigation under the said Regulations is taking place into the circumstances and causes of the accident that occurred on 17 October 1974 in the Sea off Connell, Oban, Scotland to Piper PA30 Comanche G-ATYR registered in the name of Mr. David Stapleton, Rivenhall Place, Witham, Essex.

Any persons who desire to make representations as to the circumstances or causes of the accident should do so in writing to the Chief Inspector of Accidents, Accidents Investigation Branch, Department of Trade, Shell Mex House, Strand, London WC2R 0DP within 14 days of the date of this notice and should quote reference EW/C502/01.

Dated this 14th day of November 1974.

BUSINESS NOTICES

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

YOUNG SURREY BASED COMPANY

with exclusive products in the world data processing field would welcome the participation of an investor who would be involved as Financial Director.

Please write Box 0087 M, The Times.

EDINBURGH HOTEL

SEVEN DAY LICENCE

1 mile S.W. of Princes Street. 2 bars, dining room (40 covs., lounge, 11 letting rooms (h. & c.), Private wing. Ample kitchen. Large car park in 1 acre. Permission for bar extension. For sale as a going concern.

Apply: BELL-INGRAM, 7 Walker St., Edinburgh EH3 7JY Tel.: 031-225 3271

HOME AND OVERSEAS Direct Book Sales Organization required for distribution in all English speaking countries of the most complete Medical Encyclopaedia for the Home and Ancillary Medical and Social Services and Nursing, in 8 volumes. Large format, 1,000 colour plates. 100,000 sets sold to date in Europe. Please contact I. Lostau and Sons, Ltd., 2a Whitefriars Lane, N.W.6. Tel: 624 4617.

SHOWROOMS, OFFICES, former Cinema, etc (ground floor or basement preferred) required. Minimum 6,000 sq. ft., in good position, for unique trade centre, partnership considered. Excellent commercial prospects with good returns. Tel. 01-499 2158.

I AM A PHOTOGRAPHER, my name is Paul Joyce and I am going to Mauritius and The Seychelles to take photographs, willing to take further commissions. Tel. 051 709 5155.

LIFE POLICIES and expectations under Wills sold by Auction and Private Treaty, also Annuities, Trust income Mortgages, Etc., loans arranged, valuation for probate.—H. C. Foster & Cranfield, 6 Poultry, London, E.C.2.

ACCOUNTANT, SOLICITORS, Stockbrokers, Insurance broker wishes to expand and enlarge existing spheres of influence by working for you and advising your clients on self-employed pensions executive and top hat schemes, life assurance, simple premium investment and mortgages, etc. 100% of work and handled efficiently and ethically. Excellent terms of remuneration. Please write in fullest confidence to Box 2984 D, The Times.

DIRECTOR/General Manager Printing/Publishing seeks partnership or share in small business soundly based on quality and service and in area of new Stock Home Counties or London. Capital available.—Box 0017 M, The Times.

20%-25% discount on office furniture.—See For Sale and Wanted.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY for HIGH EARNINGS

PART/FULL-TIME

For merely 6-10 of your leisure hours per week.

This is a unique opportunity open to a selected number of reliable persons of integrity and ambition who will be considered for certain areas to liaise between the Company and its established retail outlets. Absolutely no personal selling. No risk capital is involved, simply a cash surity deposit of £982—which is totally refundable under a complete buy-back undertaking by the company.

Successful applicants will be given extender credit for future expansion if pursued.

For full details write or phone:

EXECUTIVE CONTROLLER (DEPT. T), 126 WIGMORE STREET, LONDON, W.1. Tel.: 01-402 6917.

CONTRACT AND TENDERS

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FOR BIDDERS MOMBASA AND COASTAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

Contracts for the construction of a river intake, pumping stations, a water treatment plant, main and subsidiary bulk supply pipelines, distribution networks and a communications system.

The Government of Kenya intends to INVITE TENDERS during the twelve month-period starting at the end of 1974 for contracts for the supply and installation of raw and treated water pumps, treatment plant, electrical equipment and communications equipment; for the supply of pipes, valves and flowmeters for main and subsidiary bulk supply and distribution systems; and for the construction of a treatment works, pumping tations, a river intake, main and subsidiary bulk supply and distribution pipelines, on-line tanks and bulk storage reservoirs.

The purpose of this Notice is to advise manufacturing and contracting firms as to the nature of the proposed works so that they can submit a statement of interest.

The Project involves the construction of an intake and control structure on the River Sabaki (Galana) at a site 40Km West of Malindi, a raw water pumping station at the intake site, nearby a modern water treatment plant capable of producing 2,350cu m/hour in phase I and with provision for extension to 3,000cu m/hour in phase II, a treated water pumping station, 116Km of main bulk supply pipeline (of diameters ranging from 600mm to 750mm) to Mombasa, a booster pumping station on the main bulk supply pipeline, 68Km of smaller subsidiary bulk supply pipelines to 4 separate locations in the Kenya coastal strip, bulk storage reservoirs at the head of new distribution systems and the augmentation of existing distribution systems in the Mombasa Municipality.

Statements of interest should be submitted to the Consulting Engineers:—

SCOTT WILSON KIRKPATRICK & PARTNERS, P.O. Box 42994, Nairobi, Kenya.

Tender advertisements will be published in the Kenya national daily newspapers and copies of the relevant advertisements will be sent to those firms who have replied to this notice.

Firms who have already submitted statements of interest or prequalification documents need not re-apply.

THE LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC MINISTRY OF FINANCE INTERNATIONAL TENDERS NOTICE

A-Tender No. 21/74

Project of Construction of the main and Secondary and Associated works at Sebha International Airport.

B-Tender No 22/74

Project of Construction of Buildings, Hangars, Fuel Depot and Associated Works at Sebha International Airport.

The Central Tenders Board invites specialised companies to submit their offers for the above mentioned Tenders. Each Tender is one indivisible part and Tenderers may participate in one or both Tenders.

Tender documents and specifications may be obtained from Civil Aviation Department, El-Saidi Street, Tripoli, against an unrefundable fee of Two Hundred Libyan Dinars.

Tenders to be submitted in wax sealed envelopes bearing the number and subject of the Tender and addressed to:

CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL TENDERS BOARD, Ministry of Finance, Soliman El-Baroundi Street, Tripoli, Libyan Arab Republic.

Each Tender to be accompanied by a preliminary deposit of One Hundred Thousand Libyan Dinars. Closing date 3rd February, 1975.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Bedford College (University of London)

SOCIAL RESEARCH UNIT

RE-ADVERTISEMENT

We are looking for a

RESEARCH OFFICER

for an in-depth, on-going study of a Health Centre in Central London.

The focus is on both patient behaviour and satisfactions and on decision-making and professional inter-relationships. The work of this Research Officer will be mainly concerned with the studies of patients.

The appointment will be made either at Research Officer I (£2,118—£3,285) or Research Officer II (£3,462—£4,896) plus London Weighting (£213) plus threshold payments, according to qualifications and experience and will be for three years. Further details and application form from the Assistant Secretary (Personnel), Bedford College, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1 4NS. Tel. No 01-486 4400, ext. 313. Closing date for return of completed application form: 6th December, 1974.

Appointments Vacant also on page 29

Scottish Tourist Board

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

• THIS is an opportunity to exert a major influence on the further development of tourism in Scotland.

• AFTER five successful years, the Chief Executive is moving to another important post within the industry. His successor will advise the Board on policy, lead the central team in Edinburgh and give support to the regions engaged in development programmes. The job calls for a deep involvement with tourist and leisure interests and the creation of effective linkages with local authorities and all other agencies in the countryside and leisure field.

• A LIVELY and professional attitude to tourism developments in Scotland, backed by administrative and financial skills, is essential.

• REMUNERATION £9,000 plus superannuation allowance.

Write in complete confidence to G. W. Elms as adviser to the Board.

TYZACK & PARTNERS LTD

12 CHARLOTTE SQUARE • EDINBURGH EH2 4DN

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

INSTITUTE OF OCEANOGRAPHIC SCIENCES

SCIENTIFIC OFFICER HIGHER SCIENTIFIC OFFICER

A Scientific Officer/Higher Scientific Officer is required to work with the Blacknest Section of the Institute, which is located with the MOD Seismological Research Establishment at Blacknest, Brimpton, near Reading, Berkshire. The main activity of the Section is the study of earthquakes taking place beneath the ocean floor. The chief duties of the successful applicant will be the maintenance, calibration and operation of ocean bottom seismographs. Experience in electronic instrumentation is essential and an interest in marine geophysics desirable. The post is ideal for someone recently qualified wishing to pursue a career in oceanographic instrumentation. It will involve going to sea on research ships for a month or two each year.

QUALIFICATIONS

Normally under age 30 with a degree, HNC, HND or equivalent in an appropriate subject.

Appointment will be to the SO or HSO grade according to the age, qualifications and experience of the successful applicant.

SALARY SCALES (cost-of-living supplements are paid in addition to salary)

SO £1,592 - £2,675
HSO £2,461 - £3,371

Starting salary may be above the minimum. Non-contributory superannuation scheme.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Institute of Oceanographic Sciences, Brook Road, Wormley, Surrey GU8 5UB, quoting ref: IOS(W) 74/012.

CLOSING DATE: 6 DEC., 1974.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

EFL TEACHERS

NORTH AFRICA

Highly qualified men and women EFL teachers for highly paid posts. Exceptionally high salaries for exceptional qualifications. Immediate vacancies. Ring 01-352 4704 for details. Interviews in London now.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of New South Wales

SCHOOL OF PHYSIOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY

Because of increased teaching commitments resulting from the change to a new medical curriculum, a number of temporary appointments will be made in the School of Physiology and Pharmacology at the beginning of 1975 in the categories of LECTURER, SENIOR TUTOR, TUTOR.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified graduates and graduands in medicine or science. The school is responsible for undergraduate courses in physiology and pharmacology for medical students, teaching physiology to honours level to science students, and has an active graduate programme.

These appointments will be for one year. However, there are prospects of vacancies occurring late in 1975 for which those temporary appointees will be eligible to apply.

Salaries. SA9,003 range $A12,552 per annum (lecturer); between $A7,545 and $A9,042 per annum (senior tutor); between $A5,985 and $A7,285 per annum (

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

Knight Frank & Rutley

ISLE OF WIGHT

On the South of the Island adjoining the Western Boundary of Ventnor.

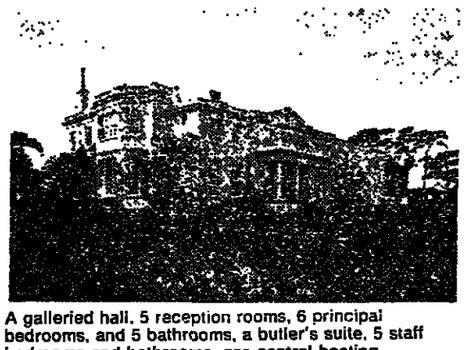
AN EXTREMELY FINE EARLY ARABLE FARM.
Substantial stone built farmhouse with hall, 3 reception rooms, study, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, central heating. Pleasantly situated away from other property with sweeping views to the sea and surrounding countryside. Annexe suitable as additional accommodation. Very extensive ranges of buildings all in good order and including large grain drying and storage unit. Pair of cottages and planning permission for the erection of a further pair. The soil is deep, free draining and south facing producing heavy early crops.

ABOUT 372 ACRES.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
(66886/CF) T

SURREY

Esher 3 miles. London 20 miles.

IN A MAGNIFICENT SITUATION ADJOINING COBHAM COMMON. AN EXCEPTIONAL LATE GEORGIAN HOUSE. Having many period features.



A galleried hall, 5 reception rooms, 6 principal bedrooms, and 5 bathrooms, a butler's suite, 5 staff bedrooms and bathrooms, gas central heating. 6 cottages. Garages for 5. Well-maintained gardens, including hard tennis court and heated swimming pool. Walled kitchen garden. Farmland and woodland with frontage to River Mole.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 128 ACRES
(67012/KM) T

KENT/SUSSEX BORDER

Easy reach Tunbridge Wells. London 40 miles.

MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY SUITABLE FOR EDUCATIONAL OR INSTITUTIONAL PURPOSES AND HAVING PANORAMIC VIEWS.
Reception hall, 8 reception rooms, 40 bedrooms, 12 bathrooms, garage and stable block with 2 flats over. Lodge, 4 cottages, squash court, swimming pool. Beautiful mature gardens, walled kitchen garden.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 40 ACRES
or would be sold with less cottages and land.
Joint sole agents:
MESSRS. R. H. & R. W. CLUTTON, High Street, East Grinstead, Sussex (Tel. 0342 24131)
and
KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY
(66482/KM) T.

WEST SURREY/SUSSEX BORDER

Guildford 7 miles, London 36 miles.

AN EXCELLENT COMMERCIAL, DAIRY AND ARABLE FARM.
The property comprises a pair of semi-detached cottages, 2 ranges of farm buildings—comprising a modern dairy unit including 10/20 herringbone parlour and extensive covered yards and a secondary range of buildings.
The soil is of high fertility, being of a free-draining lower greensand type and included are about 34 acres of woodland.

IN ALL ABOUT 356 ACRES.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Note: The residence with staff flat and a self-contained annexe situated in the centre of the farm are also available if required.
(43063/CF) T

POWYS (Radnorshire)

Presteigne 2 miles. Knighton 6 miles. Birmingham about 1¾ hours drive. London about 3½ hours drive.

A MAGNIFICENT FULLY RESTORED TIMBERED PERIOD HOUSE DATING FROM THE 16TH CENTURY AND SCHEDULED AS BEING OF ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC INTEREST.



Entrance Halls, 2 principal reception rooms, kitchen, cloakroom, first floor sitting room/principal bedroom. 4 further bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.
Extensive outbuildings.
Gardens and grounds.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 2 ACRES
Apply Hereford Office, 14 Broad Street, Hereford HR4 9AL (Tel: 0432 3087)

WEST SURREY

OCCUPYING A MAGNIFICENT SITUATION WITHIN EASY REACH OF GODALMING AND GUILDFORD. A LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED QUEEN ANNE HOUSE.
4 reception rooms, breakfast room, 7 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms and shower room (mainly arranged in suites). Nursery. Oil-fired central heating.
Old stable block with garaging for 6 and stabling for 4. Modern stables for 4. Staff cottage.
Parklike grounds, including specimen trees, rose garden, swimming pool and hard tennis court. Kitchen garden with two greenhouses. Four post and railed paddocks.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH 22 ACRES.
(46844/KM) T

20 Hanover Square London W1R 0AH Tel 01-629 8171
Telex 265384 and at Edinburgh and Hereford

Jackson-Stops & Staff

14 CURZON STREET, LONDON W1Y 7FH (01-499 6291)

SOUTH DEVON 1½ ACRES
Torbay 20 miles. Exeter 38. Plymouth 30. M5/A38 about 20.

ATTRACTIVE 4-BEDROOM HOUSE & VALUABLE INVESTMENT of 8 HOLIDAY COTTAGES (2/3 BEDROOMS) overlooking Start Bay and known as COMPASS COVE COTTAGES. **Old Coastguard Station, Dartmouth. Considerable Development Potential** or for **Individual Occupation** Vacant Possession.

AUCTION as a whole or in Lots (unless sold) December 12.

Joint Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, Yeovil. 0935 4066 (Ref. 3)
TUCKERS, FSVA, Dartmouth 080 43 2296.

Solicitors: Messrs. Paul Wareham, Bray & Co. Bristol 0272 297901.

SURREY
Windlesham.

MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE **in well stocked, landscaped gardens.**
3 Reception Rooms, Kitchen, 5 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms. Double Garage. Staff Annexe; 2 rooms, Kitchen and Bathroom. Heated Swimming Pool. Hard Tennis Court. 2 ACRES.
PRIVATE TREATY.

LUXURIOUSLY DESIGNED REGENCY-STYLED HOUSE **in a wooded setting.**
3 Reception Rooms, 6 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, Sauna. About 1.3 ACRE.
PRIVATE TREATY.

Apply: LONDON OFFICE. 01-499 6291.

DORSET 96 ACRES
BLACKDOWN HOUSE, NR. BEAMINSTER. An outstanding country house, dating from the late 17th century, in a lovely garden.
3 Reception Rooms, 4 Principal and 4 Secondary Bedrooms, 6 Bathrooms, Studio. Central Heating. Garaging and Stabling. Staff Flat and 4 Cottages.
AUCTION (unless sold) as a whole or in lots December 13.
Apply: YEOVIL OFFICE. 0935 4066 (Ref. 5)

EAST HAMPSHIRE
Nr. Porchester.
A MOST INTERESTING DETACHED split level contemporary-style residence, situated in a quiet location; within walking distance of Porchester and four miles from Fareham. Split level Reception Room, 3 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Garage. Attractive Landscaped Garden laid out to enhance mediaeval earth works.
PRIVATE TREATY £36,500
Apply: CHICHESTER OFFICE
0243 86316.

YORKSHIRE
HILLAM HALL, HILLAM, MONK FRYSTON, NEAR LEEDS. Early 19th Century house of character standing in magnificent secluded grounds on the edge of this attractive village. 3 Reception Rooms, Domestic Offices, 4 Principal Bedrooms, 5 Secondary Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms. Garaging for 4 cars. Well stocked Gardens. Hard Tennis Court. Swimming Pool. Ornamental Lake.
PRIVATE TREATY.
Apply: YORK OFFICE 0904 25033/4/5.

YORK CIRENCESTER CHICHESTER MIDHURST CHIPPING CAMPDEN
LONDON CHESTER NORTHAMPTON NEWMARKET YEOVIL

Humbert, Flint Rawlence & Squarey

COLES, PRIVETT, NR. ALTON
A Superb Small Estate with one of the most Beautiful Gardens in Hampshire
Main House: 2-3 good reception rooms, gun room, 4/5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, Guest Annexe.
Heated Swimming Pool. Hard Tennis Court.
Excellent Bungalow. Gardens and Woodland of 25 acres.
Two Staff Cottages and 46 acres pasture.
ABOUT 71 ACRES
For Sale as a whole or in lots.
Apply: 28b Albemarle Street, W.1. 01-491 3820.

OXON./WARWICKS. border.—Early 19th century, appealing compact Country House with distinctive atmosphere and commanding long uninterrupted views over Cotswolds from the edge of Upland village. 3 reception, sun room, study, kitchen/breakfast room, wine cellar 6 beds, 3 baths, full oil fired c.h., detached modern 1 car garage with overhead storage space, simple garden with fine trees, 2 paddocks. En-tout-cas tennis court, in all 7¾ acres. For Sale Freehold by Private treaty. Details from James Styles and Whitlock, 16 King Edward St., Oxford. Tel.: 0865 44637.

BRIGHTON sea front. Mod. lux 3 room balcony flat. k. & b., c.h., w.c. C.H., c. & e., f. & f., very near shops and transport. Long lease. About £35,000. Tel. Brighton 26838.

INVERGORDON. Quayside character Cottage, sacrifice at £5,850 must double in price due to North Sea oil. Will accept car and cash settlement. 01-579 3535.

WHERWELL
NR. ANDOVER
in Test Valley village. Open plan. Labour saving. 3 Reception, 3/4 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, laundry, utility room. Garage. Oil-fired c.h. Small attractive garden. Price £26,000.
Tel.: Powell, Chilbolton 278.

SHOREHAM, KENT.—3 bedroom flat in converted country house with river frontage, communal grounds. Lease 98 yr. lease. Offers around £12,000. Steadman, 01-637 4141 day. Rotherfield (Sussex) 2177 eve.

DANBURY, ESSEX, 14 ACRES. £48,000. House with fine views, and useful out-buildings, suit horses, dogs or market garden. 35 min. London by rail, ideal retreat. Private mortgage if required. Vacant. 0245 74533.

SUFFOLK COAST
Detached Property situated in picturesque village, 300 yards from Seafront. 3 bedrooms, fitted carpets, central heating, garage.
£25,000
01-587 0909

HAMPSHIRE, TEST VALLEY
(between Andover/Winchester)
Longparish. Meadow View. The Common. Old bijou cottage, 8 rooms and 3 staircases. Large garden. Main electricity. Requires complete modernising. Vacant. For auction 12th Dec. (Probable price bracket £6,000 region.) Details: ALLEN & MAY, 18 Bridge Street, Andover (Tel.: 3417 and 63331).

SOUTH DEVON
A SMALL THATCH ROOF COUNTRY HOUSE IN LOVELY RURAL SETTING. 5 MILES FROM EXETER. Three reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, cloakroom, garage, ¼ acre secluded garden. Auction 4th December (unless previously sold). Auctioneers:
LESLIE FULFORD & SON, 6 Paris Street, Exeter
Tel.: 52666 (5 lines).

BERKSHIRE DOWNS
Quiet village nr. Wantage, open views over Berks Downs: M4 8 miles: 4 bedroomed, detached house, full c.h., utility room, 2 reception, fitted kitchen, approx. 2½ acres landscaped garden: garage.
£42,000 freehold
Ring Childrey 287

BURRAY, ORKNEY
For sale, former Manse, stone built detached house in grounds extending to 0.71 acre and containing on two floors, 1 public room, 4 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, kitchen, kitchenette, boxroom, bathroom and washroom. Rateable value £40. No ground burdens. To view apply to Mr G. W. Mainland, *Myrtledene, Burray.* (Telephone No. 085673-217). Offers over £8,000 expected.

Further particulars from
The Secretary,
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND GENERAL TRUSTEES
121 George Street,
Edinburgh, EH2 4YR,
to whom offers should be sent to be received by 12 noon on 12th December, 1974.

ESTATE AGENTS ATTENTION
If you have properties in Kent don't miss your chance to advertise in another successful property feature entitled "Spotlight on Kent" on Friday, November 29th. It's a buyer's market, so make sure you're getting your share of the buyers. Phone 01-278 9231 and let The Times help you.

OLD RECTORY BARGAINS
Two miles from Sandringham, Norfolk, compact Coach House for residential conversion, and old Bentley included! £6,500. Spacious 2-bed. ground-floor flat. Grant available to complete conversion. £6,900. Large sunny wing: 4 beds., 2 large recepts. Fine views. Large garden. £12,900.
Freehold. Mortgages.
Tel 048 55645 or please write Box 0055 M, The Times.

CHERTSEY, SURREY
Substantial house, 14½ acres, ornamental woodland, frontage to Thames, tributary running through grounds. 6 beds., 3 baths., 3 receptions, ample kitchen and staff quarters. Stables and 1 cottage. Near motorway and London Airport. Suitable for educational purposes or company headquarters (subject to planning).
Price guide, £250,000.
Apply: Body Son & Fleury, 69 Sutton St, S.W.1. 01-222 5786. Ref. P.L.

COBHAM
SURREY
Unique in situation and lay-out. Must be seen to be appreciated. 3 large rec., 3 double beds., space for 4th and 5th; large kitchen. Utility room, Freezer room. 3 Garages. Many outhouses. Secluded in 1½ acre garden yet convenient to shops, etc. £45,000 o.n.o.
Telephone Cobham 5371

COUNTRY FLATS
HORSHAM
Flat situate in garden setting, 2 years old, 3 bedrooms, bath double, one fitted wardrobe, large lounge/dining room 27 x 12 with balcony. Gas C.H. Bathroom, kitchen, fitted gas/electricity. Garage. 3rd floor in block of 4 floors. Lift and full maintenance 5 minutes town centre station. £11,250 to include carpets, curtains and some furniture if required.
Tel.: REDHILL 68749.

DESIRABLE GROUND FLOOR FLAT available Sunningdale, large sitting room, dining room, 3 bed., 2 baths., kitchen. Oil fired c.h. Leasehold, attractive mortgage facilities. Principals only to write for details to Box 0086 M, The Times.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

Harrods Estate Offices

1 HANS ROAD
LONDON SW3 1RZ
01-589 1490

UNFURNISHED FLAT TO BE LET
Easy reach of "Institute Français"
EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR DIPLOMAT. Large rooms. Central Heating. Very good Decor. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, kitchen. Lease 3 or 4 years. Rent £4,000 P.A. Tel. as above, ext. 2810.

between HARRODS & HYDE PARK
Just adjoining favoured square
EXCELLENT HOUSE (CIRCA 1830). 3 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, bathroom. Central Heating. Plus S/C Basement Flat. Garden. Vacant Possession FREEHOLD. £65,000. Tel. as above, ext. 2824.

PIED A TERRE
£15,000 might be considered for quick sale
DELIGHTFUL MEWS HOUSE modernised imaginatively. Close to Glos. Road Tube station. 20ft. reception room, bedroom, kitchen, bathroom. Patio. Garage. Lease 25 years. Ground Rent £25 P.A. (possibly subject to Leasehold reform). Tel. as above, ext. 2810.

off WALTON STREET, S.W.3
RECENTLY MODERNISED HOUSE with excellent accommodation 2 floors plus "Granny's Flat". Gas-fired Central Heating. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, double reception room, kitchen. Plus flat. Vacant Possession. FREEHOLD. £45,000. Early inspection advised. Tel. as above, ext. 2824.

ROYAL AVENUE, CHELSEA, S.W.3

A magnificent ground and 1st floor luxury maisonette in this fine residential tree lined square off the Kings Road: close Sloane Square.
3 Bedrooms, 2 Dressing Rooms, 2 Bathrooms, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Cloaks, Kit./Breakfast Room, Large 4 car Garage.
Lease 54 years low outgoings.

PRICE £57,500 including carpets and curtains.

ALLSOP & CO.,
20 MONTPELIER ST., S.W.7. 01-584 6106.

LUXURY HOME PLUS INCOME BARNES
IMMACULATE second floor flat in 5 yr. old purpose built block of 9 flats and Garages. Super views. 3 Beds, Bath. Large reception.
C.H., GARAGE. COMMUNAL GDNS., PLUS TROUBLE FREE INCOME, from Ground Rents and garages.
FREEHOLD, £27,000

RICHMOND PARK (Close) ROEHAMPTON
FINE DETACHED HOUSE OVER THIRD ACRE
Within few steps of Park. C.H. Garage (3). 8 Beds, 3 Bath, 3 Recept.
FREEHOLD, £75,000

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TOWN HOUSE LOGAN PLACE, KENSINGTON, W.8.
Newly fitted and decorated with Japanese straw wallpaper & Wilton carpet. 2 beds., large reception room, kitchen with small patio, bathroom, gas-fired c.h. Approx. 139 yr. lease, ground rent £100 p.a. £22,950. Garage available if required, additional £2,000. 10.30-5.30.
B.H., 373 1038.

ASHTEAD, SURREY
2 only individually designed family houses with 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, utility room, cloakroom, living room, dining room, study, double garage, etc
£54,750 and £56,950
FREEHOLD
An ideal opportunity before prices rise again.
Apply:
BRANT HEWITT AND CO.,
Tel.: (01) 643 2241 or evenings
Bookham 57101.

DULWICH/NORWOOD BORDERS
Spacious two floor double fronted family residence, with Gas C.H. 4 beds, bath, sep. w.c., G.F.w.c., 3 recepts, large hall, kitchen, secluded garden, car standing space. £25,750 Freehold. Some fittings included. Recommended by
BRETT'S ESTATE OFFICES
353 Norwood Road, S.E.27
01-674 6601/2

EARLS COURT, W.8
Three storey terraced residence, comprising 8 rooms, kitchen, 2 w.c.s, in need of modernization but offered at the very low price of £23,500.
Sole Agents: Stimson & Sons
TEL. 01-673 4414/6084

CLAPHAM COMMON
Ideally situated just off West Side and close to Tube Station, this Edwardian house of character comprises 3 Receptions, Kitchenette, 4/5 Bedrooms, Bathroom plus sep. W.C. Garden. Although in need of some modernisation this is reflected in the asking price of only £16,000 Freehold.
R. BARCLAY & CO.
226 6588.

BEDFORD PARK, W.4. 3-storey Norman Shaw semi-detached house in the original Garden Suburb, now a conversation area. House arranged as 3 self-contained flats, each providing 2 beds, recept., k. and b. Modernisation required or suitable for conversion back to family occupation. Price reduced to £23,000 freehold. 01-584 8517. C.P.K.

RICHMOND, SURREY
Detached property at side of Richmond Hill.
Near station and school. 5 bedrooms, including self-contained annexe. Garage and garden.
FREEHOLD £46,000
Telephone 01-940 9448

BATTERSEA, S.W.11
Slashed in price to accommodate modernisation and redecoration this spacious Victorian t/d house with accommodation on four floors and is situated close to Clapham Junction (S.R.) station. Comprising a basement with 3 rooms, 29ft optional lounge/diner, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, plant room, bathroom, garden. Only £15,500 Freehold.
R. BARCLAY & CO.
226 6588.

CLAPHAM COMMON
Most attractive older style terrace house situated very close to common. The spacious accommodation only requires decoration: comprising 3 receptions, kitchenette, 4 bedrooms, bathroom plus rear w.c. 50ft. garden. £14,000 Freehold. Recommended.
R. BARCLAY & CO.
226 6588

OFFERS OVER £18,000 KENSINGTON, W.8
A newly modernised mews house with double garage. 2 spacious bedrooms, luxurious bathroom, fully fitted kitchen, large reception. Price to include all new luxury furnishings and fittings. 99-yr. lease.
Tel.: 01-262 5435

PARSONS GREEN, SW6
Spacious family house, comprising 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen. Garden. Full gas C.H. First-class order. New carpets fitted throughout. Close to Parsons Green Underground station. Greatly reduced to £29,950 Freehold, for quick sale.
Ring 637 4983 (after 6 p.m.)

SW4. Period style terrace house in popular square. On 4 floors, comprising 10 rooms, 2 w.c.s, walled rear garden. In need of renovation and repair. £24,500 freehold. Andrews and Robertson. 01-720 5007.

ISLINGTON. Only £22,000. 2-storey town house in quiet tree-lined road. 2 mins. Victoria line. 3 beds, 2 rooms, 2 reception, k. & b., gas C.H. Ring Mr. Page, 628 9402 or 607 6349.

FRUITY FULHAM. 3 varieties of fruit in the garden of this superb house. Modernised. 4 beds, 2 recpt., etc. Gas C.H. Bishops Park Estate. £35,000. 736 8049.

ANGEL, N.1. Attractive terraced house (c. 1840) in quiet street. 2 beds, 2 recept., large quarry tiled kitchen, gas C.H., grapevine. £26,000 o.n.o. 359 0274.

ELEGANCE and exceptional value offered in ultra-modern 3-4 bed. '73 town house. Central position. 1st offer £33,500. Ring (01) 485 3065 (or details.

FINCHLEY.—Commanding, palatial residence, excellent setting in ¾ acre of grounds, 6 beds., 3 baths., 4 recpt., grand main hall with galleried staircase and chandelier. 30ft. k./breakfast room. Suitable for professional residence or substantial family. Principals only. —Box 2892 D The Times, W.C.1.

KENSINGTON.—Spacious mansonette, close all amenities. Large recept., 4 beds., bath., c.h., garage. Only £29,500 for long lease. Jackson-Stops & Staff. Tel. 01-499 6291.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7. Spacious period family house with front and rear gardens. 3 recept., 5 bed, 3 bath, kitchen/utility room, good decorative order, c.h., lease 49 years (possibility to purchase freehold for genuine sum). G.R. £250. £49,500 o.n.o.—Farley & Co., 584 6495.

S.W.12. Super family house with 3 beds, 2 recept., pine kit./diner, bath/dressing room, w.c. Large jungle/garden. Price for quick sale £16,000 Tel 673 4377

REGENTS PARK (close). Ideal applied terre and including furniture. Second floor in luxury modern block. Recpt., 2 beds., bath, all services, garage space. Lease 93 years, £32,000 and open to offer. Jackson-Stops & Staff. Tel.: 01-499 6291.

LONDON FLATS

BREATHTAKING LUXURY FLAT CLOSE TO KENSINGTON Gdns W8
£43,500
You can move right in to this unique, 4 bedroom family flat in secluded position with sunny aspect. 4 fully tiled bathrooms with gold fittings, ultra modern kitchen with split-level cooker and hob, breakfast bar. Delightful west facing, double reception room. New carpeting throughout. In exclusive block with lift, porter and full central heating. Low outgoings—50 years lease.
Tel:
01-878 4212 (Eves.)
01-242 8000 (Day)

CAMPDEN HILL, W.8
£27,500
A quiet fifth floor 3 bedroom flat in well managed block. Situated within walking distance of all the amenities of Kensington High Street. 24ft. reception room, spacious kitchen, bathroom. C.H.W., lift, porterage. Lease about 77 years.
Hampton & Sons
6 Arlington Street, London, SW1
01-493 8222

ATTENTION W.1
WIMPOLE STREET
Sun-catching Executive's flat, elevated corner position. 6 rooms, spacious fitted kitchen, modern bathroom, 2 w.c.'s. Gas and electric heating, twin balconies. Lift. Sale includes all furniture, drapes, wall-to-wall carpets, chandeliers, etc. Recent redecoration. The whole is in superb condition. Perfect for Professional Family.
Business and residential tenancy. 4-year lease. Rent £21 per week. Negotiable rent after freeze £70 per week. Urgent sale forces price of
£4,000
For fixtures and fittings. For further particulars ring.
487 5777 or 486 3996.

UNFURNISHED FLAT
Queen's Gate, S.W.7
(with private purpose entrance from street)
Unique opportunity to acquire 7 yr. lease of ideal town base and residence for director executive consultant / embassy. Impressive elegant ground floor flat, 3 beds., 2 baths. (1 en suite), dining, recept., spacious hall, c.h. £1,850 p.a. and service charge. Price for superior carpets, curtains, etc., £5,000.
SAUNDERS
01-589 0134

KENSINGTON, W.8
OVERLOOKING HOLLAND PARK
A quiet spacious 1st floor flat facing West over Park. Bedroom, Recept., kit., and bath. in good dec. order. Lifts c.h., c.h.w., etc. plus. Lease 83yrs. G.R. £10. Price reduced to £16,950. Further details:
ALLSOP & CO.
20 Montpelier Street, S.W.7.
01-584 6106

RICHMOND HILL, SURREY
Superb garden flat. Lounge, dining room study, magnificent bathroom, fully fitted kitchen, mirrored hall. 3 large bedrooms with fitted wardrobes, 1 en suite shower room. Gas c.h. Immaculate large rear garden with sun terrace and patio, etc. Forecourt parking. £23,950.
01-876 4478 or 01-940 1652.

ROSECROFT AVENUE, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3
2 mins. West Heath. 2 bed. new luxury flat, super kit. and bath. off street parking. 84 year lease. £27,500. Phone T. & C., Mr. Adams, 01-689 2266, Ext. 2419 (day), 01-689 5102 eve.).

MILNER STREET, S.W.3
Close Cadogan Sq., recently completed 2 bed. flats, 1 recept., well fitted kit., bath and cloaks. From £23,000. Phone: T. & C., Mr. Adams, 01-689 2266, ext. 2419 (day), 01-689 5102 (eve.).

ELEGANT FLAT
1st floor flat, London, W.14. 3 bedrooms, 2 reception, 2 bathrooms. Use of garden. Controlled rent of £1,280 p.a. fixtures and fittings. £17,500.
Telephone: 01-602 2436

KENSINGTON
Superb 1st floor flat and large (26ft by 10ft) roof terrace. 1 double bedroom, recep. with balcony, kitchen and bathroom. Newly fitted and decorated. Japanese straw wallpaper and Wilton carpet. Approx. 129-yr. lease. ground rent £75 p.a.
PRICE £15,950
10.30-5.30. B.H.: 373 7551

A REAL FIRESIDE
CLAPHAM COMMON
A coal fire, c.h., warm timber units in the kitchen makes this the place to move into this Christmas. Lovely 2 bedroom flat overlooks communal garden—26ft. lounge and many other features and only £12,800 for 125yr. lease. Housedale, 485 7963/3459.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
Executive residential suite, comprising reception room, 2 double bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, c.h., private lift, entry phone, garage accommodation. High Holborn, 2 minutes from Holborn Tube station. 9yrs. lease for sale which includes all carpets, curtains, etc Box 2958 D, The Times.

BAYSWATER. Must sell luxury 2 bedroom flat. 9,000 sq. ft. in purpose built block. c.h., c.h.w. Portmeas. 56 yr. lease. £22,500. 01-229 3329.

UNFURNISHED LEASE. Knightsbridge. Spacious, quiet, semi-basement flat. 2 rooms, kitchen/diner, bath. £650 p.a., f. and f. £2,500. 02552 28098.

CHELSEA water lover. Outstanding flat with superb river views. Large reception room, split level study, double bedroom, completely fitted modern kitchen, bathroom, private secluded rear garden. C.H.W. wired for stereo throughout, double glazing, fully carpeted in thick pile carpet. Beautiful bargain at £16,950 for long lease. Boyd & Boyd. 584 6865.

CHISWICK. Clapham. Flats of varying sizes, completely modernised, fitted kitchens, cooker, fridge. 99-year leases. From £9,000. Interior Projects Ltd., 309 New Kings Road, SW6. 01-736 2917.

CONVENIENT KENNINGTON.—Easy access to City and West End, smart 2 floored maisonette of character, backing on to Cleaver Square Gardens, C.H., 2 double bedrooms, 2 recept., large k. & b., garden, 125 year lease, £16,000 (01) 582 0664.

EATON SQUARE. Well arranged flat on 1st floor of fine Sq. requiring modernisation. 2 recep., 3 beds, 2 bath. Owner must sell. Any reasonable offers considered for long lease. Jackson-Stops & Staff. Tel.: 01-499 6291.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD. Top 6th floor flat in prestige lux. block, 4 beds., 2 recep., k. & 2 baths., roof terrace, communal gardens, lifts, porters. C.H.W. Garage space available. New 3-year lease £1,950 p.a. inc. C.H., etc. Only £3,500 for carpets, curtains, etc. Anscombe & Ringland, 01-586 5111.

LONDON FLATS

BEFORE YOU BUY A LONDON FLAT
COMPARE This Location, Design & Value
KENSINGTON from £12,500
Like your very own 2 spacious rooms, k. & b. for £12,500, or up to 6 superb rooms, k. & 2bs., only £26,500. (Also 3 & 4 room flats.) Now's the time to cash in before prices rise again! And where? In a peaceful tree-lined avenue, not far from transport and Kensington High Street's excellent shopping facilities. With what? Dazzling newly modernised finish throughout. Carpeted passages. Porterage. c.h., c.h.w., lifts to all floors. Cleaning available.
A MORTGAGE? It's no problem for suitable applicants.
Write or 'phone for illustrated leaflet or visit show flat open every day, No. 61 Fitzgeorge Ave., W.14. 12.30-6.30 inc. Saturday. Sundays 2.00-5.00.
Gross Fine+Krieger Chalfen
27 Princes Street Hanover Square London W1R 8NQ
telephone 01-493 3993

EXCLUSIVE ENTREE!
A Unique Flat for sale
HYDE PARK GATE, SW7
Exceptional opportunity to acquire exclusive fully modernised Ground Floor Flat.
- OWN ENTRANCE
- 2 RECEPTION ROOMS
- 3 BEDROOMS
- 2 BATHROOMS EN SUITE
- LUXURY FITTED KITCHEN
- C.H. C.H.W., PORTERAGE, etc.

Lease until 1990 for prompt sale at only £34,750.
Full details from ref. N.H.
GROSS FINE & KRIEGER CHALFEN,
27 Princes Street, London, W1R 8NQ.
Tel. 01-493 3993.

PIMLICO S.W.1
MORTGAGES AVAILABLE
New to the market, excellent conversions. C.H., C.H.W. long leases, low outgoings. In: ST. GEORGE'S DRIVE. LUPUS STREET. SUTHERLAND STREET. GLOUCESTER STREET. ST. GEORGE'S STREET. BELGRAVE ROAD.
Studio Rooms £7,950-£9,500
1 Bed., 1 Recept. k. & b., £12,950-£15,950.
2 Beds., 1 Recep., k. & b., £16,000-£19,000
3 Beds., 1 Recept., k. & b., £21,00-£27,000.
For easy viewing phone:
WINKWORTH & CO.,
289 Brompton Road, London, S. W. 3.—01-589 6616.

LEINSTER GARDENS W.2
School teacher having recently been moved out of town urgently needs to sell third floor flat in purpose-built block with lift, close to Tube and park. 2 beds., 1 recept., k. & b. Garaging. Lease 85 years. Total outgoings, i.e., G.R., Service Charge, rates only £3.50 p.w. Price £17,950.
For easy viewing call.
WINKWORTH & CO.,
8 Ladbroke Grove, W.11.
Tel 01-229 6487 (between 9 a.m.-7 p.m.) or
01-262 8738 (after 7 p.m.)

TREMENDOUS BARGAIN!
Maisonette in quiet square overlooking garden. 5 mins. Regent's Park Zoo. Enormous lounge, open plan kitchen/diner, double bedroom en suite. Architect designed. Brand new fitted carpets and curtains, gas c.h., cooker, fridge and open fireplace. 2nd floor of historic building. No agents.
Only £21,000 over 900 yr. lease.
060-082 258

WIMBLEDON HILL
Impressive detached double fronted house comprising large lounge, 25ft. dining room, breakfast room, kitchen, cloakroom, 20ft. entrance hall, bathroom, sep. w.c.'s, 5 good sized bedrooms. Integral garage. Full gas C.H. 13 amp ring main. 100ft. attractive secluded rear garden. Price £37,500 Freehold.
R. BARCLAY & CO.
946 9426

STANHOPE TERRACE W.2
Luxury flat, 3 beds., 2 bath., separate w.c., 2 recept., fully fitted kitchen, C.H., C.H.W. Newly decorated. Carpets and curtains included. Near tube. 24hr. porterage. £39,950.
01-580 3911
office hours.

RUTLAND GATE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE
Superior 2 bed. flat with 1 recep., well fitted kit., bath and cloaks with coloured suites. Lift. Available for immediate occupation in this sought after square. 84 year lease. £26,000. Phone: T. & C., Mr. Adams, 01-689 2266 ext. 2419 (day), 01-689 5102 (eve.).

S.W.7. CORNWALL GARDENS
Unusually spacious and light basement flat, facing south of gardens. Large reception, 2 bedrooms (double), kitchen and bathroom. Very low outgoings. £17,250 for 99-year lease.
RING 584 6090/0300

£2,000 CASH is all you need to buy this bargain 3 room flat in Sinclair Road, W.14 — we arrange the £9,950 mortgage: purchase price £11,950.—View immediately. Pettigrew & Partners. 01-602 0287/8/9.

PROPERTY WANTED

RURAL period house/cottage wanted to rent, Sussex/Kent. On your terms.—Staines 58963.
2 QUIET young professional gentlemen seek 2-bedroomed flat London area. Tel.: Day 549 2843, eve. 876 5427.

EXCHANGE
With cash adjustment. London period House/Maisonette/Flat, 4 beds. for Regency, 5-bed. house, ½ acre garden. Outskirts medieval Hadleigh. 20 minutes Colchester. Valued £55,000, or sale.
Box 1807 D, The Times.

CHELSEA, S.W.10. Super spacious upper maisonette, 2 beds, double glazing, attractive tiled kitchen/breakfast room, large recept., bath, 2 w.c.s, fitted Dimplex heating. Wilton carpeted, dishwasher, fridge, etc., stereo throughout, colour TV., fully furnished, decorated Osborne & Little materials, new curtains, etc. £23,000 for benefit of lease. Mortgage available. Offers accepted. 352 0658.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Super large studio flat, s.c., k. and b., c.h., redecorated, own entrance, patio, 5 years, £5,500, low outgoings. 584 2798.

ISLINGTON. Vast living rooms. Choice location. New 2 and 3 bedroom flats. Fine garden. From £18,000. 607 8744.

FASHIONABLE FULHAM. — Ideal bachelor flat. Quiet tree-lined area off Fulham Rd. Double bed, one recpt., k. & b. full gas C.H., exceptionally well constructed and modernised. 98 yr. lease. £14,750.—731 2087 after 6 p.m. 242 9747 day.

HURLINGHAM. S.W.6. Sunny mansion flat overlooking park. 3 large rooms, fitted kitchen, bathroom, all newly decorated, gas c.h. 96 year lease. £16,250. Tel.: 01-736 7243.

KENSINGTON.—Campden Hill. New luxury, 3 roomed flat plus balcony and garage overlooking tennis courts for sale. £34,950. Ring 994 0432, ext. 207 during office hours.

PALACE GARDENS TERRACE, W8. Character and charm in superb second floor conversion. 1 bed., 1 reception, k. and b., c.h., cupboards galore. 34-year lease. Offers over £14,500. Tel. 01-603 3522.

PIMLICO, S.W.1, in wooded square, 2 mins. Victoria Station. 2nd floor flat. 18ft. recept., bedroom, k. & b.; use of tennis ct. & gardens. Just £16,750 for long lease. Many others avail., excellent value. £10,000-£34,000.—Wilson & Co., 01-499 1441.

WALPOLE ST., S.W.3. Off the King's Rd., near Sloane Square. 4 well converted and modernised flats. Modern fitted kitchens and bathrooms. 1 bed., 1 recept., low outgoings, carpets and curtains. 99 yr. leases £15,750 o.n.o. Farley & Co., 584 6495.

PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIAT
Large Freehold or lease
Period house (11 to rooms). Pleasant road in ham/Stockwell area, and garden preferred.
Tel.: 01-764 0939 OR 654

AMERICAN WRITER, wife req. furn. character home 3-4 beds, garden, good Prefer Hampstead Green open mind. To £60 p.w. don 65575 (eves.).

BOYD & BOYD (incorp. Co have applicants urgently ing houses and flats for rent in London and 6274.

FRINTON ON SEA.—Wanted purchase, house or investment. Location: Second Avenue to the Esplanade.—Details 2948 D The Times.

I AM BACKING BRITAIN.—A fine Country House, Elizabethan. Jacobean and Anne, in Gloucestershire, Wiltshire. It must be properly pleasing, have a fine setting grounds for big coming family. We entertain a lot, should be prepared to spend million rooms and up to rooms would be considered that by some replanning, finish up with 6 bedrooms or 8 with 3 reception rooms perfectly prepared to negotiate price on a outstanding so if you own perfect country house to consider selling, please agent: Ben Burton & Co., Hanover Brothers & Edward Street, Sevenoaks, Kent. Sevenoaks 55150. This really is a genuine enquiry.

WANTED, PERIOD COTTA bed., oak beams, inglenook, etc., cash purchase £35,000, anywhere off M4 or M3.—Crawley 20

SUSSEX.—Most attractive secluded furnished cot Slinfold; 2 beds., 2 garage; 6 months, at £ inc.; 15 min. Horsham Tel.: Slinfold 790

**TROWBRIDGE, WIL

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Appointments Vacant also on page 29

Honours graduates trained in Statistics?

Influence the nation's policy-makers
Prospects to over £9000

Members of the Government Statistical Service are found in many Departments of State. But they share a common function. They use their skills to collect, analyse and interpret information to help formulate government policy. Joining the Service as an Assistant Statistician, you'll work as part of a team, providing the statistical facts essential to specific studies.

We need people capable of applying statistics to social or economic problems of the day.

Qualifications we ask for: A degree (or the expectation of one in 1975) with 1st or 2nd class honours involving a formal training in statistics; or a relevant post-graduate qualification. Alternatively you should have an approved professional qualification in statistics. And you should normally be aged under 27.

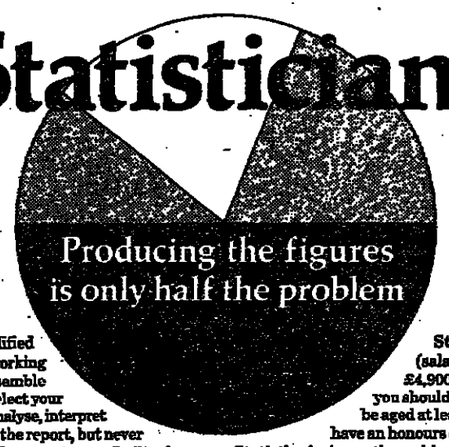
Salary: You start on at least £2400 (Inner London). First promotion to a salary rising to over £4150 is likely to come after 2-3 years. By your late twenties, you could be promoted to Statistician earning £4900-£6350, with further prospects of promotion to Chief Statistician £7250 to over £9400. These appointments are pensionable and may be permanent or for a fixed period.

Postgraduate Courses

Applicants aged under 27 who are statistically minded, and have or expect to have in 1975 a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours—not necessarily statistics—may come into the Service initially as Cadet Statisticians. As Cadets they will be sponsored on a University postgraduate course (1 year) while receiving a salary of at least £1450 (all fees paid). These appointments are permanent and pensionable. On successfully completing the course, they will be appointed as Assistant Statisticians with the appropriate salary.

For further details and application form please write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222 ext. 500 (or, for 24 hour answering service, LONDON 01-839 1992). Please quote A/661/1.

Statisticians



Are you a qualified statistician working where you assemble the figures, select your techniques, analyse, interpret—and present the report, but never knowing what happens to your findings? If you are you may welcome the chance to get much closer to the decision-making process.

As a government statistician you could become involved in statistics relating to vital national issues. This means not only producing the figures, but following through their implications for action, and discussing them with those concerned with policy.

It also means that, from the start, you will need to integrate yourself thoroughly with the activities of your department, to understand as fully as possible the problems you will be tackling. And, since statisticians are needed in every branch of Government business, there is enormous variety in the areas of application you could handle.

If you believe the statistician's role should reach far beyond the purely technical aspects, it would pay you to consider one of the many and varied posts currently vacant. There are two levels of entry:

Statistician (salary range £4,900-£6,350): you should normally be aged at least 27 and have an honours degree in Statistics (or in another subject involving formal training in statistics). Several years' relevant experience is essential.

Senior Assistant Statistician (salary range £3,500–£4,150): you must be at least 24 and normally have at least 3 years' post graduate experience.

Inner London salaries quoted; less elsewhere. Starting salary may be above minima. These appointments are pensionable and can be permanent or for a fixed period.

All statisticians in the Government Statistical Service have the chance to progress to posts carrying salaries of over £9,000.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 11 December 1974) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke 29222 ext 500 (or, for 24 hour answering service, London 01-839 1992). Please quote A(E)619/4.

'A' Levels or OND?

OVER £1850 AT 19

An Executive Career in Croydon

For the person who likes dealing with people, making decisions and keeping in touch with the whole wide world, an Executive Officer's job with the Immigration Department in Croydon is highly attractive.

You receive a thorough 10 week training. After considerable case work experience dealing with written immigration applications you may graduate to the Enquiry Office where you meet people of all nationalities face to face. It is then that you most often need a foreign language. Many of our Executive Officers anticipate this need and follow a language course (in office hours) soon after joining the Department. There are further sections dealing with the policy of laws relating to immigration and with Appeals.

Our Croydon offices are modern, and well equipped. The people working here are all very friendly, and there is a great social life, with flourishing societies and clubs.

You must have 2 'A' levels or OND and be under 28. Salaries are excellent—for example at 19 you would start at over £1850 and by 24 (with promotion) you could be earning over £3350. There are further prospects to over £6000.

Apply to: Mary Collings, Home Office, Lunar House, Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 2BY. Tel. 01-686 0333 extension 2008. Please quote ref. E/638/82/B

Home Office Immigration Department

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

...plications are invited for the post of Administra... Officer in the Blood Products Laboratory, Lister ...titute of Preventive Medicine, Elstree which has ...bsidiary laboratory at Oxford. The laboratories ...pare fractions of human plasma for use in the ...ional Health Service on behalf of the Department Health and Social Security. The administrative ...cer's duties will include responsibility for certain ...f matters, preparation of annual estimates, state... ...nts of expenditure and costing, supplies and ...vices and maintenance of building. Candidates ...uld be over 30 years of age. Salary, according to ...erience, will be in range £2,140 to £2,980 or ...80 to £3,760. For further details apply to the ...retary, Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, ...tree, Hertfordshire.

GENERAL VACANCIES

ADVERTISING AGENCY seeks really bright, ambitious man with "A" levels for superb career opportunity.—Call Peter Holmes, 836 5161, John Galore.

ADMINISTRATOR CHARITABLE APPEAL, W.1., to manage general administration majoring on our Children's Appeal; strong administrative skills required and ability to cope with diversity and volume of work; supervision of staff involved; applications particularly welcome from Christians and/or public spirited persons. Please write to J. Frampton, Action in Distress, 139 Oxford Street, London, W.1., enclosing details of your experience or telephone 01-439 1678 for an application form.

ALGERIA. ASSISTANT (m) to Admin. Manager (circa £6,000). Skills Agy., 01-486 2896, 01-406 2844.

EXPEDITION LEADERS—Single men, 25-30, required for expeditions in Asia.—Ring Exodus on 93 6065.

THE EGON RONAY Organisation requires full-time Hotel and Restaurant Inspectors. Young men of good taste, palate and background; and sense of humour. Hard work, constant motoring, absence from home during week. Do not apply without sound knowledge of international food. Write with c.v. to Egon Ronay Organisation, Queens House, Leicester Square, London, WC2H 7DE.

GENERAL VACANCIES

COURSES ORGANISER

An independent research association wishes to appoint an administrator to assist with the organisation of mid-career training courses on planning and transportation. The organiser will work closely with technical staff and lecturers but technical experience is not required; experience of administration in education would be an advantage.

Salary will be negotiated on the basis of age and experience and will not be less than £2,000 per annum plus F.S.S.U. Applications, quoting two referees, should be sent by 22 November to

R. T. HINTON, PTRC
167 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1
from whom further particulars are available

Telephone 01-437 9324

SECRETARY TRADE ASSOCIATION

National Trade Association which represents and services member companies in the waste disposal industry requires full-time Secretary to supervise accounting and general office administration. Salary negotiable.

Applications marked "Personal and Confidential", stating age, qualifications and experience, to:—

The Director
National Association of Waste Disposal Contractors Ltd.
Suite 1, 14 Uxbridge Road, Ealing, London W5 2BP.

HELP THE AGED

is an international charity and is seeking people who are shortly returning to America, Canada and Cape Province, S.A., to work for us in a fund-raising capacity.

We raise funds through specialised activities to support the elderly in the country concerned and overseas. Full training will be given here in the U.K.

For further information please write to Richard M. Jones, at P.O. Box 4UB, London W1A 4UB, enclosing details about yourself.

SECRETARY/PERSONAL ASSISTANT

required by the Chairman of the Simpson Group. This is a senior appointment and the successful applicant (man or woman) will be competent and experienced in all secretarial skills, probably aged between 25 and 40 years. Excellent working conditions. Written applications, giving details of education and experience, should be sent to:

The Director of Personnel,
SIMPSON (PICCADILLY) LTD.,
34 Jermyn Street,
London, S.W.1.

Nature Conservancy Council

ASSISTANT LAND AGENTS

The Nature Conservancy Council has vacancies for two Assistant Land Agents (P & T.O. II) based at their offices at Shrewsbury and Huntingdon.

Council's Land Agents are responsible for conducting negotiations for the acquisition of Nature Reserves, other land, buildings and rights over land and for the good estate management of its land holdings in cooperation with scientific colleagues assisting in the planning and execution of Reserve Management Plans.

Applicants must be corporate members of R.I.C.S. (Land Agency).

A current driving licence is essential.

Starting salary within range £3,625-£3,611 plus cost of living supplements.

Superannuation arrangements.

Application forms and further particulars from Establishments (S).

NATURE CONSERVANCY COUNCIL
19 BELGRAVE SQUARE, LONDON SW1X 8PY.

Please quote reference number E2/01/75.

Closing date for completed forms: 13 December, 1974.

Kensington & Chelsea and Westminster Area Health Authority

N.E. DISTRICT

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Applications are invited for this post in the Group Laundry, Colindale Avenue, Hendon, N.W.9.

SALARY SCALE £1,947 TO £2,223 P.A. inclusive of London Weighting plus incentive bonus scheme allowance and Threshold pay. The post offers an excellent opportunity for a young man or woman seeking a progressive career in laundry management to join a rapidly expanding service. Single room accommodation could be arranged.

Apply to The Manager
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Tel.: 01-205 9656

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c. £2,800 +

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01-434 1151

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A unique opportunity offered in the field of children's paperback publishing for candidate who can control all aspects (managerial, editorial, production) of a successful list aimed at children of 5 to 12 years. Applications with full c.v. should be addressed in confidence to The Managing Director, Universal Tandem Publishing Co. Ltd., 14 Gloucester Road, London SW7 4RD.

FOR OVERSEAS OPPORTUNITIES in tourism, resorts, offices, catering—worldwide—plan now for the New Year—Contact Britain's experts. International Staff Review, for free advice. For appointment ring 01-730 5142/6185, or write to 25 King's Road, London SW3 4RP.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

SLANGATE LEGAL STAFF have many years' experience of dealing with most firms of solicitors in London and the U.K., enabling us to give a unique private service to all solicitors and other legal staff from outdoor clerks to partners looking for careers in private practice (no fees are charged to applicants).—For a confidential interview telephone or write to Mrs. Ronick, Mrs. Edwards or Mrs. Joynes, 01-405 7201, at 6 Great Queen Street, W.C.2 (off Kingsway).

ACCOUNTANCY

ACAs and finalists wanted for 50 temporary assignments. Tel. John Walker, A.C.A., 01-836 0486.

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"A" LEVEL AND GRADUATE Articled Clerks will find more choice and immediate introductions to 90 per cent of London firms through Accountancy Personnel. Phone or visit 63 Moorgate E.C.2. 01-628 8625.

ACCOUNTS EXPERIENCE? Whatever your skills or age, we have top jobs available in all fields.—Covent Garden Appointments, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 1382/4316.

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CITY FINANCIAL institution needs partly qualified A.C.A.-A.C.C.A.; £5,000 neg. + car.—Telephone John Walker, A.C.A., 01-248 1403.

FEE ACCOUNTANT.—See General or Secretarial/General appointments.

W.1 PUBLISHERS require partly qualified accountant. Tel. John Walker, A.C.A., 01-248 1403.

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c. £4,000
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PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

Newnham College
Cambridge

Women physicists are invited to apply for the post of

LECTURER IN PHYSICS

tenable as from 1st October, 1975. Salary on pensionable scale for Cambridge University Assistant Lecturers and Lecturers: £2,393 per annum by varying annual increments to £5,402 per annum. Research opportunities in the Cambridge University Department of Physics. Further particulars may be obtained from the Principal. The closing date for the receipt of applications is 31 December, 1974.

Newnham College
Trinity College
Cambridge

Women chemists are invited to apply for the post of

LECTURER IN INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

tenable as from 1st October, 1975. Salary on pensionable scale for Cambridge University Assistant Lecturers and Lecturers: £2,393 per annum by varying annual increments to £5,402 per annum. The appointment is a joint one and will carry a Fellowship at Newnham College and a Lectorship at Trinity College. Research opportunities in the University Department of Chemistry. Further particulars may be obtained from the Principal, Newnham College. The closing date for the receipt of applications is 31st December, 1974.

TEACHERS OF ENGLISH

required by Inlingua Schools in Germany and Finland beginning in January, Italy and Spain as soon as possible. TEFL experience an advantage. Write with brief details for application forms to INLINGUA TEACHER SERVICE, 197 Victoria Street, SW1.

TEACHER OF DUTCH required (mother tongue) for executive-language training school in West End. Please ring 01-492 1731.

HUNGARIAN TEACHER required by school, W.1. to teach part-time.—Ring 580 6246 or 637 9727.

Secretarial and General Appointments also on page 30

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Call me, Robert Moberly, on 935 4426, or write and tell me about yourself.

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LONDON c. £3,000

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As well as having excellent shorthand, typing and audio skills, candidates must be good administrators and capable of working under pressure. "A" level education standard would be preferred.

In return, Rank Xerox offers up to five weeks holiday, subsidised restaurants, free accident and life assurance and an excellent pension scheme as well as a very good working environment.

Would anyone interested in the above position please contact MRS. PAMELA WOOD, IHQ RECRUITMENT EXECUTIVE, RANK XEROX LIMITED, RANK XEROX HOUSE, 338 EUSTON ROAD, LONDON NW1 3BH. TELEPHONE 01-387 1244 EXTENSION 2251.

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Our Computer Services Manager—overworked but charming—is looking for a right-hand girl to organize and administer his work load and that of his department.

He is looking for tip-top typing standards, shorthand being an advantage but not essential. If you can offer common sense, initiative and enthusiasm—plus liking hard work—you could be his idea of the ideal.

The Computer Centre is a modern office block situated off Greenford Broadway where we offer excellent conditions of employment.

Salary will interest those earning £1,700 plus, excluding Threshold payments.

Interested? Then write or ringe KATE KIEL on 01-578 4353 Ext. 338, ROCKWARE GLASS LIMITED, Rockware Avenue, Greenford, Middx, UB6 0AQ.

SECRETARY

REQUIRED FOR

Executive Vice-President and Financial Vice-President

of American oil service company with offices near Piccadilly. Work will be mostly financial in nature but varied in content. Must be someone with initiative and at least three years' experience. Hours 9.00-5.30.

Salary around £2,250 plus LVs.

Please phone Jane Vokes, 01-734 6545.

ATTRACTIVE AND EFFICIENT SECRETARY/P.A.

required by busy Holborn solicitor. Usual skills taken for granted, the real challenge is to organise the delegation and execution of work, and to act as his assistant in dealing with clients. A lot of work will be delegated to someone who can take the responsibility. £2,000 +.

PHONE DIANE GRIEVES, 405 7922.

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Important Member of Parliament is looking for an efficient, first-class Secretary with a mature outlook. He has business interests outside Parliament with which she will be involved, including his regular constituency work. A responsible confidential job that calls for tact, discretion and the ability to work hard. Modern W.1 offices. Age 25+. Salary £2,300 + a.a.e.

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01-499 0098; 01-495 5907.

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Good speeds and initiative essential. Minimum starting salary, £2,000.

Please apply

TOURIST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
Malaysia House,
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KNIGHTSBRIDGE
£2,200+ perks

You'll need advertising and marketing background for this top flight Soc/P.A. job, superb working conditions plus a charming boss who needs good sh/typing and real P.A. qualities. Age 21+. Ring:

ADventure 499 8992 or 839 1478

PUFF! PUFF! PUFF! no that's not you working but using the free cosmetics you'll receive as soc. working as part of team of 4—job to get involved in with super W.1 advertising Co. £1,900. Rand Services. 499 7080.

ARE YOU SWISS OR GERMAN?—You speak English fluently and are a sec. (with Eng. shorthand)—then this W.1. American Co. seek a presentable, pleasant and reliable girl for 2 managers. £2,300 + L.V.s. Rand Services. 589 4545.

CLERK/TYPIST required for luxury motor showroom in Mayfair. Some audio typing and simple bookkeeping experience preferred. Hours 9.30-6, salary £1,750 negotiable. Phone Angela Goodrich on 499 7705.

IF MISS LAUGH A LOT is your nickname and you enjoy sec./p.a. work then the manager in a city Insurance Co. would love to see you. £2,500. Rand Services. 588 7484.

GRADUATES with some secretarial training for immediate temporary vacancies. Media, welfare to 115p. Tolson Staff Bureau. 734 0177.

SECRETARY, experienced private, accommodation available.—Write, stating experience and salary required to Dr. Sinclair, International Institute of Human Nutrition, High Street, Sutton Courtenay, Abingdon, Oxon.

S.W.1. Interesting opportunity. Secretary to executive in small influential PR consultancy. 834 0176.

WEST END Estate Agents need Secretary for small but active residential department. Remuneration dependent on experience. Lvs. Ring Gillian, 01-499 6291.

PART-TIME SECRETARY 37+, to assist MD's PA and occasionally take over. International W1 organization. Suit married lady wanting civilized job without being ambitious. 10 am-4 pm. Good formal skills, charm, sayoir faire. £2,000 pa. 4 weeks' hols., fringe benefits. Joyce Guiness Bureau. 589 8807.

AUDIO SECRETARY with good telephone voice for Fleet St. public relations and advertising co. Hours 9.15 to 4.45; salary c. £2,000, plus l.v.'s.—583 8601.

OXFORD CIRCUS
PERSONAL SECRETARY

required for senior director of public company, with minimum 3 years suitable experience and able to work on own initiative. Modern offices, electric typewriter, excellent negotiable salary (over £2,000) plus L.V.s.

APPLY MISS HOHENSTEIN
629 8424 ext 101

VICTORIA LEAGUE FOR COMMONWEALTH FRIENDSHIP, SW1

A registered charity has an interesting post for a lady with good copy typing (no shorthand) and able to work with minimum supervision. The duties include keeping membership records on an addressograph punched card system.

Salary offered £2,850 per annum plus l.v.'s, 35p daily, and 4 weeks' holiday. Please ring 235 2201 ext. 20, for interview.

£2,200-£3,000

For a list (updated at time of posting of carefully analysed London and suburban vacancies and a note on how our impartial detailed and anonymous reports on employers and secretaries can help to find you the right job without a series of abortive interviews, please call 01-588 5120/6129 or write: Pennant Secretaries Ltd., 65 London Wall, London, E.C.2.

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Secretary for Property Consultants in Mayfair. If you're looking for an interesting job working with young go-ahead people in super offices—here's your opportunity. Shorthand and experience essential. Salary negotiable.

RING CHARLOTTE AT 01-492 0141.

PUBLISHING.—New young academic publishing house needs capable, intelligent girl as secretary and vital cog of organisation. Salary around £2,000, excellent staff benefits and friendly colleagues. Ring Helen Fraser, at 01-583 9855, Ext. 356.

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AWFUL AUDIO—whoops! LAWFUL audio with legal experience needed by the trust and probate manager of super city Co.—will train on magnetic card machine. 4 wks. hol. to £2,200 at 25. Rand Services. 588 7484.

TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT SECRETARIES—Why not try a small agency which has the time to discuss your personal needs and can offer highly paid jobs throughout Central London? Londo Town Bureau. 836 1004.

SECRETARY for major film company's Publicity/Advertising Director. The post offers opportunity to make a career in an exciting industry and maximum scope for personal initiative with a minimum of control. There is a lot of shorthand and typing and both have absolutely got to be 100% accurate. Preferred age under 25. Good telephone manner and ability to meet and look after important visitors also necessary. Attractive salary. 5 day week. Wardour Street offices.—Please telephone Alison 437 2950 any evening between 6 and 8.30 p.m.

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SECRETARY/P.A. cheerful, efficient, non-smoker for Wimbledon International Architectural Photography specialists. Varied, interesting responsible work in most pleasant office with small (younish) team. Brechi-Einzig, Ltd. 01-946 8761.

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Bringing management selection standards to the recruitment of Personal Assistants and Executive Secretaries

Managing Director — Salary £2,500

of Overseas Division of leading British Company seeks competent audio secretary. She will work with his P.A. and must be able to deputize for her. The work is interesting and varied and conditions of employment are excellent.

Location: WC1
Contact Mrs Newman — 01-235 7620

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of international conference organization seeks intelligent Personal Assistant. She will have a wide range of administrative responsibilities and should have previous experience at director-level, preferably with a commercial company. Good skills are necessary, although she will have an assistant. This is a challenging appointment which will interest someone who enjoys real involvement.

Contact Mrs Newman — Location SW1

Director — Salary £2,500

of company manufacturing commercial stationery seeks experienced Secretary, who will be involved in all aspects of his job. Age is unimportant, but he is looking for a secretary who has sound common sense, good skills and "who knows her trade". Benefits include staff restaurant and four weeks' holiday.

Contact Mrs Allison — Location SE1

Personnel Director — Salary £2,300 neg.

based at the Mayfair H.Q. of a major national consumer group needs excellent Personal Assistant. He has wide-ranging responsibilities and needs someone to whom he can delegate and who has a real interest in the personnel function. Secretarial skills are needed, but this is an opportunity for someone with tact and initiative to make an absorbing career.

Contact Mrs Newman — Location W1

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of Persian carpet-brokers seeks Secretary/Book-keeper. She will maintain records of two companies, act as trouble-shooter at retail outlets and assist in company administration. Knowledge of accounts essential; background in P.R., advertising or retailing useful.

Contact Mrs Chilton — Location SW1

01-235 9984
3rd Floor, 4-5 Grosvenor Place, London, SW1

SECRETARY/P.A. TO GROUP TRAINING MANAGER

who is looking for someone who can fit into an established team and make an immediate contribution. The girl she is looking for must have had previous secretarial experience working for one person as well as experience in office administration duties. She should have speeds of 100 shorthand and 40 wpm typing and ideally either hotel or training experience. The successful applicant will be required to supervise a Shorthand Typist. Wages Clerk and Telephonist/Typist as part of her normal duties.

For full details please phone Sian Goodwin on 01-499 8352
GRAND METROPOLITAN HOTELS
7/8 STRATFORD PLACE
LONDON W.1.

PRIVATE PATIENTS PLAN

require a Secretary to a Senior Consultant of the Company in a pleasant and happy office near Euston. Must be capable of working on her own initiative and have a pleasant manner on the telephone. High standard of audio typing and suitable temperament. 3 weeks' holiday with pay. L.V.s, salary up to £2,004.

Age not relevant if applicant suitable in other respects.

Tel.: Kate Campbell, 01-387 5166

PERSONAL SECRETARY

required for Managing Director and underwriter of a Lloyd's insurance syndicate situated in East Ham. The work is varied and interesting and requires shorthand or audio experience. Knowledge of accounts useful. Ability to organize and work on own initiative essential. A challenging and rewarding position for the right applicant. Salary a.a.e., but not less than £2,000 p.a.

Please write Box 1990 D The Times or Telephone 01-471 1141, ext. 1.

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TEL.: 493 6141

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PUBLISHING. Part-time Secretary with good shorthand/typing for lively non-fiction imprint in N.W.1. Ring Celia Kent, 01-387 5283.

BI-LINGUAL ENGLISH/French, PA/Sec. 24-34. English mother-tongue, knowledge of German helpful. Top education, commercial experience and background. Good English, formal skills for main board director of City Merchant Bank. Around £2,750 pa + 1 mths salary. £1.50 LV's, fringe benefits. Joyce Guiness Bureau. 589 8807.

WEMBLEY! Sec/Personal Assistant, 35+, for Senior Director and occasionally MD of large industrial concern, near centre. Good formal skills, experience and overall ability. £2,500 as nec. Joyce Guiness Bureau 589 8807.

SENIOR SECRETARY! Work where the money is! Managing director of finance house needs you. 9.30 start; salary £2,300+ l.v.'s. —Brook Street Bureau. 734 3481.

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P.A. WITH EXECUTIVE POTENTIAL

AN UNUSUAL OPENING HAS BECOME AVAILABLE IN THE BUSY P.R. OFFICE OF A UNIQUE AND EXCEPTIONALLY INTERESTING WEST END ENTERPRISE.

To fill it, we need an intelligent and extremely personable young woman who is fast-thinking, flexible and ambitious enough to grow with the job and make the most of the challenge it offers. Shorthand would be helpful typing, an attractive appearance and personality are essential. The job involves meeting a lot of successful people. The hours are long but flexible. Salary and opportunities are excellent.

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Please write or telephone Mrs. Edom.
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Salary £2,300 plus fringe benefits.

Please ring Personnel Department for details. 01-450 5602 (weekdays).

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GRADUATES with secretarial training for temporary office work—mainly non-commercial, academic and the media. Intelligence and speeds of equal importance. Please phone Prospect Temps. 629 2300/1331.

ORGANISED MIND wanted with Audio skills to be sec. for 1 partner in an Oxford Circus Co. Lots of admin. and organising. 25-ish, £2,200. Rand Services. 727 0105.

DOCTOR requires efficient Secretary/Receptionist over 25. Shorthand. West End private practice. Excellent salary. Ring 580 4691 Mrs. Wright.

CHILDREN'S BOOK Division requires Secretary for editorial director. Good English essential. Interest in children's books an asset. 9.30-6.30. Mon.-Fri. Good salary plus L.V.s.—Please apply: Personnel Manager, Thomas Nelson & Sons Ltd., 36 Park St., W1Y 4DE. Tel. 493 8551.

CHILDREN'S ENCYCLOPAEDIA. Secretary/PA to the Editor of this super pictorial magazine. £2,100+ 836 5934. Just the job.



Secretarial and General Appointments also on page 29

GENERAL

Administration Officer

Personnel Department

This is a key position in a busy and developing department. The job involves the provision of an information, statistics and records service to management.

The successful applicant will have worked in an established personnel records function or will be an experienced administrator.

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We offer a good starting salary, plus bonus and the benefits you would expect of a major company.

Please write or telephone for an application form to:

Mrs. E. O'Mara,
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Hoechst House, Salisbury Road,
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Tel.: 01-570 7711.

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Applicant must be able to organize and take responsibility for work within group and to work closely within design team to obtain and verify information.

Contact Diana Quaintance,

Building Design Partnership

16 Gresse Street, London W1P 2DA

01-580 2621

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For further details telephone ANNA MOFFATT 01-834 3615
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£3,000 NEG. . .
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FOR OVERSEAS OPPORTUNITIES in tourism, resorts, offices, catering—plus-world-wide plan—see for the New Year. Contact Britain's experts. International Staff Review for free advice. For appointment ring 01-759 6142/6186 or write to 25 Kings Road, London, SW3 4RP.

MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITY for ambitious female with some experience in supervising or managing a business situation, required by London Service Company dealing with industry and Commerce. Ideal age, 25-40. Salary in the region of £2,750.—Tel.: 434 0155 (24-hr. answering service).

ACORN PUBLISHING. Not quite a secretary this. It's more a general assistant on the personnel side of a big Fiction Publishing House. Initially knowledge of W.A.V.E. would be an asset. Start on £1,800 at 18 Acorn. 493 2964.

ROOM AT THE TOP.—Famous hotel group seek a sec. for the staff relations manager—dealing with head offices of hotels all over Europe. Also catering and travel groups within the Co.—staff disc. on holidays and hotels. £3,000 at 21+. Rand Services. 629 1904.

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Could you double for Mary?

If so, call her. Dial 01-493 2455

Mary Overton Female Executives
29 New Bond Street, London W1Y 9HD
Licensed agency by Westminster City Council

GENERAL

JOBS IN THE ALPS
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SKI SUPERTRAVEL
22 Hans Place, London SW1X 0EP
01-589 3161

2 CLERICAL ASSISTANTS
£2,500 plus
for City Commercial Co. Are literally immaterial, preferably some experience in a Legal Dept. Excellent prospects for promotion. 9.30 to 5.30.
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Red Cross
PART TIME
Lady Assistant for Red Cross Hospital Picture Library Service, 3 days, 10-4. Would suit young married woman. Duties include choosing pictures for hospitals, mounting and cataloguing. Interest in art, and willingness to accept a modest salary for this worthwhile work essential. Please write, giving age and brief details of experience, to Personnel Officer, British Red Cross Society, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, SW1X 7EJ

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Salary negotiable from £1,700.
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SECRETARIAL

SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT
Institute Secretary's Department
British Institute of Management is offering a progressive and challenging opportunity for a young woman, preferably in her mid-twenties, to assist in the administration of committees and working parties. Applicants should preferably be graduates and/or studying for the CIS examination and able to type accurately. A knowledge of shorthand would be useful.
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SHELTER
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require SECRETARY for the Field Co-ordinator and Churches Relations Officer.
Secretary for the London Regional Organizer.
Both of these responsible positions involve administrative and secretarial work. Shorthand essential.
Salary £1,700-£1,850. 4 weeks' holiday. L.V's.
Further details and application forms from Gaye Lintey-Shaw, Shelter, 86, The Strand, London, W.C.2. 01-836 2081.

P.A./SECRETARY
for the Chief Executive of the New Towns Association which is a small professional organisation based in Victoria.
It calls for intelligence, initiative and a high standard of education, good shorthand and typing are essential. Salary £2,343 to £2,528 plus L.V.s. Generous leave. Please apply in writing to:
P. B. HOLDEN, THE NEW TOWNS ASSOCIATION, GLEN HOUSE, STAG PLACE, LONDON SW1E 5AJ, BY MONDAY, 18th NOVEMBER.

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Prestige Hotel Catering Organisation is seeking a Secretary for the Group Training Manager, to assist with admin. in relation to graduate recruitment. Call the
MARGERY HURST CENTRE
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Secretary (typist—experienced person for educational office. 5 day week: 5 weeks' annual holiday.
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DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY

c. £2,300 PER ANNUM

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Young partner with lively film and commercial company law practice in UK and EEC seeks legal secretary.

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Bright intelligent girls (20s) required immediately for various positions in Supertravel Winter Sports Dept. Aptitude for typing and figure work essential. For further details ring
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Interested in the world of publishing? Take your pick of three plum jobs with a big name company in the City. £1,900 to £2,000.
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WORRIED about the new Rent Act? we will try to advise you! We have many diplomats and executives wanting furnished properties. £25-£250 p.w.—James & Jacobs 930 0261.
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RENTALS

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Ferrier and Davies
01-584 3232
6 Beauchamp Place, SW3
South Ken. House with garage. Happy New Year £55, 1st floor in Surrey, £45. 1st floor in Richmond Hill for £40. Christmas and 75 in Hampstead Village, 3 bedrooms £45. Grand Union Canal modern block, 2 bedrooms, £50. Private estate in Twickenham, house garden, garage, 3 bedrooms, £50. Lansdowne Crescent, 3 bedrooms, £80. Porcelain enthusiasts for Chelsea house, £60. Hampstead Pattio with 2 bedrooms, £45. North of Oxford Street, 3 rooms, £70. Study of Stockwell at £55. 5th floor dishwasher with room for 5 for £70. Bayswater colour TV on 2nd floor, £75. Georgian walled garden in Windsor, £75. David Hicks in Knightsbridge, £120. Part furnished long let by American school 6 bedrooms, £150.

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Close Sloane Square. Unfurnished 2nd floor service flat. Lift. CHW. Porterage. Living room, double bedroom and bathroom. Rent £2,223 p.a. Service charge, including breakfast, hot water, cleaning, etc., £240 p.a. £1,900 for carpets, curtains, etc. Lease renewable.
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NOW AVAILABLE for letting to a Company, 2 newly furnished and decorated mansion flat, close West Kensington Underground Station, and with good road connections to Central London and the West. 2 double, 1 single bedrooms, living room, bathroom, kitchen breakfast room. 6 months minimum lease. £150.00 per month.—Cookes & Burrell, Mayne & Co. Tel. 603 5506.
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RENTALS

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ANTIQUE DEALER requires unfurnished house in London or Home Counties. Ring [illegible]
ATTORNEY requires flat or house in Central London. Rental up to £250 p.c.m. Call or write [illegible]
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These clients have references, will pay in advance plus holding deposit and flat will be retained through period of tenancy. Phone details to:
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439 0547 R.O. 01-[illegible]

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HAMPSTEAD VILLAGE [illegible]
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AMERICAN EXECUTIVE [illegible]
KING'S RD., S.W.3.—[illegible] flat in good block. Short [illegible]
A VAST BEAUTIFULLY [illegible]
MAYFAIR.—Luxury [illegible] bed, [illegible]
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toring

challenge ided foreign cars

ly as late 1960s the British ustry was disinclined to take n car invasion seriously. The similistic forecast was that cars might eventually account cent of new car registrations. mplacency was quickly shat- increasing proportion of buyers ignored the patriotic Lord Stokes and bought a Fiat, Volkswagen or Datsun. 973 imports made up more er cent of new car sales and per saw foreign cars taking est share to date, just over t.

private buyers, as distinct owners, the proportion choos- n cars is even greater. The ket, which accounts for about of new car sales, is still tirely *British. That means* ally every other new car sold e motorist is a foreign model. free market, it was bound sooner or later, as it has though to a lesser extent, big car-producing countries. alue of foreign cars sold here outweighed by the earnings tish motor industry abroad. , every new foreign car sold is a potential sale lost to industry and there is no sign motorists are sufficiently dis- with the foreign product to ange back.

ften been said that the foreign is an artificial one, based on h industry's inability, through labour troubles, to supply. han wait six months for a r, the buyer went to the in- o could promise immediate

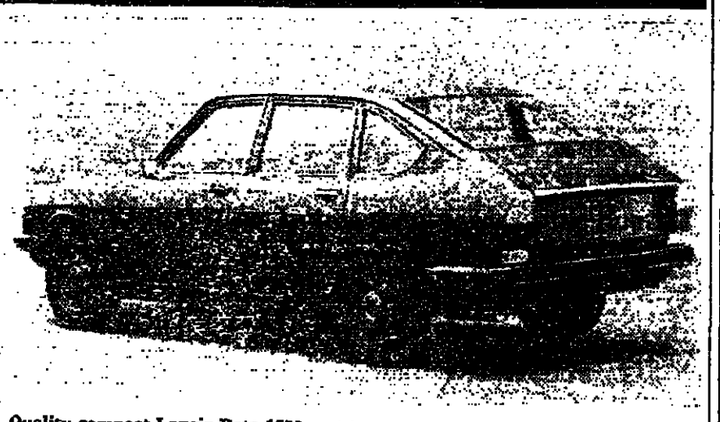
experience suggests that the roblem was only part of the spite the three-day week and rash of strikes. British car n is only 11 per cent down on ; new car sales, however, are 24 per cent and the importers ntained their share. In other despite greater availability, rs have failed to win a bigger the market.

o so many buy foreign ? The alue, the desire to be different, comes into it, but so does the us choice offered by the 20 leading foreign manufacturers ling in Britain. Often the is meeting a need that the ndustry does not provide for : no British firm, for instance, flair of Citroën, no British nt to the growing range of or small cars like the *Renault* iat 127, no large British estate iced as the Peugeot 504.

e have also changed to foreign the belief that they would get reliability, and surveys suggest several (though not all) cases ay be so. Peugeot, Renault, gen, Datsun and Toyota are popular foreign makes that o *give their owners less than trouble*, while British cars tend oorly in reliability tests.

apparent reliability has often lanced against higher costs. cars have tended to be more to buy than their British rs, though the gap, at the d of the market particularly, closing steadily ; spare parts very expensive and that is in dearer insurance premiums r secondhand values.

buying foreign, I would advise



Quality compact Lancia Beta 1600.

a check not only on the price and availability of spares but on the extent of the importer's servicing and repair facilities. However splendid the car itself may be, that is not much comfort if the nearest dealer is 50 miles away and there is a six-month delay in getting parts.

Road test: Lancia Beta 1600

The Beta is an excellent example of a foreign model with no direct British counterpart, though it is the sort of quality compact car with a sporting flavour that would fit very happily in the Triumph range. A second look (I tested the 1800 version a year ago) made me even more enthusiastic about it than I was the first time. There are few, if any, cars that for the price offer such a high all-round standard of comfort, space, performance, finish and equipment. No wonder that largely because of the Beta, Britain is Lancia's biggest overseas market.

The twin overhead camshaft engine (developed from the Fiat 132 power unit) is admirably smooth and quiet unless driven really hard and performs surprisingly well for a capacity of only 1592 cc. The 0 to 60 mph acceleration time is under 11 seconds, there is ample pulling power in top gear and a maximum speed of about 105 mph. Indeed, the 1800 version is only fractionally faster. Wind and road noise is barely noticeable, even at speed. Fuel economy is above average for the type of car, ranging from 25 mpg in town to 31 mpg or more on the open road.

The gearbox is superb, so that even with five gears changing up and down in a hurry is a pleasure rather than a chore ; accurate rack-and-pinion steering and responsive brakes (discs all round on a dual circuit) add to the enjoyment of driving. The Beta handles surely, cornering with hardly any roll and holding to the road in all conditions. The all-independent suspension, based back and front on Macpherson struts, gives a very comfortable if slightly soft ride.

An inch over 14ft in length, the Beta is small enough to tuck into fairly tight parking spaces yet it has abundant room inside (helped, no doubt, by the cross-mounted engine and front-wheel drive). Even with the front seats pushed back there is ample head and leg room for rear passengers, making the car a full five-seater. The boot is not only spacious but, in the absence of any lip, very easy to load.

Well-shaped seats make for a comfortable driving position but although the steering column adjusts for rake, a tall person may find the pedals too high. The seats have an *attractive vinyl trim and a good-*looking interior is further enhanced by the quality carpet. My two main criticisms of the car are the heavy and low-geared steering—four turns from lock to lock—and the high back, which reduces visibility and makes reversing difficult.

Standard equipment includes a laminated windscreen tinted at the top, heated rear screen, door mirror, headrests, clock and cigar lighter. And the lights deserve a sentence to themselves : there are four halogen headlamps, automatic reversing lights, courtesy lights in the passenger compartment, bonnet and boot and red warning lights on the edges of all doors. All this makes the Beta 1600 most competitively priced at £1,963.

Michelin, Europe's largest tyre maker, is in the final stages of developing a run-flat tyre system (Stuart Marshall writes).

Traditionally secretive, Michelin has said nothing about it, but I understand that the system has been offered to the European motor industry for its 1976 models. It has recently been demonstrated to most of the car makers, including Britain's " big four ", at Michelin's vast and closely guarded research centre at Ladoux, near Clermont Ferrand.

The system appears to incorporate features of both the Dunlop Denovo fail-safe tyre and the Avon Safety Wheel. The tyre is a tubeless, steel-belted radial of fairly low profile. It *is mounted on a one-piece wheel which* has a very small tyre-fitting well, like that of the Avon. Once the tyre has been mounted, the well is filled in with a thick rubber ring. Some lubricant is put inside the tyre and it is inflated.

When the tyre punctures, it stays on the rim because there is no recess for the beads to fall into. The driver keeps control of the car and can continue on his way, because the lubricant protects the squashed-down tyre from being damaged by friction, just like the Dunlop Denevo.

Whether the Michelin system will give such a good run-flat performance as the Dunlop Denevo remains to be seen. Dunlop, which puts the Denevo's lubricant inside containers instead of just squirting it inside the tyre, thinks not. The Denevo is good for at least 100 miles at 50 mph after puncturing. No figure is known for the *Michelin* run-flat, but it is said to be good enough for the car makers to dispense with the spare wheel.

Part of the Michelin system is a simple electrical device to warn the driver a tyre has gone down.

The main advantage of the Michelin idea is that it promises to be cheaper than the Denovo, which some car makers have been reluctant to take up, *partly because of its high price.* Only two cars are now available with it at extra cost : the Rover 3500 (on which it costs an extra £55) and the Mini 1275GT. The next will be the Austin 1800 replacement, the ADO 71, due in the spring.

Both Dunlop's Denovo and the Michelin development are only steps on the road to the ultimate run-flat tyre. That, it seems, will be the Pirelli " DIP ", a revolutionary, triangular section tyre, which made a surprise first public appearance at the Turin show last week on a Pininfarina-Ferrari styling exercise.

The " DIP " makes inflation air practically redundant. It performs better than existing tyres and can be manufactured more easily. Michelin, one feels, must be working on its own rival to the " DIP ".

Peter Waymark

adcasting

nd superman—Bernard Levin goes to Ayot St Lawrence to beard the spirit ; (BBC2 8.45). Then a play by Julia Jones is always a television occasion. ama tonight features Rachel Roberts as a recluse on a hill farm in Wales ping a curious relationship with a teenager (BBC1 9.25). *Still in Wales Man* continues its inquiry into unfit housing (BBC2 10.0) while the inimitable rd Vaughan-Thomas introduces St David's as A Place in History (ITV 10.30). r a Survival programme looks at elephant seals (ITV 5.20) and later the of Private Eye looks at the press (ITV 11.0).—L.B.

BBC 2

Dewch am Dro. 12.55, 0, Pebble Mill. 1.45- naby. 3.00, Cartoon. Forsyte Saga.* 4.00, ool. 4.25, Deputy 30, Jackanory. 4.45, r. 5.10, John Craven's d. 5.20, Jeannie. 5.40,

ws. 6.00, Nationwide.* morrow's World. p of the Pops. es. stermind. ws. y: Back of Beyond, Julia Jones, with chel Roberts. dweek. ws. e Unsettled Peace : r Allies the Germans. Weather. nd white.

variations (BBC 1): LES. 12.25-12.55 pm. s Closedown. 5.20- dwynaidd. 6.00-6.55 ay. Nationwide. 6.55- ttw. 8.00—8.30, *Nos Iau.* 12.25—12.55 pm. s Closedown. 6.00-6.55. Scotland. Nationwide. s, Scottish News Summ- NORTHERN IRELAND. 5 pm, Transmitters Clo- 1.00-6.55, Scene around nwside. 12.10, Northern ws Headlines.

ames. 1.20 pm, Westward address. 1.30, Thames. . 5.20, Showcase. 5.50, 0, Westward Diary. 6.35,), Film: Rogues of Shor- reat. English, John Derek, n. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, Report. 11.00, Tennis. Westward News. 11.48, Life.

Tees

ames. 2.30, Women Only. mes. 4.25, Tarzan: Track nosaur. 5.20, The Cordie 50, News. 6.00, Today. . 7.00, The Six Million an. 8.00, And Mother e. 8.30, Thames. 10.30. 11.00, The Odd Couple. ews. 11.35, Soldiers of

Grampian

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 4.25, Tarzan, King of the Dwasarl. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, Grampian News. 6.05, Snap Question. 6.35, ATV. 7.05, Film: Money to Burn, with G. Marshall. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, Theatre Macabre. 11.00, Master Chefs. 11.15, Tennis. 12.00, Prayers.

HTV

12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Fable. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Women Only. 3.00, Thames. 5.20, Help ! 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.01, Report West. 6.15, Report Wales. 6.30, And Mother Makes Five. 7.00, Film: The Man from Bitter Ridge, with Lex Barker, Mara Corday, Stephen McNally. 8.30 , Thames. 10.30, Il Maestro Di Cappella, with Gerard Evans. 11.00, Drive-In. 11.30, Tennis. 12.15 am, Weather.

HTV CYMRU/WALES.—As HTV except: 4.25 pm, Mwt Mawr. 4.35, Miri Mwy. 4.50-5.20, Around the World in Eighty Days. 6.01-6.15, Y Dydd. 6.20-7.00, Sports Arena. HTV WEST.—As HTV except: 6.15-6.30 pm, Sports West.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 am , Play School. 6.40-7.05 pm, Measurement in Education.
7.30 Newsday.
7.55 Cakes and Ale, by W. Somerset Maugham, with Michael Hordern, Judy Cornwell, part 1.
8.45 George Bernard Shaw Lived Here: Bernard Levin at Ayot St Lawrence.
9.00 Monty Python.
9.30 The Complete Victor Borge.
10.00 Man Alive: Unfit for Human Habitation, part 2.
10.50 Film Night.
11.20 News.
11.50-11.55, Leslie Sands reads Lament for the Great Yachts, by Patric Dickinson.

Southern

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Southern News. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Women Only. 3.00, Thames. 5.20, Sinbad Junior. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.30, The Partridge Family. 7.00, No, Honestly. 7.30, Thames. 10.30, Your Men at Westminster. 11.00, The Adventurer. 11.30, Southern News. 11.40, Tennis. 12.25 am, Weather. Guideline.

Ulster

12.00, Thames. 1.23 pm, Ulster News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, UTV Reports. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Film: The Astonished Heart, with Noni Coward, Celia Johnson, Margaret Leighton. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, What's It All About ?. 11.00-11.45, Tennis.

Thames

10.35-11.00 am, Yoga for Health. 12.00, Mr Trimble. *12.15 pm, Captain Cook's Tra-*vels. 12.30, Mum's the Word. 1.00, News. 1.20, Lunchtime Today. 1.30, Crown Court. 2.00, General Hospital. 2.30, Good Afternoon. 3.00, Tennis: Dewar Cup Final Tournament. 4.25, The Time Tunnel. 5.20, Survival.
5.50 News. 6.00, Today.
6.35 Crossroads.
7.00 Bridget Loves Bernie.
7.30 The Six Million Dollar Man.
8.30 This Week.
9.00 Father Brown.
10.00 News.
10.30 A Place in History: St. David's.
11.00 What the Papers Say.
11.15 Tennis.
12.00, What Is Truth ?

Yorkshire

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 4.25, Tarzan, Track of the Dinosaur. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, Calendar. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, And Mother Makes Five. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, A Place in History, Berkeley Castle. 11.00-11.45, Wrestling.

ATV

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Lunchtime Newsdesk. 1.30, Thames. *4.25, Voyage to the Bottom of* the Sea. 5.20, 45. 5.50, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Cartoon. 7.05, McMillan and Wife. 8.30, Thames. 10.35, Boney. 11.30, Tennis. 12.15 am, Gardening. 12.45-1.00 am, What the Papers Say.

Granada

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Chuckleheads.* 1.30, Thames. 3.55, Crossroads. 4.20, Tarzan. 5.15, ATV. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.35, Lucy. 7.05, Film. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, Granada Profile: Eddie Loyden, MP. 11.00, Thames. 12.00-12.30 am, Douglas Fairbanks Presents.*

Border

12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Border News. 1.30, Thames. 4.25, Rainbow Country. 4.50, Junior Library. 5.05, Cartoon. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, *Border News.* 6.35, ATV. 7.00, The Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Mr and Mrs. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, Drive-in. 11.00, Tennis. 11.45, Border News.

Radio

1

5.00 am, News. Simon Sales.† 7.00, Paul Burnett. 9.00, Tony Blackburn. 12.00, Johnnie Walker. 2.00 pm, David Hamilton. 5.00, Dave Lee Travis. 7.02, A Question of Fun. 7.30, Spit, 74. 8.02, Folkweave. 9.02, Those Were the Days. 10.00, John Peel.† 12.00, News. 12.05 am, Night Ride.† 2.00, News. † Stereo.

2

5.00 am, Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan.† (8.27, Racing Bulletin.) 9.05, Esther Rantzen. (10.30, Wogonners' Walk.) 11.30, Jimmy Young.† 1.45 pm, Blockbusters. 2.02, Tony Brandon.† 4.15, Wagonners' Walk. 4.30, Joe Henderson.† 6.02, Sam Costa.† 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02, Radio 1. 10.02, John Dunn. 12.00-2.02 am, Radio 1.

3

7.00 am, News. 7.05, Torelli, Handel, Mozart.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Trad. arr Bridge. Berkeley. Britten.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Palestrina at St Peter's. 9.45, Clarinet Virtuosi of the Past. 10.30, Piano Recital: Mozart, Schoenberg, Schumann.† 11.15, Orchestral Concert: Wagner, Brahms.† 12.10 pm, Reading. 12.15, Concert: Part 2, Beethoven.† 1.00, News. 1.05, Manchester Midday Concert: Bach, Janacek, Shostakovich. 2.05, Falstaff: Opera, by Verdi. Act 1.† 2.40, Reading. 2.45, Falstaff, Act 2.† 3.30, Light Verse. 3.50, Falstaff, Act 3.† 4.35, Le Marteau sans Maître, by Boulez.† 5.25, Pied Piper.† 5.45, Homeward Bound.† 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound, continued. 6.30, Foreign Correspondent. 6.50, Perspective: The Sound of Music. 7.10, The Lawbreakers. 7.30, Mendelssohn.† 7.45, Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra: Part 1. Mendelssohn, Brahms.† 8.40, L'Allegro and Il Penseroso: John Gielgud reads Milton. 8.55, Concert: Part 2, Schumann.† 9.40, The Proud Tuns (letters, 1906-1914). 10.55, Jean Pierre Rampal (flute), George Malcolm (harpsichord).† 11.55-12.00, News.

4

5.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming. 6.40, Prayer. 6.45, Travel News. 6.55, Weather. 7.00, News. 7.25, Sportsdesk. 7.35, Today's Papers. 7.45, Thought for the Day. 7.50, Travel News. 7.55, Weather. 8.00, News. 8.25, Sportsdesk. 8.35, Today's Papers. 8.45, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, Richard Baker. 10.00, News. 10.05, From Our Own Correspondent. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, If You Think You've got Problems. 11.30, Hall of Fame: Newell and West, and Norman Long. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, My Word. 12.55, Weather. 1.00, The World at One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Pinky, The Falls of Tarascon. 3.50, Jack de Manio. 4.05, Story Time: A Tale of Two Cities. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.15, Dr Finlay's Casebook. 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, Newsdesk. 7.30, Any Answers ? 8.00, The Kidnappers: Part 3. Diplomatic Hostage. 8.45, Analysis: Aspen on Profit. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, The World Tonight. 10.45, A Book at Bedtime: A Shepherd's Life. 11.00, The Financial World Tonight. 11.15, Today in Parliament. 11.30, News. 11.31-11.54, Inshore forecast.

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TREASURES OF THE MEDICI.—The last of the Medici left the family's art treasures to the city of Florence. Christopher Hibbert describes how these treasures were collected by successive generations of this remarkable family in a special article in the November issue of the Illustrated London News, now on sale price 40p.

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"... guard what has been entrusted to you..." Grace be with you. "—1 Timothy 6. 20,21 (N.E.B.).

BIRTHS

BERRY.—On September 12, 1974, at the Westminster Hospital, to Susan (nee McGrath) and James —a daughter (Charlotte Arabella).—Hypolyta.

BRAITHWAITE.—On Remembrance Day, November 11th, to Nicola and John Braithwaite—a son (Thomas Alexander), brother for Timothy.

COCHRANE.—On October 29th, in Varla, wife of Ishan Cochrane—a daughter (Alice Georgina).

DAVIES.—On Nov. 12th, 1974, at Rochford Hospital, Rochford, Essex, to Angela (nee Sutton) and Roger—a daughter (Megan Selina), a sister for Edmund.

FLAX.—To Elana and Jeremy—a son (Daniel), and brother for Joshua, 27th October, New York.

HARVEY.—On 13th November, at Middlesex Hospital, to Sandra (nee Mosse) and Eric—a son (Sam Vernon), a brother for Hannah.

HENDERSON.—On 7th November at Paddington, to Valerie and Bill, a much wanted son, a brother for Alex.

HOWIE.—On November 13th, at Princess Mary's Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne, to Caroline (nee Marshall) and Jeremy Howie —a son.

LAURIE.—On November 9th at St Teresa's Hospital, S.W.19 — a daughter (Emilia Jane), a sister for Lucy and Alex.

MATTHEWS.—On Nov. 12th, to Hilary (nee Wellings) and Trevor Matthews — son (Alexander James).

MENZIES.—On October 27th, to Marcella and Colin—a daughter (Samantha Melissa Theresa), a sister for Vanessa.

ONIMANNEY.—On November 12th, 1974, at Amersham General Hospital, to Shielah, wife of Captain John L. N. Onimanney, R.N —a daughter.

PUGH.—On Armistice Day, at Lalls Church, Vilmslo, to Jill and Caroline (nee Maud)—a son.

REINLIEB. — On October 12th to Wendy (nee Levitt) and Ferdinand—a son.

REVENTLOW-GRINLING.—On November 9th, at Nekobingt 7, Denmark, to Elisabeth (nee de Vogel) and Gorm Reventlow-Grinling—a son.

SANDAY.—On November 12th, at Ipswich Hospital, to Jenny (nee Arlington) and John, Shenington Taylor, Cornwall—a daughter (Victoria Beatrice), sister for Robert.

WALKER.—On October 31st 1974, to Elizabeth (nee Symington) and Peter—a son (Peter).

YOUNG.—On 10th November at Winchester, to Pauline (nee Frost), wife of Captain David Young—a son (Christopher Henry).

ZACKARIYA.—On November 11th, to Zacky and Brite—a daughter (Claudia Chantal), a sister and friend for Sacha.

WEDDINGS

HALLINAN : WARD.—On Nov. 13, 1974, in London, Alfred E. Hallinan, M.B., to Irene Ward, now at 9 Queens Court, Queens Road, Cheltenham.

PRIOR: BENTHAM.—On the 14th November, 1974, George Mabel, love and congratulations. From Norman, May, Chris, Til and Vicky.

BIRTHDAYS

MORGAN.—Daddy, Happy Birthday. All our love. M, J + I, S & L.

DEATHS

ADDINSELL.—On Sunday, November 10th, 1974, peacefully, Gladys Claire, of Nell Gwynne House, Chelsea, beloved sister of Rosalind D'Aubrey. Service at Golders Green Crematorium, on Friday, November 15th, at 10.45 a.m. Flowers and enquiries to P. Ivan & Son, 37 Greenway Gardens, Greenford.

ALABASTER.—On November 12th, at home, Margaret Verrinder (nee Sydenham), widow of Edward Percy Alabaster.

BAKER.—On 12th Nov., suddenly at his home, Highwood Lawn, Cookham Dean, Maj. William Cookham Baker, beloved husband of Nell, father of Val, Heath and Gill, and proud grandfather of Stephen, Christopher, Caroline, Susan, Alexander, Jonathan, Nicholas and Annabel. Well done, dad. Funeral St. John Baptist Church, Cookham Dean, Monday, 18th Nov., 2 p.m., followed by private cremation.

CARLEY.—On November 15th, peacefully in Dublin, Alice Dorothea, dearly loved and deeply mourned by her daughter, Alma Wolsey, and her grandchildren, Helen and Sandra, and family. Cremation Golders Green, East Chapel, 11.45, Tuesday, November 19th.

CAVE, MURIEL.—On 12th November, aged, beloved aunt and great-aunt and very dear friend. Funeral on Friday, 15th November, at St. James's Church, Biddenham, Bedford, at 10 a.m. Inquiries to Clarabut and Plumbe, Bedford 54547.

ESCHWEGE, LUDWIG.—On 12th November, sadly missed by Hilde, Ralph, relatives and friends. Funeral private at Willesden Cemetery, Beaconsfield Road, NW10, today at 2 p.m. Prayers, tonight only, at 11 Heath Court, 10-12 Frognal, NW3, at 8 p.m.

FRANCIS.—On November 9th, Henry James Francis, F.C.A., of 17 Stonegate Road, Leicester, in his 91st year, beloved husband of Lilian, devoted father of Enid, Mary (Shelters) and John, and a proud grandfather and great-grandfather. Funeral private.

GILBERT-COOPER. — On 10th November, 1974, in hospital, Guy Gribbar, aged 81 years.

GREGORY.—In St. George's Hospital, on 31 Oct. Matilda, aged widow of Frank, mother of Eileen and Clifford. Donations, if desired, may be sent to St. George's Hospital, S.W.1.

HANDFIELD-JONES.—On the 12th November, at the Royal Masonic Hospital, Lilian (Sunbeam), devoted wife of H.J. and beloved mum of Hall, Madalone. Tuesday, November 19th at 3 p.m., Ivybead by private cremation. Family flowers only but donations if desired to the Harder Centre for Arthritics, Crowborough, Sussex.

HEMENS, BEATRIX ELIZABETH, of Burn's Court, Great Missenden, in Cape Town, Nov. 13th, peacefully after long illness faced most bravely. Wonderful wife, mother and grannys.

HILL.—On November 12th, in hospital, Commander George Walter Hill, R.N., of Orlestone Grange, nr. Ashford, Kent. Much beloved. Cremation private.

HUMBLE.—On November 13th, 1974 peacefully in hospital, Rosamund Rutherford Humble, beloved wife and irreplaceable companion of Group Captain T. Humble R.A.F. (retired), and grateful remembered by her daughter, Mrs Jacqueline Stanfield Kerr and her grandsons, Andy, Billy and David. Cremation service, Park Crematorium, Aldershot, Monday, November 18th at 10.30 a.m. Flowers may be sent to, E. Finch and Sons, Ltd. 123, High Street, Aldershot, Hants.

JONES.—On November 11th, in St. Thomas's Hospital, Westminster, Father Basil Jones, parish priest of Saint Mary's Catholic Church, Bedford, fortified by the rites of Holy Mother Church, on whose soul sweet Jesus have mercy. Requiem Mass at the Catholic Church, London Road, Thetford, followed by interment in the convent cemetery. Friday, 12 p.m.

KITTERMASTER, MARGERY ELIZABETH.—On 13th November, at Eastbourne, widow of Rev. T. B. Kittermaster of Harrow School, mother of Ruth and Michael. Funeral private. No letters, please.

LOCKHART.—Peacefully at Windyhill, 5 Southlands Road, Ayr, on 7th November, 1974, Allan Stevenson, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor and Notary Public, beloved husband of Rita Keble, and dearly loved father of George, David, Nicki Christian and Peter, and much loved grandfather of Allan, Jane, Nicolas and Saskia. Service in the Auld Kirk, Ayr on Monday, 18th November, at 3 p.m. Funeral thereafter to Ayr Cemetery arriving 3.30 p.m.

LUFF. — On 12th November, Arthur, aged 89, at Princess Alice Hospital, Eastbourne; widow of Rev. Canon J. R. Lamb, beloved mother of Maurice, Gordon, Michael and Christine. Service at St. Nicholas, Chislehurst, on Saturday, 16th November, 10.30 a.m.

MITTON.—On Nov. 12, 1974, peacefully, at Boscombe Hospital, Francis Henry, aged 84, of Kingsley Dene, Roslin Rd., South Bournemouth (founder of Cathay of Bournemouth Ltd.), beloved husband of Violet and father of Mervin Cremation Monday, 18th Nov., 3.15 p.m., at Bournemouth Crematorium. Flowers to Doric-Scott, Portman Lodge Funeral Home, Bournemouth.

NEWLING.—On November 15th, 1974, at Hove, Edith Lilian, wife of the late Lt.-Col. Arthur Richard Newling, O.B.E., and loved mother of Barry, Geoffrey and Judith.

RAWLINSON.—On Nov. 10th peacefully, at home, Major Gerald Carew Rawlinson, T.D., aged 80, beloved husband of Tony and father of Guy. Chairman of the RECCE Reunion (Rawlco). Funeral and cremation at West Herts Crematorium, Garston, on Tuesday, 19th November at 3.00 p.m. Flowers to Longman's, 11 King Street, Watford.

DEATHS

RICHMOND-SCOTT.—On November 15th, suddenly, Catherine Alice, aged 2 years, only daughter of Alexander and Virginia Richmond-Scott, of 1 St. Peter's Villas, St. Peter's Square, W.6. Funeral private. No flowers please, but donations, if desired, may be sent to The Great and Heart Association.

STERN.—On November 12th, 1974, peacefully, Helen Merryday Stern, of Barnard Court, Teston, widow of Sir Albert Stern and beloved mother of Ann, John, David and Patience. Funeral service in the Parish Church of St. Peter & Paul, Teston, Maidstone, on Monday, November 18th at 11.30 a.m. Flowers may be sent to Pickard & Beale Ltd., 11 Brewer St., Maidstone.

SYNGE.—On Nov. 12, 1974, very peacefully, Dinah Mary Beatrice, of New Kelton, Seaford, eldest daughter of the late Col. and Mrs. Mark Synge. Service at Seaford Parish Church on Monday, Nov. 18th at 1 p.m., followed by private cremation. Family flowers only please, but if desired, donations may be sent to 48 Sutton Park Rd., Seaford, for distribution to either Save The Children Fund or The Royal British Legion (Women's section). Details of a memorial service will be announced later. Any inquiries to Scaford Funeral Service. Tel. Seaford [illegible].

WARDE-NORBURY.—On Tuesday, 12th November, Major Harold George Warde-Norbury, D.L., J.P. (Royal Artillery), aged 75 years, of Hooton Pagnell Hall, Doncaster. Much loved husband of Betty and father of Josephine and Tony. Funeral service at All Saints Church, Hooton Pagnell, on Friday, 15th November, at 2.30 p.m. Flowers to E. Pratt & Sons Ltd., Funeral Directors, 41 Barnsley Road, South Elmsall. Telephone 077 760 2355.

WHEELER.—On November 12th, 1974, Audrey, loved wife of Colonel G. T. Wheeler, after a very brave year. Family funeral at 11.30 a.m. on Saturday, November 16th, at Cheltenham Crematorium. No flowers, please.

WOODHOUSE. — On November 12th, 1974, peacefully at Oxford, Marjorie Woodhouse, M.B.E., late of Park Mansions, London, S.W.11, loved and respected by many friends and private.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BROWN. R. H.—A memorial service will be held in St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, on Friday, 22nd November at 12.30.

CHRISTIE. — GEOFFREY NORMINGTON JOHN.—A memorial service will be held at St Leonard's Church, Streatham, at 11 a.m., on 15th November. Donations, if desired, in lieu of flowers to The Retina Association, c/o Mr A. Brett, Steward, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield, E.C.1.

HAILES.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Lord Hailes, who died on November 5th, will be held at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, at noon, Wednesday, December 4th.

WATSON.—A Memorial Service for Eileen Watson will be held at All Saints' Church, Hadlow, Tonbridge, Sussex, on Saturday, 23rd November at 3.30 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

DODGSON.—To the dear memory of Gus, Captain, 1st Herts Regt., who died of wounds at Caudry, France, Nov. 14, 1918.

CUNLIFFE-OWEN, HUGO.—In ever loving memory. Remembrance of what is beautiful is our salvation. Remembrance of what is dear is our greatest happiness. Remembrance of our beloved is the best thing we know. Marjorie.

ELLIOTT, HUGH KURT, died on November 14th, 1969.—R.I.P.—Wendy.

HANSON.—In proud and loving memory of Professor C. Jerom Hanson, S.R.S., on her birthday, 14th November.—Mother.

IONIDES, NELLIE.—In loving memory of our Mother who died November 14, 1962.—M.W.V.J.

LANDER.—The Rt. Rev. Gerard Heath, D.D., M.A., Bishop Obit. November 14th, 1934. Aut manum aut ferrum.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

SHEPHERD. Following the deepfelt loss of dear Nancy, of Westcombe, Warlingham, the family would like to thank all for their sincere expressions of sympathy and for floral tributes.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

MEET FRANK MUIR and Denis Norden at Claud Gill Books, 12 Oxford Street, W.1., where they will be signing copies of their new best seller "Upon My Word" on Friday, 15th November, 12.30 to 1.30 p.m.

THE BANQUETING ROOM — in the magnificent Brighton Pavilion is the setting for the Regency Ball, organised by International Bacchus in aid of the N.S.M.H.C. on Friday, December 13th. Tickets £5 and there are trains from Brighton to London all night. If you'd like to join us for this lovely event, ring 01-229 6560.

MRS. GERTRUDE SHILLING will show her famous Hats at YWCA Christmas Fair, Wed., 20 Nov., 6.15 p.m., Eurona Hotel, Grosvenor Square, W.1.

BE THERE for the Greater London Fund for the Blind at the Christmas Fair, Europa Hotel, Grosvenor Square, Tues., 19th November, 11.30 to 7.30.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGES 30 AND 31

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GRAND GALA OPENING NIGHT

of the Dunhill International Show Jumping Championships

is at Olympia on December 18th in the Grand Hall at 7 p.m. It will be the most stunning evening of the year for all those who love horses and would like to see and meet the great stars of show jumping and the many great names from stage and screen who will be participating with them. There will be a superb champagne buffet party after the show at which the stars will be present. Tickets £5.50 (inc. VAT) for the show and the party (black tie). This great evening is in aid of:

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN
Pembridge Hall, 17 Pembridge Sq., London W2.

from whom tickets may be purchased by ringing Angela on 01-229 2748.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

CHARITY PREVIEW

Central Council for the Disabled and Park Lane Group jointly announce a special gala of Hans Christian Andersen at the London Palladium on Thurs. Dec. 12th. Tickets 90p to £18. Phone 01-493 3661.

IONA AND PETER OPIE

will be in

The Children's Book Centre,
140 Kensington Church Street,
(near Notting Hill Gate),

at 11 o'clock on Saturday, 16 November. Come and meet them and talk about their new book THE CLASSIC FAIRY TALES, published this week.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ROD McKUEN

Today at 12.30 Mr. Rod McKuen will sign copies of his new books of Poems

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CANCER RESEARCH

Please help the Imperial Cancer Research Fund in its fight against cancer. Your donation or "In Memoriam" gift will help to bring nearer the day when cancer is defeated. Also, send for our new Christmas card leaflet to:

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MARGARET LEIGHTON

appeals on behalf of the Brain Research Trust, Sunday, 17th November, 11.10 a.m., Radio 4. Please listen and respond as generously as you can. 17-19 Queen Square, W.C.1.

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carol singing with a group of friends this Xmas. You don't need a good voice, just a kind heart to sing for mentally handicapped children. Help to make it a happy Xmas for them and it will make it happier for you. Information, collecting tins, carol sheets, from the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children on 01-239 2148.

CHRISTMAS is a time for giving. It's also a time for receiving. Why not make sure you receive your share of Christmas profits by advertising in The Times Christmas Gift Guide on November 25th to December 10th.— Phone 01-278 9231 and let The Times give you the best Christmas you've ever had.

RICHARD ADAMS, author of "Watership Down" will be at Hatchards, 187 Piccadilly, 01-734 3201, today 12.30 p.m. to autograph copies of his new book "Shardik".

INTERNATIONAL STAFF Review offer free advice on overseas employment.—See General Vacancies columns.

GORDONSTOUN ASSOCIATION AGM & Dinner, Simpsons-in-the-Strand, Tonight, 7 p.m. for 7.45 p.m.—Details. 01-242 2024.

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